G E N E R A L C O M M E N T S O F

W O R K E R S

B U F F A L O

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SCHEDULE NO.

4. Matron, Chevrolet Motor Corporation. European education. Earnings $34.00 wk. Children will support selves after war. Worker owns home. One half is used by son and his family.

6. Inspector - Chevrolet Motor Corporation. Worker has 3 months release, given by plant while conversion is taking place to accommodate manufacturing - of another motor.

7. Saleslady - Sattler's Dept. Store. Earnings $13.34 weekly. $14.09 is received each month for this worker's (3rd child) Will be stopped soon, when she becomes 18. $14.09 in addition for each of two sisters. But mother keeps it for living expenses. (It is the widow's pension.)

8. Dispatcher - Airplanes - Curtiss-Wright. Husband has been dead for 3 years. Doctor has advised that this particular kind of work is all right, but any other more strenuous work would not be advisable. She tried other factory work but was sick for 8 weeks following and couldn't go back to the work. She likes what she does now very much and feels that she will have the same job after the war, unless women are prevented from working in factories after war is over. She pays $1.00 weekly to her mother. She said there were seven children who each paid $1.00 weekly to her mother and in that way, her mother could live comfortably.
Grandmother keeps the two children while mother is at work. Grandmother lives in the adjoining block and keeps the children in her own home.
$14.09 for each child is received (Widow's Pension) monthly. This is used in the regular living expenses.

16. Chevrolet Motor Corporation - War Secret. Can't give job or more particulars, as has been told it's a war secret, no matter who asks.
Negress. Has always worked and just likes it. Earnings $25.50 week.

22. Operator - National Aniline Chemical Company. Before Pearl Harbor
Negress lived on income from fiance. She believes that girls wouldn't have to work if they would just hang on to some man. She doesn't think it is necessary to marry a man for support, but is better to date one man and then when you get tired of him, find another one; in the meantime demanding that they support you. She is working now because it is hard to find a man to lean on economically.

23. Riveter - Aircraft - Curtiss-Wright. Information supplied by husband. Earnings $49.75 week. Husband emphasized worker's need for money she earned. ~~Have~~ 7 children. Husband at night - 15 year old daughter, take care of small children.

34. Office worker - Helgid's Bakery. Mother interviewed. Mother sick and needed worker home so no high school, but business training. Brother sends money to mother, who is his dependant.

SCHEDULE NO.

43. Negress — Bethlehem Steel employee. Sister interviewed. Earnings $36 - $40 week. Worker's marital status very indefinite; whether or not she was ever actually married or divorced, is open to question. Takes care of grandson. Child is worker's grandson, of whom she has charge.
She takes care of son. How much of the time son is in evidence is questionable, but interviewee insisted worker's home was his too.

64. Inspector - Curtiss Wright. Needs to support husband, daughter and self. Earnings $46.00 weekly. Husband has been sick in bed for 2 years and can't live much longer. He has Tuberculosis.
Sister and father alternately take care of daughter while mother is at work.
They own their own home and have lived here for 35 years.

65. Bucking and Riveting - Curtiss Wright. Earnings $41.81 weekly. If necessary she would be willing to give up employment after war in order for a soldier to have her job, although she needs to support self. She says that soldiers should come first in employment and we should take what's left.

66. Machine Operator - F. N. Burt Company. Earnings $22.00 weekly. Has spent $500.00 for hearing devices and the expense is continuous which worries her very much. Wants to remain in factory because high wages are paid, but would prefer clerical work if they were paid higher salaries.
The mother couldn't understand English very well and while I was interviewing the daughter, she ran across the street and brought back a couple neighbor ladies. She asked them to stay there and see what I was doing, because she didn't want to get into any trouble. And regardless of what we said to her, she still thought there would be trouble about something.

67. Sewing - Globe Woven Belting Company. Earnings $24.00 weekly. Is necessary to work, because father has been ill and only works part time when able. She has to support father and mother.

69. Assembly - Hewitt Rubber Corporation. Worker fears she may be "laid off" soon and is worried, as how she can maintain her son and self. Earnings $40.00 week.

71. Builder for tanks - Hewitt Rubber Corporation. Earnings $35.00 weekly. Worker supports her two children. She has arthritis and is bothered quite often with attacks which necessitates taking days off from work often. Brother cares for children most of the time. Then Sister-in-law who lives near watches them when brother is away. Receives widow pension of $13.50 per month for each child.

75. Machine operator - Percy Kent Bag Company. Worker was on her hands and knees scrubbing the back porch, so a neice answered part of the questions. Those she was uncertain of were answered by worker. Earnings $32.00 week. Mother is ill - is staying home until she recovers her health. Expects to return "soon." Several other members of family live nearby. A sister's family in the front apartment. A brother in the house at the rear.

SCHEDULE NO.

76. Painter - Hewitt Rubber Corporation. Information by husband. Earnings 88¢ per hour - $32.00 week. Sends $5.00 occasionally to brothers in Navy and Army.

Husband commented; "Women shouldn't be retained on jobs because they make so many mistakes. They really aren't mechanically minded. However, my wife is doing a hard job and doing it well. That rubber paint smells terribly. I wouldn't do that job and you wouldn't either, but she likes it. I trained a woman machine operator and she does a wonderful job. She could teach me things now. She cuts pipe by microscope and does it accurately." Worker is earning money for home. If there is a job she'll continue.

77. Waitress - Mac-Doel's Restaurant. Earns $16.50 weekly. Sends money occasionaly to boy friend in service. Is engaged and will be married if boy friend returns, but feels that in order to live comfortably, she must continue work.

78. Waitress - Mac-Doel's Restaurant. She is engaged to be married and plans to be married immediately, if and when boy friend returns from Service. But in order to have the things that she feels they will need to live comfortably, she thinks it will be necessary for her to continue work. Earns $16.50 weekly. Sends money occasionally to boy friend in service.

79. Dishwasher - Waldorf Restaurant. Earnings $21.00 weekly. Worker has very irregular work history. Has frequently been on relief and received welfare help. Her feet are extremely bad - fallen arches, flat feet. She has to have special shoes and is in constant pain. Aggravating the situation is the fact that worker is unusually heavy, (weighs over 200 lbs.) and this is added strain on her feet. Has done numerous jobs -- for short and irregular periods -- check-girl in hotel, bean snipper in canning factory, material cutter in knitting mill. Worker will continue as long as her feet "hold out."

Both worker's mother and father receive New York State pensions of $17.00 each monthly. Worker receives 3 meals free daily.

Family situation very depressing. Worker's mother present - a very sick women who sat huddled in a fur coat, mending stockings. She suffers from heart trouble, diabetis, fallen womb (7 children and never attended by doctor) - and reports regularly to health clinic.

Father almost crippled with rheumatism. Family arrived from Sicily in 1920 - and have been frequent recipients of welfare assistance.

84. Matron - Adam Mildrum & Anderson Co. Rumanian education. Worker likes job - says it is like "family - no one kicks each other." Worker wanted Government work, but is not citizen. Earnings $18.00 week. Roomer pays $5.00 week.

87. Riveting - Bell Aircraft. Earnings $40.00 week. Worker claims that "all the best jobs" are held by out-of-towners (didn't specify whether or not this applies more generally than to her plant alone.) Says Buffalo people get pushed around in favor of out-of-towners; and that after the war they're "all going to move out, and leave Buffalo in a hole."

SCHEDULE NO.

88. Detail Parts-Airplanes-Curtiss Wright. Earnings $41.00 weekly. If this particular job should not last after the war, then she would like to get a job in Ontario Bakery.

90. Office Machine Operator - Buffalo Evening News. Brother interviewed. Earnings $25.00 weekly. Whether husband returns or not she feels that she will have to go on working until husband becomes established again and gets a financial start. Receives allotment from husband,

93. Helps doctor in X-ray room - Millard Fillmore Hospital. Earnings $17.50 weekly. In second year High School, mother was ill so daughter was paid to stay and take care of household. Worker has purchased $200.00 thus far in War Bonds.

94. Housework - Millard Fillmore Hospital - Nurses Home. Mother interviewed. Earnings $21.00 weekly. Parents own home - have lived here 25 years. Has purchased about $300.00 in War Bonds up to present time.

95. Salad Counter - Sattler's Dept. Store, (Cafeteria). Earnings $10.00 weekly. Worker's daughter doesn't have any trouble in getting along so mother feels safe in leaving her at home, while she works at Cafeteria.

99. Drill, burr etc. O.C. Graber Hardware and O.C. Graber Machine Company. They own the defense plant. Husband and wife take care of nearly all the work. She feels that she will have to continue working. Defense plant is in own home, so mother actually watches over 2 small children.

In 1932 husband was working but not getting any pay, and family didn't have enough to eat. So husband quit work bought machine which cost $1.65 and starting making airplane screws. In 2 years he bought another machine and then eventually started a hardware store and machine shop.

At present they own all equipment and sell products to five different War planes in the city. All rush jobs from the Big War Plants are taken to this establishment.

In 1931 they couldn't buy milk for the baby,and she walked streets of Buffalo begging for work, but none could be found, so in desperation they begun making these products.

They had to borrow around $1,000.00 from Loan Companies and paid this back in a short while.

They have a nice building and Plant and are very prosperous.

In addition to working the long hours in the Plant, she does the family washing, part of the ironing, and all of the mending.

As a hobby, she brings into the family all of the stray cats and dogs that are underfed and wandering around. She has taken care of 20 or more, in the last 3 years. She fattens them and gives them to people who will make a home for them.

In the beginning of the business, they averaged daily approximately $3.00 income. They average now at least $100.00 daily, and usually much more. They purchase bonds regularly and save a large amount which is banked. She says that now they pay cash for everything and they know that their children will be able to eat from now on.

SCHEDULE NO.

101. Senior Stock Clerk - Belle Aircraft. Finished 21 months of Nurses training. Earnings $42.00 week. Sends money to three service boys, 2 brothers and a friend. Will live in Canada (probably Hamilton) after marriage.

104. Supervisor - (Insetting & Celluloid Machines) Remington-Rand Company. Worker occasionally works on insetting and celluloid machines (her former job before being promoted to supervisor) when plant short of help. This has occurred during the last month - then she is paid base rate (hourly) plus bonus. As supervisor she gets straight hourly rate. At present she is supervisor only. Earnings $37.00 weekly.

105. Masseuse - Electric Vibrator Treatments. Education in Austria-Hungary. Citizenship classes in United States. Earnings $12.00 weekly.

110. Press Operator - American Agrico. Chemical Co. Earnings $37.00 weekly. Wants to help buy furniture and home. She plans to be married in 2 weeks.

115. Manager own store - Dry Goods Store. As a child worker finished third grade, but has been going to evening school and has finished 6th grade
Negress so far. She hopes to finish the 8th grade in 2 more years. Pays $5.00 week for bonds. Since worker and husband own the store, it is necessary for her to continue working. The store is half a block from home and worker says she keeps the child at store with her.

117. Seamstress - Pullman Shop. Widow. Earnings $25.00 weekly. If the retirement changes the age to 58 for women, she will retire,
Negress otherwise continue working. Money is deducted at the plant for War Bonds, and she believes it is $2.00 per week. Regularly sends $5.00 week to very elderly Aunt in South Carolina.

124. Lens polisher - Sibert Optical Company. Earnings $34.00 week. Does not know whether she will stop or go on. Work will depend on whether or not brother will be back from Army and working. Is not sure about work, will depend on wages. Brother sends allotment of $25 month and some kind of Class B allowance of $12 monthly to father.

125. Marking - Warehouse - stores housewares. Earnings $16.00 week. Doesn't know for sure what will do after war. If brother comes home one of girls, worker or sister will have to stay home until he gets married. Otherwise both women workers will have to continue outside home.

128. Power Machine Operator - Percy Kent Bag Co. Plans to go back to Century Elliot after the war. Earnings $24.00 weekly. Is saving enough to buy a home some time after war. Thinks that two working can bring about this purchase more quickly than if there is only one working. Worker's mother lives in same block and keeps child in her home while worker is away.

SCHEDULE NO.

132. Telephone Operator - Lafayette Hotel. Earnings $22.00 weekly. Husband - World War I Veteran, receives $40.00 monthly.

141. Secretary - Eastern States Milling Corporation. Earnings $38 weekly. Expects to work a few more years. However, the period of time she works, will not depend upon the war, but upon the state of her health. a*

157. Interviewed mother-in-law. Office clerk - Linde Air - Ceremic Plant. Husband was injured in 1942 and is now crippled and can only work short hours and then only at times. Rents upper flat.

159. General office - Post Office Branch. Finished 9 months Business School. Sister interviewed. Household contributions $18 weekly. Receives allotment from husband in Service. Father owns home and has small savings.

166. Husband interviewed. Machine Operator - Trico. Earnings $24 weekly. Will go to Portland, Oregon if plans work out. Don't own any property because they have given all of their income to help the poor. They don't give it indirectly, because they are afreid wealthy people make money through organizations, so they give it directly, because they are interested in people they find in Missions and on the streets. Plant deducts $16 weekly for bonds.

167. Machine Operator - Curtiss Wright. Husband interviewed. Earnings $32.00 weekly. Owns their own home. Collect rent from upstairs apartment and front floor room (store is located in front room).

176. Shirt Ironer - Commercial Laundry. Earnings $25 weekly. Expects to be married after the war, but will continue to work. To start home

190. ✓ Mother interviewed. Nurse - Meyer Memorial Hospital. Entered hospital for training 1940, and began regular work in 1943. Earnings $54.00 - 2 weeks. Brother studying to be a priest - no income. She is helping him through college. a*

200. Cleaning Cores - Alleghany Ludlum Steel Corporation. "They" took her two boys Army (Navy). Is working to keep her mind from thinking about them. Earnings $29.00 week. 1 in Army - 1 in Navy. Son in Navy home on furlough.

203. Mother interviewed. Polisher - War Material - Farrell-Birmingham. Earnings $25.00 week. Husband just discharged from Army, will work when employment secured. Government allotment.

205. Billing Clerk - Unit Parts Mfgrs. Earnings $24.00 weekly. Receives husband's pension. He was killed overseas.

211. Machine Assorter - Howard Industry. Has to support self and mother. Earnings $22.00 weekly. After war, expects to return to Duffy's Silk Mill. a*

SCHEDULE NO.

224. Secretary - Fairmont Creamery. Earnings $32.00 weekly. Puts all her money into Bonds and toward down payment on house.

259. Shipping Room - Wildroot Company. Girl deaf - cannot hold every type of position. Interviewed mother and girl. Earnings $30 week. Supports mother.

262. Earnings $70.00 every 2 weeks. Clerical - Railway Express Company. Father retired on pension (railroad).

264. Interviewed daughter-in-law. Cutter - Adam Meldrum & Anderson Company. Earnings $35.00 week. Worker widow (50 and over). Daughter-in-law says worker earns and keeps all her own money. Was a widow and brought up her son. Worker does not contribute to household - supports self only.

267. Mother interviewed. Office - Children's Hospital. Earnings $44.00 week. Supports mother. Husband lives with wife's family. His income supports his invalid mother and himself. Her income helps to support her mother.

272. Inspector - Chevrolet Motor Company. Worked for British Government (Feddens) before we were in war. Transferred when women workers were first taken into Chevrolet plant. Earnings $47.00 week. Contributes to grandfather. Brother in Service contributes occasionally.

275. Inspection - Coverall Laundry. Gross earnings $24.00 wk. Deductions vary. Saving for a home. Married 2 months. Husband's allotment goes to his Mother.

279. Setting up trays for Patients - Mercy Hospital. 25¢ per hour - $6.00 week. Age (14-17). Mother supervises spending. To pay expenses through business school, is purpose of needing money.

289. File Clerk - Travelers Insurance Company. $8.00 monthly deducted for War Bond. Earnings $30.00 1/2 month. Age (18-19). Mother supervises expenditures and saves daughter's money for her future needs. Sister-in-law pays $5.00 weekly into family budget for keep of baby and self.

298. Negress Polisher - Curtiss-Wright. Expects to return to New York City and obtain employment there. Earnings $44.00 week. Supports mother. Also $10 month to help support Uncle who is ill. This month's contribution to Uncle was $40.00 toward medical bills.

299. Inspector - Curtiss-Wright. Earnings $23.00 week. Keeps earnings for her own personal needs. Worker is a Registered Nurse. Other income from husband and from property rented out.

GENERAL

COMMENTS OF

WORKERS

BUFFALO

X

GENERAL COMMENTS OF WORKERS BUFFALO

SCHEDULE NO. X

14. Worker, a vigorous, healthy, young-appearing woman, very skilled on machines (can operate 3 different types of power and sewing machines) was very distressed over her treatment at refusal of war plants to hire her. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, she applied to Curtiss-Wright, filed an application - nothing happened. A year later tried Bell - same experience - Now, disillusioned, says "she doesn't care." Still "wants war to end in a hurry, but if they don't want my help, I no can do nothing about it." (Power Machine Operator -Burns Brothers.)
Husband, a kitchen worker at Statler for 22 years, explained he had same experience as his wife - only even more so, since he applied at 6 different plants and the U. S. E. S.

17. Curtiss-Wright
Riveter - Airplanes. Is contemplating a divorce. She likes this work (riveting) better than anything she has ever done. Hopes she can continue after the war in this type of work. Suppprts self and son. Thinks working conditions are unfair. When wage earner (especially women) work until they get maximum wage per hour, then they are asked to go to a job that they are unsuited for and can't possibly do, then they quit work and new workers take their place getting the minimum wage. She says this is happening to hundreds of women.
Example: A fifty year old lady was getting maximum wage and she was told to report next day to the new job which was climbing 20 ft. into air and riveting on the wing tips which would necessitate climbing all over the wing as well as controlling the riveting machine, They knew she couldn't climb and stay on a job of that nature, thus she quit.
She feels that President Roosevelt should do something about this situation. If an Investigator would be sent, they could find hundreds of people with this same experience.
She says that women workers can't sit down at any time on the job, even in the rest room, and if they even sit in the toilet for more than three minutes a police woman gives them a ticket which is usually a day off without pay. But men can loaf on the job, disappear from work, sit anywhere as long as they like and nothing is done about it. She says the men in her dept. do practically nothing and the women do everything.
Woman (55 years of age) stays with worker's child at night.

23. Driller - Poeders Corp. The worker has no children and so she does not have much to do with her time, that's primarily the reason for her working. Earns $45 - $50 week.

27. Drill Press Operator -Trico. Worked before marriage. The worker had a nervous breakdown from overwork and worry about her husband who is in the service. She went back to work, but had fainting spells so decided to wait a couple more weeks before going back again to the factory. Receives $50 allotment from husband.

SCHEDULE NO. X

33. Stamping Machine - Curtiss Wright Corp. Plans to marry at conclusion of war, but would like to work for a short time, six months or year. Earns $33,92 weekly. Mother caring for ill sister.

36. Negress Riveter - Curtiss-Wright Corp. Earns $34.00 weekly, 18 yrs. of age. Is going back to school as worker feels that after the war women will need a good education, if they want jobs

39. Riveter - Bell Aircraft. Was stopped temporarily, expects to go back in August. Found that standing all night was very hard on her legs, especially since she had to keep house in the day time. Earns $40 wk.

44. Dish-washer - Muntz Restaurant. This has not been steady work. The worker is employed only when she is needed at the restaurant. Worker was receiving an old age pension, but went off the pension when she took the job. (68 years of age).

56. Assembler - (lathe, drill press, rivet gun, Eastman Machine. Earns $30 week. Divorced. Worker refused alimony which ex-husband offered. "I paid for my own divorce and don't want nothing more to do with him."

59. Foot press, Kick Press Machines - Burt's Box Factory. Shift changes every week. Worker dissatisfied. Plans to quit this job next week and go to Dunlop's. Her present job does not pay enough, is hard on her hands (has cuts constantly) and she does not like the shifts which change every week. She will seek same type of work. Earns $20 week. 18 years of age.

61. ✓ Honing - Chevrolet. Earns $49 weekly. Husband who is in army had arm broken. Worker feels she will have to work after the war because her husband will not be able to get a good job, with a weak arm. Was laid off but will go back to old job if called back.

69. Machine Operator - Curtiss Wright. Is engaged to service man who is out of country. If he returns then she won't want to work longer than one or two years, just until they can get financially started. Earns $32 weekly.

76. Machinist - Curtiss-Wright Corp. Dislikes cement floors on which workers must stand. Has to go to doctor about her legs and back. Workers have asked for something to be done about this affect of the work; now every machine has some kind of rug, but workers find walking harmful too. Air bad too. Otherwise, job all right. Earns $28 wk.

89. Waitress - Park Lane Hotel. Son was killed in action and she must keep working to forget her trouble and to pay doctor bills, which were incurred because of the shock after son's death. Doctor ordered her to continue working. $12.00 week earnings.

90. Takes charge of lockers - Park Country Club. Earns $26 weekly. Son in service sends $100.00 home monthly for mother to save for him. She invests half of this amount in bonds and banks the remainder.

SCHEDULE NO. X

94. Waitress - Lafayette Hotel. She has worked part-time since age 16, and has paid for all of her education up to present time. She plans to continue working and going to college, until she graduates. She says that regardless of how hard the grind, that nothing will stop her. Earns $40 weekly, and saves entire income. Lives at home. a

95. Nurses Aide & Char Woman-Sisters of Charity Hospital & City Hall. Separated but not divorced. Went to business school 15 months. Has to support self and 2 boys (15 & 16 yr.old boys.) When children are not in school they work part time selling papers. Take care of themselves very nicely. a

96. Clerk & Driller - Engineering - Buffalo-Niagara Electric Corp. & Kittinger Co. In addition to employment at Buffalo-Niagara Elec. Corp. worker is doing part time work at Kittinger Company. She plans to continue the latter work until end of war. Supports self and half support of Aunt. Worker will continue at Buffalo-Niagara Electric Corp. Earns ($20.00 & $8.00)- $28 weekly. a

99. Bench Work - Curtiss-Wright Plant 2. Worker's working experience confined to 5 years of various factory jobs (knitting mills, etc.) all previous to her marriage. Supporting mother who is ill and lives elsewhere in N.Y. State. Worker's brother and sister also contribute to mother's support. Worker refused to specify sum. a + illness a

100. Comptometer Operator - Flichinger's Wholesale Groceries, Liquor etc. Has to support father, mother and self.

102. Saleslady - Sears, Roebuck Co. Plans to buy home, so if she can continue working then they can purchase home in shorter period of time. Child is only at home three hours daily until father returns from work. Buying home b.

103. Assembly of small parts - Merkel Electric Products. Became citizen May 4, 1944, came from Germany, lived close to Holland border. Schooling in Germany. (Are German Jews). Wants to stop work, but if workers are needed and she can still work to help in post war recovery then she will continue, otherwise will stop working. Earns $20 weekly. To Stop.

105. Assembler - Lake Erie Engr. Co. Earns $48 weekly. Worker's mother cares for two children. Saves husband's allotment. b

106. Assembler - Lake Erie Engr. Co. Earns $44 weekly. Worker puts $50 monthly allotment in bonds and also $35 husband in Service sends monthly is invested in bonds.

107. Aircraft - Curtiss-Wright. Earns $35 weekly. Plans to marry at conclusion of war. Would like to work for about one year after marriage. Sister - a part-time, after school worker. To start home

SCHEDULE NO. X

108. Coremaker - Metal & Alloy Specialties Co. Inc.,Worker was very willing to talk - she is most interested in the Government since it holds a mortgage on her home. Earns $30,00 week.

110. Nurse - Convalescing Home. The worker has had no nursing training at all, even though she has worked in many big hospitals. She has only had practical training. Earns $28,00 weekly.

112. Helper - Loblaw Warehouse. Agent interviewed sister of worker. Worker's husband was recently discharged from the army. However, he and his wife (worker) separated, as the sister says "because of the war." So far the worker has made no arrangements with her husband for the support of the child, although she expects to receive some money from him in the future. In the meantime, she must support herself and the baby and at the same time she is trying to save money for an operation. a

Not long ago she had an accident, at which time she crushed her right hand. As a result, two of her fingers are paralyzed and it is difficult for her to work. She hopes to have an operation which will correct the injured hand.

*The accident didn't occur while the worker was at the plant. Lives with sister who shares expenses with her.

119. Stenographer-Typist, Govt. War Dept. $60.15 semi-monthly earnings. Father receives social security payments $23.00 month. Is ill and permanently unable to work. Brother of worker sends Mother allotment - $37.50.

120. Clerical - Wm. Hengerer Co. Dept. Store. Dissatisfied because of low wages. $19 weekly. Intends to seek same type of job elsewhere, Father receives social security payments $23.00 monthly. Is ill and permanently unable to work. Worker's brother sends allotment $37.50 monthly to Mother.

131. Waitress - Millard Fillmore Hospital. Started working at age of 12 in a Cotton Mill in England. Came from England in 1907. Has worked ever since that time. Wishes there were cotton mills here, because she would much rather work there as she considered herself a good weaver. Earns $36 weekly. Change for Eng

134. Machine operator - Plane Parts - David Bell Co. Earns $32 week. Worker and husband left farm and bought the house in which they are now living. Daughter goes to school with smaller children and returns with them in evening. She stays with them until mother returns. Daughter seemed very much concerned and pleased with the responsibility of caring for the children. b

135. Sells over counter. Rite Spot Restaurant. Husband died Aug. 1941. She has enough savings to keep her for a very few years. But since living costs are so high she wants to work and thinks that she should continue as long as she is physically able. Earns $20 weekly. Over 50. a

136. Sorter - Bell Aircraft. Earns $17 week, for 3-day Victory shift.

SCHEDULE NO. X

136.(continued) Worker is now on full time. Victory shift (3-days week) has been abolished. Has 4 children. Worker's sister cares for children. b

137. Unloader of cases - platform work - Railway Express Co. Mother of worker was sick, 7 other children in family, so priest gave permission for worker to stop school at Grade 5. Earns $32 week. a
Work with baggage is sometimes hard; women lift more than limit set by company, but men workers are very helpful to them. Lack of regulation makes the job pleasant.

139. Office-Clerk-Stenographer-Typist - Ace Blade Co. Earns $18.21 wk. Laid off at Chevrolet-Delaware Plant - in May 1944. Was lathe operator at $1.10 hour. Company said they would send for her if needed. They have not notified her yet, but worker will not return as work too strenuous. Prefers office work. Change job

140. Grinding Machine - Chevrolet Motor Corp. Earns $39 weekly. Brother reports for induction next week. Two brothers in service.

143. Bookkeeper-Stenographer, Buffalo Dental Laboratory. Earns $23 weekly. Plans to work until marriage - but has no specific marriage date set. Probably will not be married before one year after war's conclusion. To marry

145. Mechanic - Unit Parts Corporation. Earns $30 week. Foreman has told worker she may have her job even after war, because she is very good.

152. Inspector - Chevrolet Motor. Attended business school. Would not allow her name to accompany such personal information. Paying for house which was remodeled a few years ago. Earns $40 wk. Rents part of house, but would give no information as to this income. Very irritated by having been asked these highly personal questions, by agents of several parts of the government. Buying home

155. Negress Beamer - Dupont Plant No. 2. From Kannapolis, N. C. Supporting four children, who are living in N. Carolina. a

158. Machine Operator - Ontario Electrical Co. Worker has a cyst under her eyelid. She had to stop working to have an operation but she expects to go back. Earns $27 week.

159. Packer - Philip's Basket Co. Is a cripple - from birth - went to a special crippled children's school - is not graded. The worker cannot use her right hand at all - it is paralyzed. Earns $20 wk. Handicapped

165. Bench Work - Cordova Leather Mfg. Co. Worker left in December '41 for defense work. Worked at Wright's, didn't like it and returned after two weeks. Earns $20 weekly.

166. Lining boxes - Electric City Box Co. Worker had 2 years business school, and 2 years evening high school. Has to have work at which she can sit down, or can't work. Earns $22 wk. Worker's mother cares for child. b

SCHEDULE NO. X

170. Bookkeeper - Bell Aircraft. Was married but had marriage annuled. Earns $32 week. Needs to support self and son. She thinks workers are treated unfairly in this way: If they want to get rid of a worker they place them in some department doing some job that they simply can't do. Thus the worker quits working. They seem to do this with the workers who have been employed longest and naturally are getting most pay per hour. Then they advertise for more workers and replace the older workers with new workers which get the minimum wage. She knew of approximately two hundred women who quit recently because they were forced out, and yet they still advertise for Women Workers.
Neighbor lady keeps worker's son in her own home while worker works.

174. Clerk - Fannie Farmer's. Husband died recently. Has to support self and three children. Earns $17.30 weekly. Worker realizes that children need her, but she has to work to they can eat. She doesn't make enough to hire some one to watch them. She feels that so far they have taken care of themselves very nicely.

179. Office - Curtiss-Wright. Was sick for several months so couldn't work. Supports self and mother. Earns $30 weekly. Has sent money to brother in service.

199. Office work - Bell Aircraft. Earns $38.00 weekly. Interviewed worker's father. $15.00 week are contributed by worker to home. Worker is single.

205. Negress Machine operator - Buffalo Arms. Domestic Science training during and after college. Has several apartments in house she owns and gets income from rents. Earns $45.48 week.

218. Riveting - Curtiss-Wright Corporation. Mother interviewed. High school three years and about 21 months more in Hearst private business school. Earns $35 week. Mother not sure, but thinks worker should use expensive training. Brother sends about $37 to Mother. Worker's husband cares for child while worker employed.

219. Cleaning - High School. Completed fourth grade in Hungary, and 2 winter's night school for citizenship papers. Had to work in fields at 8 years, then to Budapest to work for families. Never wanted to go back even for visits; there a girl had to wait on rich people hand and foot. Earns $15 week. Son sends $37 a month to mother.

230. Inspector - Curtiss-Wright Corp. Earns $44 weekly. From New York, N.Y. Worker very unhappy in Buffalo. Is contemplating returning to N.Y.City and attempting to find suitable defense work in that area. She finds Anti-Semitism in plant very unpleasant. Worker claims management generally, ~~in large plants~~ is definitely Anti-Semitic and recited her husband's experience as proof. (Husband has since been inducted in Army.) Her husband left New York City in March 1942 - came to Buffalo to do defense work, primarily for patriotic reasons - he was then engaged in profitable trucking business. Worker was "to wind up her business" and

SCHEDULE NO. X

230. (Continued) follow. For three months husband was refused by one large plant after another. On all application blanks he admitted that he was Jewish. Finally, worker, arriving in June, persuaded her husband to omit this information from his application, and apply to Curtis-Kenmore plant. He did, and was hired that same day. In July, she followed the same tactics and was accepted at once. For 14 months, she worked on good terms with her co-workers in one department. Concealing the fact that she was Jewish, she was exposed to Anti-Semitic conversation about Jews in general, and even unkind criticisms about Jewish leadership in A.F.L. union local. Finally, in some way, it "leaked out" that she was Jewish, and a petition was circulated in that department by her co-workers, requesting her removal on the grounds that she was "bossy" and "interfering" and had unpleasant ways generally. Worker, herself, then asked Personnel for transfer. Agent asked if any particular group could be held responsible for these insidious methods and worker testified that a very closely-knit, and well-integrated Polish Catholic group furnished the core - and had persuaded some Italians to join them.

Apartment unusually attractive - well furnished - and well kept. Betrayed certain sophistication and background of occupants as being better than average.

232. Assembler - Curtiss-Wright. Earns $32 weekly. Worker's husband at present employed as assistant bartender. This is first regular job he has had in almost 18 years. He suffers from rheumatic heart and complications and worker admitted sadly in the past they had frequently been recipients of welfare aid and relief.

233. Stock Selector - Curtiss-Wright Co. Earns $37 weekly. Men (Service) should have job preference. Worker working now to help the war effort. Thinks women with small children should return to the home after the war or even sooner. Worker, herself will do civilian work (laundries, hotels etc.) after the war.

234. Slitter - Dupont Celephane. Earns $30 week. Mother is invalid. Sister cares for her. Worker and father contribute all to keep family.

236. Assembly - Curtiss-Wright. Worker was forced to stop work under doctor's orders - nervous breakdown. She will return in fall, when school has re-opened. Earns $36 weekly. Has 4 children.

238. Riveter - Bell Aircraft Co. Earns $36.00 week. Canadian education. Upkeep of house takes at least half of worker's earnings.

239. Typist - Aluminum Co. of America. Earns $100 month. Models. Modeling - worker could not estimate amount, as it is irregular. Worker gets $5.00 hour for modeling.

SCHEDULE NO. X

256. Clerk - Chevrolet Motors. Worker complained about oil fumes. The factory is not well ventilated. Because of the possibility of dust getting into machinery, the windows are closed. As a result the factory is stuffy and working conditions are unpleasant.

269. Inspector - Chevrolet Motor Company. Was laid off by Chevrolet but will go back to work if recalled. Worker thought that question of regular contribution to household was "too personal." However, she does make some. Earns $49 weekly. Receives $80 allotment from husband in service. Mother of worker cares for small child.

275. Addressograph Machine & General Office - M. Wile Mfg. Co. Earns $18.20 weekly. From Robertsdale, Pa. Plans to attend night school for stenography and typing so she can do this work in addition to her present "general office" duties.

281. Inspector - Curtiss-Wright Company. Worker does not think that earnings and contributions are "any of the government's business."

282. Pan-greaser - National Biscuit Company. Earns $29 weekly. Mother has a small catering business. However, she refused to be interviewed about her work. Present job is a man's job.

283. Waitress - Houde Corporation. First job. Earns $31 weekly. Contributes $5.00 weekly to household.

284. Assembler - Trico Company. First job. Earns $25 - $30 weekly. Contributes $5.00 weekly to household.

296. Packs medicine - Direct Sales. Mother interviewed. She told all (including much not concerning anything of importance), without agent asking any questions, post war. In German and part in English. Earns $27 week. Worker gets $50 Bonus every year at Christmas. This year it will be bonus and vacation. Second floor apartment is now occupied by worker's uncle - $10 month. Worker's brother is moving into apartment after marriage. According to mother, son "won't pay rent, but he doesn't drink and swear."

297. Inspector - Chevrolet Motor. Worker was released temporarily (till Oct.) while plant "is changing motors" Worker hopes to be recalled before Oct. Worker will not consider any other plant than Chevrolet Motor because of their high wages. According to worker "Chevy pays the best in town." Husband is in service, so worker uses entire sum including repairs to home. Worker would never work long in war plant but she pounced on "indefinitely" and said she would continue work "for that long." Otherwise, worker would only consider office work as longer job.

299. Assembler - Bell Aircraft Company. Worker has spent most of her life living on parents' farm and working there. Husband in Service but worker attempting to divorce him. Worker stated if she re-marries she will remain in Buffalo - if does not re-marry, will return to farm. From Westfield, N. Y. Earns $42.00 weekly.

SCHEDULE NO. X

301. Welder - August Feine Shipbuilding Co. Worker has applied for Nurse's Cadet Corps and if accepted will join this group in Sept. 1944. After the war she wishes to continue in the Nursing field.

303. Fitting - Curtiss-Wright Co. Earns $36 week. Worker is from Chicago, Ill. After the war location depends upon where best job opportunities are.

307. Secretary - Saperston McNaughton Law Firm. Expects to go back to Erie County Welfare after war. Has to support self and mother. Earnings $27 weekly. Wants same occupation, but former employer is preferred to present one. a

308. Stenographer - Curtiss-Wright. Finished one year business training. Earns $30 weekly. Household contribution $10.00.

309. Secretary -Aetna Casualty and Surety Company. Earns $23 weekly. Can't buy bonds because salary is not large enough. Can't get raise in salary and is very much worried about the low salary she gets. Apparently is qualified and capable of doing any kind of Office work. She know that girls who are hired at present time in this particular place are getting more money than those who have been working there since beginning of war or earlier.

310. Clerical - University of Buffalo. Needs to support self and mother, Would like to purchase more bonds, but salary has to be spent in living. a

313. Colorist - Hengerer's Dept. Store. Finished 6 months Business School. Husband is with chain store, and if he should be moved, then they will live elsewhere, otherwise remain in Buffalo. From Garfield, N.J. Earns $16 weekly. Takes child to nursery school. b

314. Cook - Knights of Columbus. Earns $24 weekly. Has had a lot of medical expense and will need to spend all of income for at least another year in order to pay this. a

315. Machine shop (runs a lathe) - Robert Gordon. Earns $30 weekly. Would like to work for at least 2 years so that family can keep going financially. She has invested on Bonds and doesn't want to cash in on the bonds, but will need to do so unless she can keep on working. a

316. Secretary - Curtiss Wright. Has given $200.00 in past 6 months to brother who is a Priest, and to brother who is in Service. Earns $39.00 weekly. Is working to save money for purchase of home. a

317. Inspector - Curtiss-Wright. Finished one year of business school. Can do general office work. Earns $41 weekly.

318. Tool crib - Bell Aircraft. Separated from husband, but not divorced. Will need to continue working to care for self and baby. Baby (13 mos.) cared for by worker's mother. a b

319. Woman stock selector, Curtiss-Wright. Earns $33.00 weekly. Sends money to son in service and son who is now a priest. a

321. Spraying Machine - Trico. Finished two years of Business School. Supports mother, uncle and half support of aunt. Aunt has small savings which isn't enough for her entire support, only half support. a

322. Machine Operator - Buffalo Arms Corp. Swiss education. Worker is from Holstedt, Pa. Earns $45 week. Worker's husband is now unemployed, tho an assembler by trade. He has been ill. Therefore, worker is now sole support, for herself and husband. At one time, two sons contributed, but at present they are both in the Army overseas and cannot contribute. a

323. Odd jobs - Doctor's Supplies. Earns $18.00 week. Age 14-17. Mother works sometimes - "now and then a day," but is not a regular contributor to the home. In fact, her work is only part-time, and then "isn't certain."

324. Packer - Elicott Drug. Supports self and is going to put son through college. Widow. Earns $30 weekly. Has small savings from husband who died two years ago. a

325. Lathe operator - Farrell-Birmingham Co. Inc. Earns $25.00 weekly. According to the worker, she has a husband in the service. She had been getting an allotment but "for some reason" the allotment has stopped coming.

334. Sand-blasting, Buffalo Arms. Worker finds such long hours tiring but otherwise work is all right. There is talk among co-workers that many will soon be laid off. Foreman deny this and say company is still hiring as proof against the story. Two departments have recently been closed down; this led to moving about of several workers (this one among them). layoffs

There is a "closed-shop, company union" according to worker, "but CIO is passing out cards" there.

335. Teacher - Elementary and Jr. High. Earns $1700.yr. Worker will start Monday to work at Curtiss-Wright for several months during vacation, merely for a varied experience.

336. Drill press operator - Chevrolet Motor Co. Worker was laid off while plant was changing motors. She expects to return and work in a month. Earns $46 weekly. Worker maintains separate apartment in Mother's home. Separate kitchen and budgets are maintained, yet there is no expense of rent by worker to mother. Husband in Service. layoff

339. Machine worker - Chevrolet Motor Company. Worker was laid off in April (till August) while Chevrolet "changes" type of motors." Earns $45.00 week. Husband in service. Worker lives in family household with Mother, sister and brother sharing other part. Yet, separate kitchens are maintained and worker does not contribute to mother - only her own "household" which she is maintaining in husband's absence. Worker's mother said she used all her earnings in her household. layoff

SCHEDULE NO. X

340. Riveter - Bell Aircraft Corporation. Worker is sole contributor to family - she pays all household expenses, taxes, buys clothing, etc. Earns $45.00 week. a

344. Waitress - Jimmy's Grill. Worker's husband owns Jimmy's Grill. Earns $20.00 week. Worker's mother cares for child. No other sources of income than from(proprietor's wages) from restaurant. b

347. Waitress - Martin's Restaurant (NYC depot). Worker loves her work as waitress and would never consider a change. Her only complaint is "people who don't tip." Earns $18 week. Worker makes much in tips, too. It varies every week, but is never less than $10 per week.

348. Sewer - Barman Bros. Earns $45 bi-wk. Family was in midst of moving to new home. Apparently worker's contribution to household made this change possible, as worker wishes to work after war to help pay for home. To pay for home

349. Order clerk & comptometrist - Donahy Packing Co. Earns $20 week. Worker has had to give all to family to purchase new home. Family in turn buys clothes, etc., for worker. The family was typical Polish and believed - "one for all, all for one," as worker's sister said. To buy home

353. Bench work - Keystone Chronium Co. Earns $14 weekly. Mother visits for short periods - month or so, then returns to Detroit where she lives with her other children. Mother spends approximately one month out of every 6 with worker.

361. Warehouse-Checker, Govt. AAF Storage Depot. Earns $29 week. Son allotment $37 monthly. Husband usually paid alimony, but he has been ill for the last few months and has not been able to pay the worker. Aunt, is really worker's husband's aunt. She is a cripple and the worker is going to try to get a pension for her, or put her in an old-age home.
The worker's son is now staying with husband; he and his wife are going to move into their own home very shortly. Has two children.

362. Saleslady - Woolworth's 5 & 10 Retail Store. Earns $15 week. Prior to Pearl Harbor worker was home ill for 2½ years with broken leg and hip. Formerly employed by Dad Bros. Packing Co. as packer, laid off May 1944 after experience of one year.

365. Back winder machine - DuPont. Has no children and wants to work. Earns $33 weekly.

367. Secretary to doctor - Buffalo General Hospital. Is attending night school and expects to graduate from college in 1945. Earns $32 weekly.

368. Negress Janitress - Bell Aricraft. Was ill and had to have an operation. Going to get a job as soon as she is fully recovered. Is now Avon representative but this isn't full time work. Earns $20 weekly.

GENERAL COMMENTS OF WORKERS BUFFALO

SCHEDULE NO. X

369. Negress — Janitress - Chevrolet. Earnings $26 - $30 weekly. From Dunkirk, N. Y. Receives $50 allotment from son-in-law.

371. — Counter girl - Southside Cleaners. Earnings $17 weekly. Mother cares for child, for worker. Husband in service. Would not work now, but husband's allotment insufficient to get along on. First job. Not in very good health. b- a-

377. — General office worker - Coal Co. (Niagara St.) Brother interviewed. Earnings $20 week. Worker had worked in war work, but quit at doctor's orders.

381. — Tool Crib Clerk - Bell Aircraft. Earns $40 weekly. Buys bonds separately. $15 weekly contributed to household. a-

382. — Riveter - Bell Aircraft. June 1942 - Jan. 1943. Worked night shift as welder. Didn't like night shift so left and worked at Curtiss-Wright. Returned to Bell February 1944 as riveter. Is worried about possible lay-off. All workers taken on since March, 1944 have been laid-off in her dept. and 40 percent of all workers on 3rd shift laid-off. Earning $40 weekly. lay off

383. — Saleswoman - Berger's (Wearing Apparel for Women) Educated in Germany. Husband pays nothing toward support of worker or child. Worker's mother cares for small child. a b-

388. — Riveter & Bucher - Aircraft - Curtiss-Wright Corporation. Worker's mother supplied information. Mother said worker dissatisfied because company is always changing and moving her around. Just as soon as she gets good, they put her on something else. She's always learning. Earns $42 weekly. not upgraded

394. — Secretary - City Hall (Auditing & Control). Finished 1 year of Business School. Is now taking Auditing classes at University of Buffalo (night classes). Supports self and sister. Sister is an economist in the kitchen, ~~thus they can live on~~ $10 weekly. Earnings $36.00 weekly. a-

395. — Waitress and cook. McKinley Vocational School. Supports self and part support of sister. Earnings $22.00 weekly. a

397. — Saleswoman - Jednat Bakery. Earns $21.80 weekly. Mother chronic invalid. Cares for her in exchange for board. a

398. — Ironer - Sweet Kleen Laundry. Earnings $21.00 weekly. 18 years of age. Returning to school at night to finish business course. Would like to be a stenographer or intrepreter. Lives in same house as sister but pays board and room and keeps finances separate. a

SCHEDULE NO. X

407. Counter & office clerk -Franks Laundry. Earns $25 week. 2 Brothers in Service. Mother has Social Security of $5 a month for herself, $14.00 per month for children under 16.

409. Inspector - Curtiss-Wright. Separated from husband. Earnings $37.00 weekly. Supports self, child and third support of mother. a

412. Saleslady -Hengerer's Dept. Store. Earns $12.00 weekly. Part support of daughter. Ex-husband pays worker $22.50 monthly. Worker from Columbus, Ohio. a

413. Driller and spot facer - Chevrolet. Hours - no regular rest period in whole shift, no chance to rest at all. Spot facing very dangerous and can't have special protections. Tired workers apt to run into trouble with machine. Earns $39.00 week. Sends money and special food to son in Army hospital. a

416. Cashier - Lablow's. Earns $16 weekly. Supports self and mother partly. Brother in service sends Govt. allotment to widowed mother. a

417. Secretary-Burke & Burke, Attys. Earns $28.00 weekly. Supports mother and father (father is invalid and hasn't worked for 15 years.) Parents own their home. a

419. Riveter - Curtiss-Wright. Plans to marry service man at conclusion, but will continue to work. Earns $36.00 weekly. To start home.

420. Pocket maker - M. Wile Clothing Mfgrs. Supports self and part support of boy. (Husband partly supports boy.) Also third support of mother. Earns $26.00 weekly. a

421. Riveter - Curtiss-Wright Co. Want to move into country after war is over. Want to be close enough to Buffalo, so that they can continue to work in city and commute. Earnings $31 weekly.

423. Secretary - Hunt Business Agency. Earns $35 weekly. Supports self and sister who is deaf mute. a

427. Charwoman - Marine Trust Company. Earns $21.00 weekly. Husband has not worked since January on account of illness, can save nothing. Has one child. a

428. Mould maker - $4.00 weekly/General Cable Corp. 52 hrs. a week. household. Worker's mother-in-law lives in same neighborhood and keeps child in her own home. Plant deducts $23.50 weekly for Bonds. b

430. Bottle washer - Direct Sales Co. (Medicines). Earns $21.07 weekly. Supports self, and part support of mother and father. a

SCHEDULE NO.

432. Machine operator - Houde Engr. Division. Supports self and daughter. Worker from Greensburg, Pa. Earns $40 weekly. Gets Insurance check monthly (since death of husband, March 1943.) a

433. Machine operator - Wear Best Clothing Co. Earns $24 weekly. They are paying for home so she wants to work until home is paid for. Worker has two children, who take care of themselves. To pay for home

434. Turret lathe operator - Houde. Earns $35.00 weekly. Is paying debts that have been hanging over since last depression. Worker's mother lives close by and stays in, worker's home to care for children. Debts

438. Final Assembly - Trico. Had 7 month's nurses training. Worker wants to stay until they can buy a home and get most of it paid for, Receives allotment from husband, in service. Earns $25 week. To Buy home

439. Counts and binds books. Kenworthy Printing Co. The earnings are put into Savings Account, to be used for Beauty training course which is planned for daughter in 2 years. For trg

440. Inspector - Trico. Earns $32.00 weekly. Supports self and is half support of mother. a

445. Sorter - Puts garments in bags. Worked 18 months at Bell Aircraft. Then left in June 1944 and returned to Central Dry Cleaning. Mother supplied information and self worker would not tell whether she had been laid-off, dismissed,, or quit of her own.accord. Earns $20. wk.

448. Steel Selector - Curtiss-Wright. Would like to stay in present job as long as possible. Earns $38 weekly. Father at present employed, but is not a regular worker since he is getting too old to work steadily at his trade - construction work. a

449. Packer - Mechlin's Chocolate Factory. Earns $23 weekly. Will continue work as long as health continues. Plans to marry service man at conclusion of war. Will work for 6 months after marriage. To start home

451. Saleslady - Kresge's Dept. Store. Earns $20 weekly. Will work "for-a-while. . . "They have nothing now." One brother a part-time ,after school, summer vacation worker. Worker's mother and sister care for small child. b

453. Multigrapher Operator - Trico. Will work for awhile after husband returns, so they can save. Earns $27.50 weekly. To start home

460. Beauty Operator & Hairdresser - Hengerer's Dept. Store. Earns $21 weekly. Tips average $4 - $5 in addition.

461. Stenographer-Typist-Union Central Life Insurance. Earnings $52 semi-monthly. Contributes $26 semi-monthly to household.

462. Teacher - School for Mental Defectives. Attended State Teacher's College. 1 year and one-half post-graduate college work. Earns $91 semi-monthly.

SCHEDULE NO. X

463. Typist-Clerk - Chevrolet Motor Corporation. Earnings $28 weekly. Delavan Plant - Aircraft. Mother supplied information. Contributes $15 week to household. a

464. Office - Typist - Stenographer. Chevrolet Motor Corporation. Earnings $63 semi-monthly. From Jamestown, N. Y. Husband in sanitarium for tuberculosis.

465. Bell Aircraft Corp. Assembly, benchwork. Earnings $33 week. Husband wasn't working, so worker had had many bills, some of which still have to be paid. a

471. Office - Bell Aircraft Corp. Earnings $30 week. Saves about $20 weekly, plans to get married after war.

472. Polisher - Spencer Lens Co. Tiring hours - 7.00 to 5.30, 54 hrs. wk. 15 minute rest period morning and afternoon. Earnings $35 week. Saves about $20 a week, plans to marry after war.

477. Manager - Catholic Pamphlet Society. Finished 2 years of Business School. Earnings $27 weekly. Parents own duplex house, live in one part and rent the other side.

478. Storekeeper - Curtiss Wright. Earnings $33 weekly. Case is now pending in Court. Worker may have to support her 2 yr. old child. At present child is in Father Baker's Infant Home. a

479. Saleagirl-Flint & Kent Dept. Store. Earnings $16.50 weekly. Worker is saving money to go to Merchandizing School in a few years. For Trg

484. Clerical - National Biscuit Co. Earnings $25 week. Planning to join Waves, father doesn't know what she'll do after that.

486. Clerical - Loblaw (groceries - chain) Went to Business School 8 months, Earns $23 weekly. Supports self and child. Can't invest in Bonds. Salary is too low. Worker's mother cares for child. a

492. Check & bond writer - U. S. Engineer's Office. Husband though in service, is at Buffalo University in ASTP schooling. Worker desires to change job as present job with Govt. is "too monotonous." Earns $28 week. Worker is from Utica, N.Y. Husband gets $50 month plus maintenance (in Medical School - ASTP), so worker takes full exemption.

496. Waitress - Niagara Hudson Electric (Riner Road). Earnings $43 wk. She wants to work so they can buy a home after the war is over. With a family of eight children it would be impossible for her husband to buy a home, but if she can work too, then they might be able to purchase a cheap house somewhere. Sobrue Lobue

497. Order Clerk & Multilith Operator - Ellicott Drug Co. Earnings $21.75 weekly. Can't buy bonds because of low salary and still owes $63.00 on Income tax. At age of two was admitted to St. Vincent's Orphanage. Left Orphanage at age of nineteen to start working.

SCHEDULE NO. X

500. Manager - Jehle Poultry Market (Chippewa). Earnings $15 weekly. Supports self and husband, who is an invalid. Home is part of an estate. a

501. Secretary - Black & Black, Attys. Worked at Curtiss-Wright in 1942. Plane crashed into factory killing 16 employees. Worker narrowly escaped the accident. Shock caused nervous breakdown which kept her from work for a few months. Dr. advised her not to go back there to work. Earnings $16.80 weekly. Will be married when sweetheart returns from service. Can't buy bonds on this small salary. Parents own home.

508. Inspector - Curtiss Wright Corp. Worker really wants to be a Teacher. If she succeeded in saving enough she may return to school, otherwise she will continue in present field. Refused to answer as to finances, and household contributions. Merely said "Something" - "whatever Mama needs." Worker's married sister with baby, receiving allotment from husband.

509. Riveter - Curtiss Wright - Kenmore. Mother and sister supplied information. Mother did not know if worker wished to continue in this field, or return to office work. She had one year Secretarial experience. Refused to state finances. Household contributions - "Something."

513. Oils Machinery - Chevrolet Motor Corp. Earns $30 weekly. Husband in service. Worker's mother cares for baby. Wants to stay home and take care of baby and help mother. b

514. Riveter - Curtiss Wright. Earns $35 weekly. Has done variety of jobs Selling, waitress, riveting, buching. Really hates to work - would like to quit now, but can't because of economic reasons. Doesn't care what kind of job she does in future. Never stays long any way.

522. Bench Work - Aircraft. Earns $40 weekly. $30 contributed weekly to household. Curtiss-Wright Corporation - Kenmore.

523. Presser - B. & B. Laundry. Worker had previously worked in laundry, then left in April 1943. Worked in Bell Aircraft as Riveter for 8 months. Then was laid off in January 1944 - and had to return to laundry in February 1944. Earnings $25 weekly. $20 weekly to household.

524. Drill Press & Filing Machine - Curtiss Wright, Kenmore. Earns $36 weekly. $27 weekly contributed to household. Wants to keep this job, but doesn't like the second shift. Hours 4.00 p.m. - 12.30 a.m.

526. Assembler - Chevrolet Motor Co. Earnings $38.87 weekly. Must work. Husband's work not steady (day laborer) and she must help pay-off house mortgage and buy furniture. $18.87 to household. $20 week to step-daughter and her 3 children support. ?

529. Inspection - Buffalo Tube Works. Husband in British Merchant Marine. Worker receives no allotment, Earns $33 weekly. $10 - $12 weekly household contribution. ?

SCHEDULE NO.

534. Clerk - New York Central R. R. Workers of N.Y.C. are all satisfied with jobs according to worker. Worker is with freight department and enumerated at length tales of the R.R.'s war business, "They, (the railroads) are first to notice increase in business and last to see any decrease." Earnings $150 month. No other sources of income, but company shares of stock in N.Y.C.

535. Clerk - New York Central R.R. Worker on temporary sick leave, but will return to work in two weeks. Earns $150 month.

540. Bottom Sealer (Machine Job) General Mills. 3 shifts change every week. Worker does not like this feature of her job. Earnings $23 week. $18 weekly to household.

541. Cleans Offices & Laboratories - Linde Air Products Co. Earns $37 weekly. Household contributions $16.00 weekly. No bonds - but expects to start deductions next month.

542. Machine Operator - Chevrolet Motor Co. Was laid off by Chevrolet. Widow. The worker is waiting to be called back by Chevrolet. Earnings $15.58 weekly. Social Security of $5 monthly for baby. However, she saves this money in an account for the baby's education.

550. Cleaning - Work by Day Domestic. Place of work varies by the day, sometimes private homes, sometimes office and commercial buildings, Hours also vary; worker is supposed to do 8 hours a day when working but private employers do not always have sufficient to keep her busy that long, and also her health is so poor she can rarely keep working a whole day.
Worker and husband were on relief during most of depression and recent years. She has had spasmodic work, but no steady job for a long time. She considers herself a worker, however, because she has been trying to get a real job all the time. Fifty cents an hour. Husband is too ill to work full time and although he has been to U.S. E. S. and the State Employment Office, he has found nothing a man in his physical condition can do. Worker is also unfit for real work but has no alternative, but to take as many cleaning jobs as she can manage. The family has no plans for the distant or immediate future, (except for their son in service). Son sends $50 monthly - Class B-1 allowance.

557. Machine Operator - Chevrolet Motor Company - $35 week earnings. The worker complained about Chevrolet's policy toward women workers. The plant has been laying off women but has kept the men on whether they were needed or not, (according to worker) As a result, those who were kept on have been shifted around. The women have been given the most undesirable jobs to do and if they object, to the work they are told that if they expect to be paid "men's wages" they should do the same jobs as the men. The worker said that if the men do not like the jobs offered they just stand around and do nothing - and no objections are raised by the plant.

SCHEDULE NO. X

558. Machine Operator - Curtiss-Wright Corp. Earns $45 weekly. Working conditions are dirty and dusty because of poor ventilation.

559. Packer Machine Operator - Victory Hair Pins Co. Earnings $25-$30 weekly. Worker gives her entire check to mother. However, all of the $25 - $30 is spent for household expenses, as the mother returns part of the money to the worker as an "allowance." Worker's brother (prisoner in Germany). Money invested in bonds. a

570. Blue Print Tracer - Curtiss-Wright. Earnings $30 weekly. Contributions to household $10-15 weekly. Worker 20 and single. a

571. Assembler - Curtiss-Wright. Mother is very ill and worker feels she has to work to help pay hospital bills and other bills. Earnings $20 week. Worker 50 years of age. a

584. Clerk & Private Secy. New York Central Railroad. Business College education. Worker commented that railroads will be busy in the post-war period, "just supplying civilian needs." Earnings $150 mo.

585. Clerk - N. Y. Central R. R. Widow. Worker was transferred to Buffalo from New York City. Earns $150 month.

592. Riveter - Curtiss-Wright Corp. Earns $42 weekly. Likes riveting but finds it rather tiring. Interviewed brother. Agent thinks the younger. working brother does not make much.

593. Sausage Maker - Donahey Packing Co. Saves some money but recent sickness takes most of it. Earnings not reported to Agent, though $10 weekly contributions to household. a

600. Legal Secretary - Babcock, Newberry & Ross. Worker's grievance is "low wages for may amount of experience." Earns $30 week. Worker has considered business of her own, preferably interior decorating.

616. Assembler - Bell Aircraft. Husband working now - but cannot be depended upon to continue. Was ill 5 years with nervous breakdown, Earnings $34 weekly, all needed for household. Worker has child. a

620. Machine - Sharpens Cutters for Gears - Ferrel-Birmingham. Quit June 1943. Returned September 1943. 3 Shifts - rotate every week. Educated in Italy. Earnings $35 weekly. All goes into household. Would like to continue working - but is worried. Company is starting to lay-off already - dismissed 20 women in her department. Saves husband's salary. Worker has 2 children. Lay off a

625. Inspector - American Radiator Company. Earnings $32 week. Worked there as a young girl and liked it, so went back this year. Company didn't lay off many girls in depression, and the workers expect their jobs are pretty safe after the war. Worker's mother cares for two children. All earnings go into household.

CHILD CARE

PROBLEMS

BUFFALO X

SUPPLEMENTAL

155. Cable Splicing - Curtiss-Wright. Earnings $43.00. Worker has two children. Has income of lower flat which she rents. Husband does not contribute to support of worker or children.

C H I L D C A R E

P R O B L E M S

B U F F A L O

X

SCHEDULE NO. X

95. Nurses Aide & Char Woman (cleaning) Sisters of Charity Hospital & City Hall. Separated but not divorced. Went to Business School 15 months. Has to support self and 2 boys (15 & 16 yrs.old).(45-49)

174. Clerk - Fannie Farmer's (Main Street) Husband died recently. Has to support self and three children. Earnings $17.30 weekly. Can't buy bonds and no money is available for recreation. Every cent goes into necessities. Not making enough money to support self and three children. Two children between 10 - 13. Worker realizes that children need her, but she has to work so they can eat. She doesn't make enough to hire some one to watch them. She feels that so far they have taken care of themselves very nicely. (40-44).

383. Saleswoman - Berger's (Women's Wearing Apparel Co.) Earns $12.00 week. Husband pays nothing toward support of worker or child. Son under 2 years. Worker's mother cares for child while she is employed. (30-34)

478. Storekeeper - Curtiss-Wright. Aircraft. Case is now pending in Court. Worker may have to support her 2 yr. old child. At present child is in Father Baker's Infant Home. Earns $33.00 weekly. (25-29).

542. Machine Operator - Chevrolet Motor Co. Was laid off by Chevrolet. The worker is waiting to be called back to Chevrolet. Worker did not pay any money toward the household as she had owed a lot of bills for furniture and also bills from her husband's funeral. He was killed about 6 months ago in an auto accident. The baby has been ill also, and the worker has doctor bills to pay. Social Security of $5 monthly for baby. However, she saves this money in an account for the baby's education. Mother of worker cares for baby, when worker is employed. (20-24)

587. Assembly work - Hewett Rubber. Worker's mother did take care of 2 children, but she died recently and worker doesn't know what she will do about children now. (30-34).

STOP WORK

12a.

BUFFALO

SCHEDULE NO. X

2. Riveter - Curtiss-Wright - Aircraft. Children have evening meal with worker's mother. Worker will stop work - when war job ends.

21. Machine Operator - Gonco Surgical Corporation. When husband in Service returns.

25. Bench Work - Machine Operator - Bell Aircraft Corporation. When husband returns from service.

27. Drill Press Operator - Trico. When husband returns from service.

36. Riveter - Curtiss-Wright Corporation. Is going back to school as worker feels that after the war women will need a good education if they want jobs.

38. Bench Assembly - Curtiss-Wright. When husband returns from service.

39. Riveter -Bell Aircraft. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed. Worker has two children.

42.. Packer - W. G. Manufacturing Co. From Gasten, Alabama. When war job ends.

44. Dish-washer - Muntz Restaurant. 68 years of age. Depends on her health. She is very old and may have to stop work any day.

53. Inspector - Chevrolet Motor Corp. Plans to marry Service man at conclusion of war. If he is able to find work, she will quit.

58. General helper - (laundry & office) Community Laundry. Plans to finish business course.

63. Inspector - Trico. When husband returns from service.

64. Sales Girl - Sattler Dept. Store. Is getting married.

71. Folder - Sweet-Clean Laundry. When husband returns from service.

72. Typist-Clerk - Dept. of Agriculture - War Food Adm. When husband returns from service.

74. Machine Operater - Buffalo Jewelry Case Co. When husband returns from service.

84. Inspector - Curtiss-Wright Corp. Will finish remaining term of night school. Worker plans to take Nurse's Training.

86. Elevator Operator - Brisbane Bldg. When husband returns from service.

92. Skinning - Curtiss Wright - Aircraft. Is working to help out during the War.

93. Fitter - Curtiss-Wright - Aircraft. Is working now to help in War effort.

SCHEDULE NO. X

105. Assembler - Lake Erie Engineering Co. When husband returns from service.

106. Assembler - Lake Erie Engineering Co. When husband returns from service. Wants to stay home and rear a family.

114. Driller - Bell Aircraft Corporation. When husband returns from service.

115. Braiding Operator - General Cable Corporation. Worker will stop work, when fewer workers are needed.

126. Packer - Arener Chemical. When husband returns from service.

137. Unloader of cars - platform work. Railway Express Co. Worker thinks most women in war industries and war jobs, will "stop as soon as the whistle blows." "Soldiers are first about jobs" she reports as the general opinion among her co-workers. Worker says one pay used to be enough for a family, $10 would last a whole week. Now living is much too expensive.

140. Grinding Machine - Chevrolet Motor Corporation. If 2 brothers in Service return, unharmed, and are able to work, worker prefers to stay home and keep house with mother.

149. Saleslady - W. T. Grant Co. Intends to marry Service man at conclusion of war.

150. Cashier & Office Work - Shea's Niagara Theater. Plans to marry Service man at conclusion of war.

151. Time keeper - Buffalo Arms. When husband returns from service.

160. Basket Maker - Philip Basket Company. Is getting married.

165. Bench Work - Cordova Leather Mfg. Co. Intends to marry Service man. If he is employed at conclusion of war, she will stop working.

180. Blueprints in Experimental - Airplanes - Bell Aircraft. Worker will stop work of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

183. Machine Operator - Bluche and Dwyer. When husband returns from Service.

198. Cleaning - Variety Club. Widow. Worker claims present occupation is too hard.

226. Drilling - Curtiss-Wright Corporation. Worker will stop, when war job ends.

230. Inspector - Curtiss-Wright Corporation. Worker not sure she is the type to "stay home and graze" but will try it for a while, and if unhappy, will return to millinery business.

SCHEDULE NO. X

237. Grinder - Alleghany Ludlum Steel Corporation. Worker will stop work when war job ends.

238. Riveter - Bell Aircraft Company. Worker will stop work when war job ends.

245. Assembler - Trico Company. Worker is getting married.

247. Painter - Bell Aircraft Corporation. Is going to get married.

248. Riveter - Curtiss-Wright. Will stop working of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

251. Beauty Operator - Art Beauty Shop. When husband returns from Service.

255. Power Machine Operator - M. Wiles & Company. (Tailors). Is going to stop work soon, as her work is "getting to be too much" for her. Worker is married - 40-44.

260. Inspector - Brass Metal Department American Brass Company. Will stop work when war job ends.

263. Secretary - Army Engineers Corporation. When husband returns from Service.

267. Loader - Washburn, Crosby Company (Gen. Mills). Worker will stop work, when was job ends.

268. Waitress - Fairfax Hotel. Doesn't expect to work much longer. Worker is married and in 50 & over age group.

269. Inspector - Chevrolet. When husband returns from service.

292. Sells candy - Canteen - General Drop Forge. Will stop work of own desire, when fewer workers are needed.

293. Inspector - Bell Aircraft. Expects to be married.

299. Assembler - Bell Aircraft. Worker hopes to re-marry and stop working. If she does not re-marry, she will return to parent's farm.

312. Head biller - Acme Steel and Malleable. When husband returns from service.

319. Woman stock selector - Curtiss-Wright. Will stop work of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

320. Hand forming - Bell Aircraft. Will stop of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

327. Typist - Govt. Engineering Corps. When husband returns from Service.

329. Salesgirl - Woolworth Company. Worker finds working too hard with housework also to do.

SCHEDULE NO. X

336. Drill Press Operator - Chevrolet Motor Co. When husband returns from Service.

339. Machine worker - Chevrolet Motor. When husband returns from Service.

344. Waitress-Jimmy's Grill. Worker's mother takes care of child. Because of child, worker will stop work.

356. File Clerk - Airplanes. Will be married when sweetheart returns.

364. Fitter - Curtiss-Wright. Intends to marry Service man and would prefer not to work.

370. Negress Stamper - Chevrolet. Is going to Chevrolet plant #1 as an assembler. Is getting married.

371. Counter girl - Southside Cleaners. When husband returns from Service.

373. Receiving Clerk - Curtiss-Wright. Worker will stop work, when war job ends.

374. Riveter - Curtiss-Wright. Worker expects to stop work, when war job ends.

386. Bookkeeper - Weisberg's Jewelry Store. Next month she is getting married.

390. Accounting - Federal Reserve Bank. Will be married when sweetheart returns from service.

392. Polishing - Swart's Jewelry. Will be married when sweetheart returns from the Service.

408. Sewing - Sweet Kleen Laundry. Worker will stop when war job ends.

422. Stenographer - Bell Aircraft. When husband returns from Service.

424. Baker's helper - Lang's Bakery. When war job ends.

425. Stenographer - New York Central Railroad. When husband returns from Service.

426. Works on sockets - J. H. Williams (Defense Plant). Of own desire, when fewer workers are needed.

428. Mould-maker - General Cable Corp. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

434. Turret lathe operator - Houde. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

SCHEDULE NO. X

441. Cashier - Chain Store (Foods). When husband returns from Service.

442. Fitter - Curtiss Wright. When husband returns from Service.

458. Cleaning-Janitress - Chevrolet Motor Co. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

460. Beauty Operator & Hairdresser, Hengerer's Dept. Store. Intends to marry at conclusion of war.

461. Stenographer-Typist - Union Central Life Insurance. Marrying next month, and will work only 3 or 4 months after marriage.

465. Assembly bench work. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

487. Riveter - When earner returns from service.

492. Check & bond writer - U.S.Engineer's Office. Husband in service. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

494. Medical Technician - Dr. Russel in Linwood Medical Center. When fiancé finishes school.

501. Secretary - Black & Black,Attys. Will be married when sweetheart returns from Service.

503. Complicated Riveter - Curtiss-Wright. Is working because brothers are drafted and she feels she should do her part for the war. Will stop work when war job ends.

505. Lab. Asst. Nat'l. Aniline & Chemical. Is getting married.

507. Instructor - General Cable Co. When earner returns from service.

513. Oils Machines - Chevrolet Motor Corp. Next October wants to stay home and take care of baby and help mother. Husband in Service.

520. Packer & Inspectpr -Washburn-Crosby Cereal Mfg. When husband returns from Service. If husband financially able to support family, worker would like to stay home and rear a family.

527. Catching-Shaking-Feeding - Royal Linen Laundry. Intends to marry Service man at conclusion of war, when he returns.

529. Inspector - Buffalo Tube Works. When husband returns from Service.

532. Chevrolet - Machine Operator. When earner returns from Service.

536. Medical Technician - Medican School. Expects to be married.

539. Inspector - Chevrolet Motor Corporation. When husband returns from Service.

545. Burt's Box Factory - Doesn't feel well enough; too much on her feet.

SCHEDULE NO. X

551. Supervisor -Govt. W.& F. Wax Company. Daughter intends to work then instead, of worker.

555. Timekeeper - Bell Aircraft Corporation. When husband returns from Service.

566. Riveter-Curtiss-Wright Corp. Is getting married.

579. Inspector-National Battery. Is getting married.

586. Machine work -Alleghany Foundry. When husband returns from Service.

591. Office work - Buffalo Forge. Plans to marry right away.

CHILD CARE

PROBLEMS

BUFFALO

SCHEDULE NO.

116. Husband and wife are separated, but not divorced. Husband went to another city and doesn't help family financially. Worker earns $22.00 weekly, all contributed to household. Has to support self, 10 year old daughter and mother. No other income. a

133. Deserted by husband 5 years ago. He is now in Service. Earns $37.79 weekly. All contributed to household. Worker has two children; between 6 - 9 years and 10 and 13 year. Worker's mother looks after them. Worker employed in Aircraft - Curtiss Wright. No other income. a b

171. Husband is in service - but doesn't contribute anything to support of worker, or son. Child between 2 - 5 years of age. Worker braider at General Cable. Earnings $29.00 week, only source of income.

GENERAL COMMENTS

OF

WORKERS

BUFFALO X

SUPPLEMENTAL

GENERAL COMMENTS OF WORKERS BUFFALO X SUPPLEMENTAL

SCHEDULE NO.

14. Machine Operator - General Cable. Earnings $40 week. Worker's husband thinks after this war, will be like after first war - no half way decent living. Says it took him seven hours to get a work card from State Employment Agency. That shouldn't be, and he's against it.

121. Inspector - Buffalo Tube Works. Plant used to be a lamp factory, is now doing Government tube work. Earnings $25 - $30 week. Can't save anything.

134. Sewer - Hat Manufacturers. First job. Earnings $18 - $22 week. The agent interviewed the worker's mother and did not see or talk to the worker at all. Up until about a year ago, the worker had been totally deaf as a result of an illness she had when she was eleven months old.

She had attended a local school for the deaf and had learned to speak and to read lips so that she was able to communicate with others. She was also taught to sew at this school which is really a vocational institution besides aiding the deaf. Upon her graduation, she was asked by her instructors to remain at the school and help in teaching other deaf pupils.

In the meantime, her Mother, who seems to be a very intelligent and understanding person, bought a hearing aid for the worker. With this device, the worker was able for the first time in her life to hear sound. Her mother decided that if she were to stay at the school she would have limited opportunities to progress with her speech, and that if she would take a job elsewhere it would help her more.

The worker, therefore, took a position with the manufacturing company listed in the schedule. It was feared, at first, that the continuous noise of the sewing machines would unnerve the worker since she was not accustomed to any sound at all. However, she has gotten along very well with her work, even to the point of suggesting improved methods of sewing the items which are manufactured at the plant.

Actually, the worker turns over all of her earnings to her Mother. However, very little, if any, of the money goes for household expenses as it is spent on the apparatus of the hearing aid. What is left is usually spent for clothes etc. for the worker. Because she knows that she is almost completely supporting herself, is paying for her hearing equipment and is doing a worthwhile job, the worker feels herself a useful member of her family and society.

206. Makes holes in buttons - Barman Bros. Brother interviewed. Earnings $25.00 week. Sister of worker has just had operation, but may work after recovery. Worker's mother owns home. Agent asked about other sources of income to family, but worker's brother insisted "none."

207. Operator - Postal Union. Earnings $28 - $30 weekly. Nephew interviewed. Nephew stated that worker would continue working after war as "she'd never get married." Worker's sister support invalid mother.

GENERAL COMMENTS OF WORKERS — BUFFALO X — SUPPLEMENTAL

SCHEDULE NO.

209. Packer - National Biscuit Company. First job. Earnings $22 week. Maintains apartment for self. Worker states that she uses all of her $22 per week in her home, plus "a few clothes." Worker is 33 years old and says it costs "a lot to keep up appearances."

238. Works on conveyor - Trico Products. Earnings $25 weekly. Husband honorably discharged 1 week ago. She will care for him as well as resuming job. He will continue to receive some "allotment."

STOP WORK.

12a

BUFFALO

STOP WORK 12 a. BUFFALO

SCHEDULE NO.

6. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

19. When war job ends. Worker is merely working to help to win the war. Does not actually need the extra-money.

36. The real reason for her working is because they've been hollowing so much about needing workers. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

49. When war job ends. Is only working now because she is needed.

55. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

61. If husband doesn't return from Service, will need to work, otherwise doesn't want to continue.

62. When war job ends.

70. She works now because the allotment from husband is not enough to live on comfortably. Will discontinue working when earner returns from service.

83. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

91. When husband returns from service.

95. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

97. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

98. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

100. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

101. Is going to be married to Canadian who is not in service. Will live in Canada (probably Hamilton).

104. When war job ends.

107. Expects to marry Service man at conclusion of war. If he is unharmed, able to work, and has employment, worker will quit.

119. Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.

120. Will take care of child, under 2 years of age, whom worker's mother cares for now.

128. When husband returns from Service.

139. When husband returns from Service.

STOP WORK 12 a. BUFFALO

SCHEDULE NO.	
140.	When husband returns from service. This was mother's impression of worker's plans. If worker did nontinue work, mother assured agent, it would only be for a relatively short time - 6 months or year at most.
149.	Depending on finances. If husband has a good job, worker will stop job.
150.	When husband returns from service.
151.	When war job ends.
154.	When war job ends.
156.	When war job ends.
159.	When husband returns from service.
163.	When war job ends.
166.	Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.
167.	Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.
183.	When husband returns from service.
185.	When war job ends.
187.	When husband returns from service.
192.	When war job ends.
194.	When war job ends.
197.	Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.
199.	When war job ends.
200.	When war job ends.
203.	When husband returns from service.
204.	Of own d esire when fewer workers are needed.
210.	Of own desire when fewer workers are needed.
212.	Expects to be married.
217.	When war job ends. Is on ma ternity leave.

SCHEDULE NO.	
222.	When war job ends. Would go back if she can work 8 hour shift, 10 hours is too much for a woman who is a housewife.
243.	When war job ends.
249.	When husband returns from service.
263.	When war job ends.
276.	When husband returns from service.
277.	When war job ends.
278.	When husband returns from service.
287.	When husband returns from service.
305.	When husband returns from service.

STOP WORK

BUFFALO X

SUPPLEMENTAL

STOP WORK BUFFALO X SUPPLEMENTAL

SCHEDULE NO.

143. Is going to get married.

220. When war job ends, will continue her musical education.

225. When war job ends.

234. When husband returns from service.

Women's Bureau
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington

POSTWAR EMPLOYMENT EXPECTATION OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN ERIE COUNTY, N.Y. IN 1944

From a series of Postwar Employment Studies being carried on by the Women's Bureau.

Number expecting to continue to work in Erie County (mostly Buffalo)

1/

114,000 women employed in Erie County in spring of 1944.
23,000 expect to withdraw from the labor market when their war job ends or their husbands or other wage-earners return from the service.
91,000 expect to continue to work and all but about 1,500 in Erie County.

Comparison with 1940 employment

1/

60,000 women were employed in 1940.
30,000 or about 50 percent more plan to continue to work.

Change in manufacturing industries

66,500 women were employed in manufacturing in 1944
56,500 in war industries, and by far the largest number in aircraft.
13,650 women were employed in 1940.
50,000 expect to continue to work.
42,500 wish to continue in manufacturing plants or over three times as many as in 1940.

Proportion planning to continue by marital status

Of the single women now employed .... 96 percent expect to continue.
Of the married women..... 56 " " " "
Of the widowed and divorced..... 96 " " " "

Source of women employed in wartime

3 of 5 women were employed before Pearl Harbor
2 of 5 women were not employed before Pearl Harbor
Of these not employed:
1 of 10 were school girls
3 of 10 were housewives

1/ Exclusive of domestic employees

Employment status of women expecting to remain in the Labor Market

4 of 5 women of all women employed expect to continue
9 of 10 women employed before Pearl Harbor expect to continue
7 of 10 women not employed before Pearl Harbor expect to continue
(of the girls in school before Pearl Harbor -
9 of 10 expect to continue work)
(of the housewives before Pearl Harbor
5 of 10 expect to continue)

Manufacturing industries:
3 of 4 women in all manufacturing industries expect to continue to work
(7 of 10 women in war manufacturing expect to continue to work)
(9 of 10 in civilian manufacturing expect to continue to work)

About 9 of 10 women employed in trade, in the professions, and services, expect to continue working. This brings the estimate of these industries only slightly below those employed in 1940.

Economic status of women expecting to remain in the Labor Market

Of the estimated 87,000 women living in the family household, who expect to continue to work, at least 9 of 10 of the single, of the married, of the widowed and divorced women, contributed regularly each week to the family household.

The proportion of women contributors who gave regularly to the household, 50 percent or more of their "take-home earnings" -- the money in their pay envelopes after deductions for taxes and bonds had been made -- varied from:

2 of 3	of all women
3 of 5	of the single women
3 of 4	of the married women
5 of 6	of the widowed and divorced

The extent to which women are supporting aged parents, sick husbands, dependent brothers and sisters, and children is indicated by the fact that nearly one-third of the reasons given for expecting to continue to work was "to support self and others." The proportion of contributing women who reported that they were the sole contributing earner follows:

7 percent of the single women
10 percent of the married women
40 percent of the widowed and divorced

Composition of the prospective postwar woman Labor Force

Age:

About two-fifths of the women were less than 25 years old.
Nearly one-third were between 25 and 35 years.
About one-eighth were in the older group of 45 years and over.

Marital Status:

Total	100	percent
Single	60	"
Married	28	"
Wid. & Div.	12	"

Total Time Worked:

Total	100	percent
Less than 1 year	8	"
1, less than 3 years	29	"
3, less than 5 years	19	"
5, less than 10 years	15	"
10 years and over	29	"

Living Arrangement:

Total	100	percent
Living in family household	96	"
Live apart	4	"

Race:

Total	100	percent
White	96	"
Negro	4	"

Immigrants:

Total	100	percent
Lived in Erie County	98	"
Moved to Erie County	2	"

U. S. Department of Labor
Women's Bureau
Washington

For release:
June 17, 1945

Of the 114,000 women employed in Erie County, N. Y. (mostly in Buffalo) in 1944, 80 percent or 91,000 expect to continue to work after the war. The great majority of the women wanting jobs live at home and contribute regularly to the family support. Twenty-three thousand women expect to stop work when their war jobs end or their husbands return from the service. These are facts revealed by a Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor survey of employed women in Buffalo during 1944.

Frieda S. Miller, director of the Women's Bureau, announced that the Buffalo study is one of a series of personal-interview surveys conducted by the Bureau in war-congested areas for the purpose of determining the number of women who expect to work after the war, their experience and occupations, and their economic responsibilities. Over half of the women interviewed were not in war plants but in such traditional woman-employing fields as trade, the professions, the service industries, and the manufacturing of consumer products.

Miss Miller warned that the number of women already registered for unemployment compensation claims in Buffalo points to the magnitude of the reemployment problem to be faced.

According to the Buffalo survey about 50 percent more women plan to continue to work after the war than were employed in this area in 1940. Three times as many women wish to continue in manufacturing as were thus employed in 1940.

Three-fifths of the women at work in 1944 were employed before Pearl Harbor. Of the new women workers one-tenth were school girls and three-tenths were housewives. Only half of the housewives wished to continue working as compared to nine out of ten of the school girls.

Large numbers of Buffalo women have been a permanent part of the labor force for many years. In 1940, 60,000 women were employed. Of the women planning to work after the war, nearly a third had worked for 10 years and over; nearly two-thirds had worked for at least 3 years.

All but 1,500 of the women who plan to keep working want jobs in Buffalo. Since practically all the women workers have been residents of Buffalo since before Pearl Harbor, it is natural that a small number of them now employed will seek work elsewhere. This situation differs rather markedly from some other areas this Bureau has studied where a substantial inmigration of women for war work appears likely to be reversed when war jobs come to an end.

Results of the survey show that the majority of the women who plan to work carry heavy financial responsibilities. Of those expecting to continue work, 87,000 live with their families, and 9 out of 10 of the single, the married, the widowed

and the divorced make regular contributions each week to the family household. Two-thirds of all the women contributing gave regularly 50 percent or more of their take-home earnings.

In discussing problems of women's employment, Miss Miller emphasized that certain service and consumer goods industries which have scaled down during the war represent a likely field of employment expansion which would help absorb women workers being laid off war jobs. However, she warned that the substandard employment conditions which even during the period of war increases have continued in some of these occupations, create a barrier to women's free return to such jobs. Miss Miller said that many of the women interviewed had no objection to working in the service and consumer goods fields if the employment conditions there could be made to approximate the jobs they now hold. Many employed women are keenly aware of the benefits to their families of the increased purchasing power represented by their wartime earnings.

The Buffalo survey shows that of the women now employed, 96 percent of the single women and of the widowed and divorced, and 56 percent of the married women plan to continue working.

Some of the typical circumstances which move women in the area to plan to continue working are indicated by the following cases as reported to Women's Bureau interviewers:

A machine operator in an aircraft plant thinks it will be necessary for her to work for one or two years after her fiance returns from the service. If he does not return, she wants to keep on working indefinitely.

A candy store clerk with take-home earnings of $17.30 weekly must work as her husband died recently and she has to support herself and three children.

A bookkeeper-stenographer in a dental laboratory wants to continue working until she marries.

An aircraft assembler with take-home earnings of $32 weekly feels that she must save for the future as her husband is not well. He suffers from rheumatic heart disease and in the past they frequently had to accept relief.

A comptometer operator in a wholesale grocery states that she must work to support her father, mother, and herself.

A saleslady wants to continue working so that she and her husband can get their home paid for.

A beamer in a war plant plans to continue working as she must support herself and four children.

Miss Miller stated that the increase in the number of women workers in the labor force must be analyzed in relation to long-time trends for the country as a whole. Census records show that, decade by decade, with only very slight variations, the number of women in the labor force increases as a result of both population growth and a consistent tendency for a larger proportion of women to hold jobs.

The U. S. Census Bureau states that 1,500,000 of the women who entered the labor market during the war would have done so had there been no war. It reports that about 3,000,000 women became workers because of war conditions. During 1940 an average of over 13,000,000 women were working or looking for work; in 1944 the average was nearly 18,000,000.

U. S. Department of Labor
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

Post War Plans

Extracts from speech by Miss Mary Anderson, Director, Women's Bureau before Business and Professional Women's Club, Buffalo, N. Y., October 11, 1943.

When the war is over there are millions of women who will voluntarily resign their jobs and return home. There are many women working now who are married women holding down two jobs. If the husband of the family is able to make enough money, many women will be glad to do one job only - and that one at home.

There will be, on the other hand, many millions of women who must work. These will be the women who are and have been for some time, the sole support of dependents. There will be the women who must work because their men do not come back from war or who come back unable to work at their highest skills. There will be the normal increment of young people out of school and just entering the labor market. There will be girls who left school to take war jobs and will be too old to resume their education. These women will work for the same reason men work -- in order to live.

The main post-war problem, therefore, is that of full employment - if we are to put the foru freedoms, and particularly, freedom from want, into effect. It will not be easy and it cannot be done quickly, but eventually we must see to it that <u>all</u> our people who want and need work can get it. In the transition from war to peace, we must not have a struggle between war veterans and women for a few jobs. We must work for the good of all who labor.

I think one hopefull sign is the fact that our people today have a consciousness that something must be done <u>in advance</u> to cushion the reaction that will follow the peace declaration. After the last war we had no program and the result was soldiers on the streets selling apples. Women were told they <u>had</u> to give upt their jobs to veterans even if it meant the woman had to live on public charity and the man didn't want the job.

Today many organizations are studying means of conversion <u>with</u> total employment. This time, too, we have unemployment insurance, a smoothly operating national system of employment services, a reserve of purchasing power in the form of bonds and a smaller personal debt load because of larger pay for soldiers and allotments for their families. Another stabilizing influence is a growing acceptance of the principle of equal pay.

We have a much better start this time. We know from our experience during the past three years that we can mobilize totally for war. Can we not use this experience as a basis for the hope that we can mobilize totally for peace? I have faith that we can.

Harrison Radiator Co. II radiators for automobiles, thermostats etc.
(Gen'l Motors)
Lockport, New York

Total - almost 5000, mostly men
11/45

Women's Occupations
Working Conditions
Hours of Work
8-44 (1 Shift)

Regional File ✓

W. S. Wells Dju
Nov. 1945

The Hewitt Rubber Corp. II Industrial rubber products - rubber products for N. N., oil, automobile industry.
Buffalo, N. Y.

	T	F
Total	NR	NR
Prod.	800-700	130

11/45

Women's Jobs
Working Conditions
~~Wages~~ Base pay on PW 87¢ -
Co. tries to give F same up-grading & promotion opportunities as M

✓
Regional File

W. S. Wells Dju
Nov. 1945

Lockport Cotton Batting Co. II bedding, chair pads, crib pads, etc.
Lockport, N. Y.

	T	F
Total	250	225
Prod.	NR	NR

11/45

Women's Occupations
Working Conditions
Hours of Work
5-8-40 - 1 Shift
1 hr lunch

Regional File

W. S. Wells Dju
Nov. 1945

Norton Laboratories II cosmetic & jewelry boxes, small aids parts, typewriter covers, light shades, coffee pot handles, etc.
Lockport, N. Y.

	T	F
Total	300	150
Prod.	NR	NR

11/45

Women's Occupations
Working Conditions
Equal Pay "strictly adhered to"
Hours of Work 5-8-40
1 Shift
Lay - Offs - Seniority basis

Regional File ✓

W. S. Wells Dju
Nov. 1945

Quondeega Pottery Co. II China & pottery
Syracuse, N. Y.

	T	F
Total	700	360-420
Prod.	NR	NR

11/45

women's jobs
working conditions
wages
Hiring minimum 53¢
Min. P. W. base pay - 56¢

Regional File ✓

W. S. Wills Dju
Nov. 1945

Penicillin II penicillin
Syracuse, N. Y.

	T	F
Total	300	mostly 7
Prod.	NR	NR

11/45

women's jobs

Regional File ✓

W. S. Wills Dju
Nov. 1945

Vitamin Factory II NR
(owned & oper. by Eastman Kodak Co.)
Rochester, N.Y.

NR - employment
11/45

Regional File ✓

W. S. Wills Dju
Nov. 1945

Willard Machine Tool Co. II Small machine parts
Buffalo, N. Y. food equipment (meat grinders, etc.)

	T	F
Total	75	a few
Prod.	NR	NR

11/45

hiring of women
women's jobs
working conditions
~~wages~~ Equal pay policy
hours of work (1 shift 8-4½ hrs
2 nos - 2 during war)

Regional File ✓

W. S. Wills Dju
Nov. 1945

Eastman Kodak Co. II
(Kodak Park plants)
Rochester - N.Y.

15,000 employed - Many thousands of them F
11/45

films, paper for films, boxes in which to pack own products. A printing plant & research lab here, also.

Excellent Medical Service & research

Regional File
✓

N. S. with Dju
Nov. 1945

Eastman Kodak Co. II
(Camera Works)
Rochester. N.Y.

Several thousand employees - Many of them women
11/45

Cameras

✓
Regional File

N. S. with Dju
Nov. 1945

Earhart Photo Finishing Co. II
Buffalo, N.Y.

	T	F
Total	15	12
Prod.	NR	NR

11/45

photo finishing

Only a paragraph - No specific information.

Regional File
✓

N. S. with Dju
Nov. 1945

Carrier Air Conditioning Co. II
Syracuse, N.Y.

	T	F
Total	1500	NR
Prod.	—	159

11/45

air-conditioning units

emplt of women
working conditions

Regional File
✓

N. S. with Dju
Nov. 1945

Buffalo Goodwill Industries II
Buffalo, New York

153 M + 7 in plant (Nov. 1945)
several hundred home-bidden workers
11/45

assembling toys + other small objects, reconditioning clothing, furniture, toys, etc., sorting, marking, packing. Only 6% to subsidy.

Working Conditions
~~Wages~~ Hourly rates conform to prevailing rates for comparable work in Buffalo.
U. S. Wells Dept
Nov. 1945

Regional File
✓

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

[Presented at Meeting, 2-5-1945, Indianapolis]

INDUSTRIAL READJUSTMENT OF WOMEN WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA

In the fall of 1944, an estimated 184,500 women were employed in 12 "munitions industries" in Pennsylvania, over and above the number so employed in 1940. This wartime increase may be considered at the present time as the number to be demobilized in the readjustment of the economy to peacetime levels. The size of the readjustment problem is indicated by the fact that the increase in munitions work is 23 percent as large as total 1940 employment of women in all occupations.

(Further data to be obtained later)

J.M.Hooks
2/45

PENNSYLVANIA

RSH

Governor Martin (R)

Legislature - Senate (R), House about even between (R) and (D)

Secretary of Labor and Industry, William H. Chestnut

Bureau of Women and Children and Hours and Minimum Wage,
Director, Mrs. Mary Rice Morrow

with tabs on Wilkes Barre Scranton

Estimated Impact of Demobilization

Demobilized persons	(in thousands)
Manufacturing	376.1
Total (incl. armed forces)	1,044.9

	1944 Employment (in thousands)	Gross Unemployment (in thousands)	
		Munitions and government	Total (including armed forces)
*Philadelphia	1,325.0	147.4	167.4
Pittsburgh	619.4	70.7	81.2
Allentown	176.5	16.1	18.8
Erie	73.7	11.7	12.8
Harrisburg	134.0	8.6	10.3

* In Group I, War Manpower Commission, November 1, 1944.

BLS Data

November 1944 - Reporting Establishments 1/	Number of establishments	Women			
		Number employed	Percent of all employed	Total separation	Layoffs
Philadelphia-New Jersey	281	137,691	29.5	6.9	1.0
Pittsburgh	174	60,486	21.8	6.3	1.1
Allentown-New Jersey	71	16,020	24.0	5.0	.4
Erie	44	10,095	30.7	5.5	.7
Harrisburg	31	12,729	27.0	6.4	.2

1/ Over 75 percent of the employment in all manufacturing industries and over 90 percent of the total employment in the munitions industries are reported.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

not checked

WOMEN WAR WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA

In October 1944 the non-agricultural employees of Pennsylvania were estimated at 3,127,000, as compared with 3,042,821 in 1940. This increase does not represent the full war peak; in the fall of 1943 non-agricultural employment was estimated at 3,252,000 persons. Since then the numbers have declined.

In 1940 women constituted 27 percent of all non-agricultural employees in the State, 23 percent of all those in manufacturing. The 1940 and 1944 proportions of women in major centers of industry are indicated on the page following.

Pennsylvania has long been outstanding in the manufacture of textiles, metal products both heavy and light, and electrical goods. Many of her cities are engaged in making war products such as ammunition, guns, explosives, car and airplane and other small metal parts, machine tools or their accessories, etc. The proportion women constitute of the State's manufacturing workers is somewhat smaller than the United States as a whole, and in some cities is not as large in war industries reported in 1944 as in 1940 manufacture. Dominance of heavier metal industries may be the major part of the explanation for this.

In 16 major manufacturing centers in the State, most of which have had some expansion with war industry, women constituted the following proportions of all workers and of all manufacturing workers in 1940, and of workers in firms reporting to the U.S. Employment Service toward the end of 1944.

Rotchecked

	Proportion women were of workers in -			
	1940		Late 1944	Among major woman employing war products
	All workers	Manufacturing	Firms reported by Employment Service	
Philadelphia 1/	31	28	30	Ammunition, electric products, metal parts, guns
Pittsburgh 2/	28	13	22	Ammunition, guns, electric goods, metal
Reading-Pottstown 2/	34	35	32 ✓	Aircraft parts, ammunition, guns
Scranton 4/	31	44	26 ✓	Ammunition, metal products
Erie 2/	26	15	31	Electric supply, ammunition, small metal parts
Allentown 2/	31	33	24 ✓	Plane and motor parts; instruments, ammunition
Harrisburg 2/	33	21	27	Metal products
Altoona 4/	23	35	28 ✓	Ammunition
Wilkesbarre	28	35	-	-
Lancaster 2/	33	30	39	Ammunition, watches, electric products
Bethlehem	24	19	-	[Steel]
York 3/	32	28	27 ✓	Guns, ammunition
Johnstown 4/	22	7	5 ✓	Cars, machinery
Williamsport 3/	32	28	33	Aircraft parts, ammunition
Newcastle 2/	34	24	23 ✓	Ammunition, small metal parts
Chambersburg 2/	32	39	31 ✓	Machine-tool accessories

1/ 2/ 3/ Classification of War Manpower Commission according to extent to which need for workers is critical.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING IN PENNSYLVANIA
(In Thousands)

Year	Average number
1940	1,112
1941	1,319
1942	1,428
1943	1,481

Employment declined after the ~~middle~~ late fall of 1943. Figures for 6 months ending in October, 1943 and 1944 are as follows:

decline after middle was only from a seasonal peak

Employment (In Thousands) of Pennsylvania workers in -

Month	Manufacturing industries		All non-agricultural industries	
	1943	1944	1943	1944
May	1,475	1,439	3,277	3,164
June	1,488	1,445	3,296	3,170
July	1,493	1,433	3,272	3,142
August	1,490	1,431	3,239	3,138
September	1,477	1,412	3,231	3,132
October	1,484	1,406	3,252	3,127
November	1,487			
December	1,486			

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

MEP
1/45

Area Statements, November 1944
War Manpower Commission

RSN

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA AREA
(Includes Chester, Doylestown, Norristown, Pa., Camden, N. J.)

Major Industries: Shipbuilding; aircraft and parts; electrical and non-electrical machinery; iron and steel products; ordnance (Army and Navy); U. S. Government establishments; textile (rugs, carpets, and hosiery); men's, women's, and children's clothing; printing and publishing; leather and leather goods; food products; distributive trades.

Employment Prospects: Very good in all major war industries as continued expansion is forecast. Best prospects are in shipbuilding, electrical machinery, ordnance, and iron and steel. Replacements are needed for military service withdrawals and women leaving the labor market in civilian industries.

Because of the diversified nature of industries in the area, conversion of industry to peacetime pursuits will offer many opportunities. There is, however, reason to believe that civilian industries will not be able to absorb all of the employment decline in war plants, plus returning veterans, although thousands of women are expected to leave the labor market upon cessation of hostilities.

Jobs Immediately Available: A large number of technical, skilled, semiskilled, trainee, and unskilled male workers are needed in all war industries, particularly in shipbuilding, machinery, ordnance, and iron and steel products. Government establishments require not only various types of skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers, but many types of clerical, semi-professional, and professional personnel.

Major Firms: Atlantic Refining; Baldwin Locomotive ~~Ammunition~~ Works; Bendix Aviation; E. G. Budd; Cramp Shipbuilding; Fleetwings; Frankford Arsenal; General Electric; Midvale; Naval Air Material Center; N. Y. Shipbuilding Corp.; Philadelphia Navy Yard; Philadelphia Quartermasters Depot; Philadelphia Transportation Co.; Philco Corp.; R. C. A.; SKF Industries; Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock; Westinghouse.

WPB visited 1942 (April) for Aircraft, Ammunition, Signal Corps;
1942 (May) for Shipbuilding
1943 (March, May, July) for Shipbuilding
(November) for Sugar

Area Statements, November 1944
War Manpower Commission

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH AREA
(Includes Aliquippa, McKeesport)

Major Industries: Iron and steel and their products; electrical machinery; shipbuilding (landing craft); aircraft (propellers); non-electrical machinery; ordnance (shells, gun carriages, tank components, heavy artillery); non-ferrous metals products; bituminous coal mining; interstate railroads; food products; chemicals (including synthetic rubber components); petroleum refining; glass; wholesale and retail trade. The area's prewar civilian manufacturing industries, now converted to war production were: iron and steel products; electrical and non-electrical machinery; aluminum products; automobile parts; flat glass; petroleum refining; food products.

Employment Prospects: Excellent in major war industries during the next few months for both men and women. Demand for male workers exceeds local supply. Employment in civilian industries has levelled off but there is a considerable demand for replacements.

Conversion to peacetime production, following defeat of Japan, probably will be accompanied by almost complete cessation of shipbuilding and ordnance manufacture and by contraction in production of iron and steel and bituminous coal. Civilian industries are now believed to be at their peak of employment and will probably contract when payrolls in war plants decline. The fact that the area's population has not increased during the war is a favorable long range factor. Little unemployment, however, is expected following defeat of Germany.

Jobs Immediately Available: The bulk of the demand is for unskilled male and female workers for entry jobs in steel mills, foundries, and shipyards. All types of skilled and semi-skilled machine shop, foundry forge workers and bituminous coal miners are in demand. All types of job openings are available for veterans of this war.

Major Firms: Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.; Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp.; Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.; Dravo Corp.; American Bridge Co.; National Tube Co.; Aluminum Co. of America; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; Pittsburgh Coal Co.; and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

WPB visited 1943 (September) for steel

Area Statements, November 1944
War Manpower Commission

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM AREA
(Includes Easton, Pa. and Phillipsburg, N. J.)

Major Industries: Iron, steel, and other metal products; aircraft assembly; automobiles (military trucks); non-electrical machinery; textiles (parachute cloth, rope, netting, civilian fabrics); apparel; chemicals; cement.

Employment Prospects: Good in iron and steel, aircraft assembly, and textiles during the next six months for both men and women in skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled occupations. The major demand is for male laborers for heavy work, and also for highly skilled workers.

Postwar prospects, following defeat of Japan, are not encouraging for men, but very favorable for women. Conversion to peacetime production may result in curtailment in the iron and steel industry which now has doubled prewar employment, and in the decline of the aircraft industry. Increased employment is expected in textiles and apparel, providing additional jobs for women. Little change in employment, however, is expected following the defeat of Germany.

Jobs Immediately Available: Skilled and semiskilled workers are needed by practically all industries. Unskilled workers are needed primarily by the iron and steel and aircraft industries.

Major firms: Bethlehem Steel Co.; Mack Mfg. Co.; Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corp.; Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Co.; Lehigh Foundries, Inc; Ingersoll-Rand Co.

WB visited 1943 (October) for Steel

Area Statements, November 1944
War Manpower Commission

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE AREA
(Includes Corry)

Major Industries: Electrical products (motors, generators, commutators, oscillating quartz radio crystals, condensers, resistors); iron and steel products (crankshafts, ship shaftings and rotors, rough malleable iron castings, and industrial gearing); non-ferrous metals (aluminum forgings, brass equipment for ships, boat portholes, and couplings); transportation equipment (airplane mounting parts, airplane manifold pressure gauges); rubber products (anit-vibration mountings, face mask pieces, airplane parts, gas masks tubes); paper (paper and pulp, asbestos paper); machinery (marine and industrial engines, rubber plant machinery, stokers).

Employment Prospects: Very good in all industries inasmuch as further expansion is planned. All major industries report additional needs. ~~All major industries report additional needs.~~ Because present war production did not present radical conversions, the coming of peace will not result in any considerable lull. Most of the firms in this area (with one or two exceptions) can resume their civilian production in less than six months, with several requiring only a few days. There are only two plants which commenced operations since Pearl Harbor; an aluminum forgings plant and one small shipyard; the former will undoubtedly continue with cessation of hostilities. The largest establishment in the area has post-war plans that will absorb their current personnel.

Jobs Immediately Available? At the present time there are 2,500 job openings on file in the Erie office; 500 for women, 1,900 for men, and 100 orders specifying either sex. Skilled, semiskilled and unskilled male workers are urgently needed in all war industries. The most urgent need is for unskilled foundry workers.

Major Firms: General Electric Co.; Hammermill Paper Co.; Erie Forge and Steel Co.; Lord Mfg. Co.; Bliley Electric Co.; Erie Resister Corp.; Standard Stoker Co.; Aluminum Forgings, Inc.; Aero Supply Mfg. Co., Inc.

WB has not visited

Area Statements, November 1944
War Manpower Commission

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG AREA

Major Industries: Iron and steel; U. S. Government (storage depots, repair services); crystal manufacturing; textiles (canvas products); interstate railroad; transportation utilities; shoes; State Government.

Employment Prospects: There is a demand for unskilled workers primarily in the iron and steel industry, railroad transportation, and government storage depots. Workers are also needed at present as automobile, aircraft, airplane engine, radio and general maintenance mechanics. In the postwar period it is expected that railroad transportation and the iron and steel industry will continue to offer employment opportunities. The largest increases in employment have occurred at the government depots and a decline after the war is anticipated. Veterans' preference is given for State and Federal jobs.

Jobs Immediately Available: Unskilled laborers for steel mills, railroads and government warehouses. There is a demand for semiskilled machine operators, automobile and airplane mechanics. There are many openings for typists, stenographers and other clerical positions with the governmental depots.

Major Firms: Middletown Air Service Command; Pennsylvania Railroad; Bethlehem Steel Co.; Harrisburg Steel Corp.; U. S. Naval Supply Depot; Hershey Chocolate Corp.; New Cumberland A. S. F. Depot; C. H. Masland and Sons; Central Iron and Steel Co.; Bell Telephone Co.

WB has not visited

Gladys Palmer. WB also
Fed Reserve Bank at
Pottstown 1943
aircraft engines
tools & dies
Chambersburg 1943
ordnance depot
Williamsport 1943
aircraft engines
Donora
steel
Waynesboro 1943
machine tools
York 1943
refrigeration mchy
chains (wire products)
guns
Reading
ordnance accessories
machines & machine parts
Birdsboro 1943
foundry

Pennsylvania WB. Data

			Date of visit
Philadelphia			
Aircraft -	5 plants	(inc 1 at Johnsville Pa. & 1 at Bristol Pa.)	4/42
Shipbldg -	4 "	(inc 1 - Chester Pa & 2 at Camden NJ.)	5/42, 3/43, 2x 7/43
Sugar -	3 "		11/43
Ammunition	1		4/42
Signal Corps	1		4/42
Pottstown			
Aircraft engines	2 plants		8/43
Foundry	1 "		12/43
Machine Tools	1 "		12/43
Pittsburgh			
Steel	2 "		9/43
Ambridge (Pittsburgh area)			
Steel	1 "		9/43
Aliquippa:			
Steel " "	1 "		9/43
McKeesport - Steel " "	1 "		9/43
Duquesne - Steel " "	1 "		9/43
Allentown Area -			
Bethlehem, Pa -			
Steel -	1 plant		10/43

Erie Area — none

Harrisburg - none

Pennsylvania (cont)

Chambersburg -		
Ordnance Depot	1	7/43
Williamsport		
Aircraft engines	1 plant	8/43
Donora, Pa		
Steel	1 plant	9/43
Waynesboro		
machine Tools	2 plants	11/43
York		
Refrigeration machinery	1 plant	11/43
Chains (wire products)	1 "	11/43
Guns	2 plants	11/43
Reading		
Ordnance accessories	1 plant	12/43
Machines & machine parts	1 "	
Birdsboro		
Foundry	1	12/43

Women's Bureau
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington

Dec. 15, 1944

STATE LABOR LAWS FOR WOMEN

PENNSYLVANIA

This outline shows in summary form the current labor laws applicable to women 18 years of age and over, together with the occupational coverage.

PENNSYLVANIA

Hours of Work

Daily - Maximum, 8 hours.
Weekly - Maximum, 44 hours.

Coverage - (All females). Any establishment, that is, any place where work is done for compensation of any sort to whomever payable, including canning, processing, and packing perishable fruits and vegetables.

Exemptions - Agricultural field occupations; domestic service in private homes; orphans' homes and industrial schools; nurses in hospitals; executives over 21 and private secretaries earningsat least $25 a week; outside representatives.

Variations - In nonprofit charitable or welfare institutions, hours may be 10 a day and 48 in a 6-day week.

In hotels, boarding houses, and charitable, educational, and religious institutions, the one day of rest may be subdivided into two days of 12 hours each if the labor department and State industrial board approve.

If strict application of law imposes unnecessary hardship, labor department, with approval of the industrial board, may prescribe variations. Regulations of the industrial board permit the following variations for employees 18 years and over.

In General:

The half-day may not exceed 5 consecutive hours.

If only 5 days a week are worked, 10 hours are allowed in any one day, but week may not exceed 44 hours.

If daily hours do not exceed 6, and a one-fourth-hour rest period is allowed, 6 days a week may be worked.

In emergencies (officially defined), daily and weekly overtime may be worked. If an emergency exists for more than 24 hours, permission for overtime must be obtained from the department.

In manufacturing, retail trade, and service industries, 10 hours a day, 48 hours in a 6-day week may be worked during inventory and seasonal periods if such periods do not exceed an aggregate of 5 weeks in a calendar year and schedule is filed in advance with the labor department. Weekly periods may exceed 5 if application is made and the department determines that extension is necessary to avoid hardship.

Students employed on a part-time basis in educational institutions may work more than 3½ days a week but not over 8 hours a day or 44 hours a week.

Office employees with regular hours of 40 a week or less, who are on an annual salary basis and not laid off in slack periods, may be employed 10 hours a day, 54 hours a week, if employment in the quarterly period of 13 consecutive weeks does not exceed 520 hours.

If one-half hour or more is lost because of breakdown of machinery on which employee is engaged and dependent for employment, maximum hours may be extended 2 hours a day to make up time lost. Week may not exceed 44 hours. Written report must be furnished the labor department.

For Specific Industries:

Mail order business - 44 hours in 6 days in any week, 10 hours in 1 day if time and a half is paid for hours over 8.

Retail trade (including beauty shops) - 44 hours in 6 days in any week, 10 hours on Saturday (or any 1 day selected in week) and on day before a legal holiday, if time and a half is paid for hours over 8.

Hotels and restaurants - (1) Service employees - Over 8 hours a day and 44 a week but not over 48 hours in 6 days in any week. Time and a half must be paid but not on the daily basis when the weekly hours do not exceed 44. This regulation does not apply to front office employees on salary basis who work split shifts. (2) Housekeeping employees - 6 days a week.

Office building operations and management - 6 days a week.

Banking and brokerage houses (until a study is completed) - Average of 40 hours a week over 13-week period, beginning Dec. 1, 1937 (total 520 hours), maximum hours 10 a day, 54 a week. Applies to employees on annual salary basis who are not laid off during slack periods. Tax specialists may average 40 hours and work 6 days a week over 6-month period beginning Dec. 1, 1937.

Newspaper publishing - In emergencies more than 8 hours in any 1 day, but not over 44 in 6 days in any 1 week (in towns of 50,000 or less, 48 hours). In mechanical departments, time and a half must be paid for hours over 8 a day.

Canning, processing or packing perishable fruit or vegetables during canning season - Only on approval of labor department may cannery hours be longer than these prescribed by statute and any variance with such provisions is declared illegal.

Milk industry (plant employees) - 10 hour day; 44-hour, 6-day week (48 hour week if necessary to avoid curtailment of public service).

Radio broadcasting - Over 8 hours a day but not over 44 hours in 6 days in week.

Laundry and dry cleaning - 10-hour day; 44-hour, 6-day week.

Day of Rest.

A 5½-day week is established for all females employed in any place where work is done for compensation of any sort; subject to the exemptions and variations provided by law, shown under Daily and Weekly Hours of Work.

Meal and Rest Periods.

(1) At least one-half hour must be granted after 5 consecutive hours of work. (Interval of less than one-half hour not to be deemed an interruption to the work period.) Employees not to be required to remain in the workroom during meal or rest period.

Coverage - (All females). Any establishment, that is, any place where work is done for compensation of any sort to whomever payable. Includes canning, processing, and packing perishable fruit and vegetable products.

Exemptions - Agricultural field occupations; domestic service in private homes; orphans' homes and industrial schools; nurses in hospitals; executives over 21 and private secretaries earning at least $25 a week.

Variations - In industries where manufacturing processes involve continuous operation, or where processes must be completed to avoid spoilage, or where an employee's duties require her to be away from the factory, office, or depot, the regularly scheduled meal or rest period may be eliminated if employees are permitted to eat and rest at such intervals and for such time as shall not endanger their health. Any variance from statute provision must be approved by labor department.

Six consecutive hours permitted (a) if worker then dismissed for the day, provided one-fourth-hour rest period has been allowed (considered time worked); (b) in retail establishments, if 1 hour is allowed for meals.

In canneries, etc., not more than 6 consecutive hours of employment allowed.

(2) A one-fourth hour rest period must be granted female elevator operators in any tour of duty exceeding 3 hours, unless a seat is provided in the elevator for the operator's use.

Night Work.

(1) (Females under 21). Employment prohibited between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. in any establishment, that is, any place where work is done for compensation of any sort to whomever payable, including canning, processing, and packing of perishable fruits and vegetables.

Exemptions - See exemptions under Daily and Hourly Hours of Work law.

(2) (Females 21 and over). Employment prohibited for the period 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. in manufacturing establishments (including canneries).

Exemptions - Managers, superintendents, persons doing clerical or stenographic work.

Variations - In establishments operating not more than two shifts, females 21 and over may be employed up to 12 o'clock midnight, if such employment does not exceed 8 consecutive hours a day (exclusive of meal period) or 5 days in any one week.

(3) (Females 18 and under 21). Employment prohibited from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. as messengers for telephone, telegraph, or messenger companies.

Plant Facilities

Seating.

At least 1 suitable seat must be provided for every 3 female employees and kept in room where women work. Seats to be accessible, and their use by employees must be allowed. Coverage is the same as for the Daily and Weekly Hours of Work law.

Lunch Rooms.

Any establishment where white lead, arsenic, or other poisonous substances or injurious fumes, dust, or gases, are present in manufacturing processes must provide a suitable room, free from designated poisonous substances, for the use of female employees.

Dressing and Rest Rooms.

Suitable wash and dressing rooms accessible to workers must be provided for use of female employees, by every establishment (as defined under Daily and Weekly Hours of Work law) other than agricultural field occupations, domestic service in private homes; orphans' homes and industrial schools. If both sexes are employed, separate rooms must be provided for each sex.

Toilet Rooms.

All establishments (see Dressing Rooms) must provide suitable water closets for use of female employees (ratio: for existing installations, one for every 25 persons; for new installations, one for 1 to 15 persons, two for 16 to 30 persons, three for 31 to 50 persons, and one for each additional 25 persons), in an accessible location. If both sexes are employed, separate water closets must be provided for each sex.

In mercantile establishments employing more than 15 women, toilet accommodations for employees must be separate from those provided for the public.

Other Regulations

Weight Lifting and Other Conditions of Work.

Women are not to be employed:
(1) In plants manufacturing explosives and chemicals unless conditions prescribed by the State labor department are met. Variation - Laboratory work in these plants is permitted.
(2) In setting up blue beds in the corroding stacks of the Old Dutch Process if non-corroded buckles or lead plates are used.
(3) In paint-grinding, lead corroding and lead oxidizing, and in the dry color industry, handling any dry substance or dry compounds containing lead in any form in excess of 2 percent. Variation - During the war emergency, the State labor department after inspection may permit employment in these occupations of females over 21 years of age.
(4) In manufacture of nitro and amido compounds. Variations- The secretary of labor may grant permit for the employment of women over 18 years of age, if a scientific investigation by the department shows conclusively "that exposure to the compounds in question does not exist."
(5) In foundries, handling cores that have temperature above 100° F.

Prohibited Occupations.

No woman or girl to be employed or permitted to be:
(1) In any mine for the purpose of employment therein.
(2) In or about the outside structures of workings of a colliery for the purpose of employment. Exemption - Employment in an office or in performance of clerical work at a colliery..
(3) In handling nitrators during the process of manufacture of nitroglycerin in explosive plants.
(4) In taking down blue beds after the process of lead corroding.
(5) In processing and exposure to the sorting of animal hair or bristles. Such work is considered hazardous to home workers' health and safety.
(6) In reading or testing meters (water, gas, or electric). Variation - During war emergency, women over 25 years of age may be employed in these occupations if the application is approved by the labor department.
(7) In messenger service for railroads, calling train crews. Variation - During war emergency, labor secretary may permit such employment if calls can be made by mechanical or electrical means so that women need not enter men's dormitories to call them to duty.
(8) In operating cranes except where labor secretary approves the employer's application. Variation - During war emergency, labor department may grant permission for the employment of women over 21 years of age on certain types of cranes, if department regulations are met.

(9) In certain welding and cutting operations. Variation - During war emergency, the labor department may grant permission for the employment of women over 18 years of age in acetylene cutting or electric arc welding. Department regulations as to conditions must be met.
(10) In maintaining fires in hand-fired boiler furnaces. Variation - During war emergency, labor secretary may grant permission for employment of women over 21 years of age if the plant files an affidavit showing that proper safeguards have been provided for the protection of women employees.
(11) In work on railroad tracks or at trucking for railroads. Variation - Provision for the war emergency same as in preceding entry, 10, except that the age minimum here is 18 years instead of 21 years.

Industrial Home Work.

Industrial home work must be conducted so as to insure the safety and health of all persons so employed.

The law regulates manufacture in a home of articles or materials for an employer, or his contractor, for other than the personal use of employer or a member of his family.

Work is prohibited on articles of food or drink; articles for use in serving food or drink; toys and dolls; tobacco; drugs and poisons; bandages and other sanitary goods; explosives, fireworks, and similar articles; the tearing or sewing of rags (not to include new remnants, clippings, or salvages); articles which in processing require exposure to substances hazardous to the health or safety of persons so exposed; assembling or placing of partitions in candy boxes or food boxes. See also Prohibited Occupations (5).

Employer and contractor required to have permits before furnishing materials to home workers.

Employment permitted only of persons over 16 years of age, holding a home worker's certificate, resident in the home where the work is done, and free from an infectious, contagious, or communicable disease.

Before the employer, or his contractor, distributes materials to a home worker, he must determine that the home where work is to be done is in a clean and sanitary condition, and free from any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease.

Home work to be done only during hours of labor lawful for factory workers of the same age and sex as the home workers.

Employer, or his contractor, must furnish to the labor department, at designated times, a complete list of his home workers, showing for each individual the name, address, age (if under 21), wages received, materials furnished, and articles produced.

Each employer, or his contractor, must attach a prescribed label to each unit of delivery or shipment to a home worker.

Each employer, or his contractor, must designate as his representative in the home where his work is done some person over 21 years of age, who shall be jointly responsible with the employer for compliance with the Industrial Home-Work Law, the Women's Labor Law, the Child Labor Law, and the pertinent rules and regulations of the labor department.

Maternity Leave - No law.

Wartime Provisions

During the present war and for 6 months thereafter, females engaged on work furthering the war effort may be employed for 10 hours a day, 48 hours 6 days a week, under permit to employer from the secretary of labor after approval of the industrial board.

Overtime provisions for hotels and restaurants extended to the theatrical industry for duration of the war emergency.

If strict application of any provision of the Meal and Rest Period Law, or of the Night Work Law, for female employees, impedes or interferes with the war effort, the labor department, with approval of the industrial board, may suspend the provision.

Minimum Wage

Authority.

The labor department issues order based on recommendations of wage board as to minimum rates for occupation.

Coverage.

(1) Employees - Women; minors.

(2) Industries or Occupations - Any, except domestic service, farm labor, service in a religious community or charitable institution, newsboys, and persons subject to provisions of Federal Railway Labor Act.

Orders.

Laundry (Mandatory) - Effective Feb. 1, 1941
Restaurant (Directory) " Aug. 1, 1943

Equal Pay

No law.

Crown Can Co. III
Phila Pa -

Mr. Carroll, Safety Engineer

RgS with Djn or Yuen
2/11/46

Blaisdell Pencil Co. III
Phila. Pa.

Mr. H.C. Sampter, Plant mgr.

RgS with Djn or Yuen
2/19/46

American Viscose Corp. (Crown Rayon) III
Phila Pa
Mr. L. T. Gifford, Asst pers. director.

RgS with Djn or
Yuen. 2/46

Bayuk Cigar Co. III
Phila. Pa.
Contact - Mr. William Doyle, Safety Engineer

RgS. with Djn. or
Yuen
2/7/46

Bromley, John & Sons III · Carpet & lace
Phila. Pa.

Mr. Schoch, Mgr.

R.G.S. with Miss Wagh -
7/46

Congoleum-Mairn Inc. III
Marcus Hook, Phila. Pa.

Mr. C. McElinie, Asst Supt.
Mrs. L. Dempey, Nurse

R.G.S. with Djur or
Yden 2/13/46

Continental Textile Mills III Wool weaving & Knitting
Phila, Pa.

Mr. E. Adams, Employment Div.
Mr. H. Fahr, Mgr.

R.G.S. with

Eagle Broom Mfg Co. III
Phila Pa.

Mr. C. Swartz, Mgr.

R.G.S. with Djur or Yden
2/46

Gotham Hosiery Mills III
Kensington Pa.

Mr. Greener, mgr.

R g S. with Dgn or Yuen
2/8/46

Gus Mfg. Co. III marcasite jewelry
Phila Pa. plastic articles

Mr. A. Carosiello, mgr.
Mr. Paul Muhlrad, Artist

R g. S with Dgn or Yuen
2/15/46

Hastings Good Leaf Co. III
Phila. Pa.

Contact - NR

R g S. with Dgn or Yuen
2/46

National Biscuit Co. III
Phila. Pa.

Mr. Lehby, Mgr.

R.g.S. with Dgn -
2/6/46

Philco Radio Co. III
Kensington, Phila Pa.

Mr. J.M. Trausne, Supervisor Protection Dept.

R.G.S with Djn or Yuen
2/11/46

Rohm Haas Co - III Plexiglas
Bristol, Pa.

Mr. H.W. Thompson, Safety Dr.

RGS. with Djn or Yuen
2/12/46

Sears Roebuck & Co. III
Phila. Pa.
Contact - NTR.
~~Miss Muchattent~~ ??

R g S with Djn or Yuen
2/12/46

III
Shoenhut Toy Co.
Kensington Pa

Mr. Shoenhut, mgr.

R. G. S. with Djn or Yuen
2/8/46

Stetson, John B. III
Phila Pa.
Contact - Mr. Dale Purvis, Vice Pres.

RQS with Djn or Yuen 2/7/46

Surpass Leather Co. III
Phila. Pa.

Mr. H. H. Bohren, Supt.

R.Q.S. with Djn or Yuen
2/18/46

[redacted]

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS--Mobile, Alabama

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments
0208	20-24	Single	1. At present a welder at Alabama Drydock. Plans to become a cake decorator again.
0222	20-24	Single	3. Expects to be married.
0246	20-24	Single	1. At present a mechanic's helper at Brookley Field, and attending evening business school to learn stenography and typing. Hopes to be properly prepared for office work, as she feels she would like this type of work better. Colored
0253	18-19	Single	1. Now makes sandwiches at Tanner's Orange Juice Stand. Has completed a night course in beauty culture and expects to enter this field in one month. Colored
0255	20-24	M.A.N.S.	1. At present a spotter in Lang's Dry Cleaning Co. Has worked as assistant to seamstress for 6 months in past. Prefers this work, likes to sew, and thinks it would pay better. Colored
0256	25-29	Div.	2. Needs to support self and others. 5. "I'm used to working. It would be mighty tiresome just sitting around the house." Worker plans to marry again. Colored - Restaurant Cook
0268	14-17	Single	1. Worker is now a dishwasher at City Hospital. Wishes to work as a hairdresser in beauty parlor. Thinks it is a better paying and more interesting job. Plans to attend beauty culture school. Colored
0269	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker tries to save ½ her entire income whenever possible to help pay for graduate courses at summer school. Colored Salary = 105.65 mo.
0273	45-49	Single	1. At present a bosom shirt machine operator in Tray Laundry. Pay very poor and hours too long. Desires, if possible, cleaning or matron work in public buildings; or anything but laundry or domestic work. Earns $11.38 weekly take home .57 hr wk. (Colored)
0274	18-19	Single	1. Now a folder in Tray Laundry. Work too difficult, tiresome, nonotonous; long hours and poor pay. Desires anything but laundry work. Would like to try service work in hospital, office-building or private family. 59 Hr. Wk. - 19.38 wkly. Colored
0279	20-24	Single	1. At present a general office clerk and typist at Booker T. Washington Gardens, Inc. Plans to operate own undertaking establishment. Has studied for this profession and already secured Tennessee license.
0298	20-24	Single	1. Worker is now a welder at Gulf Shipbuilding. Present work is too arduous. Wishes to be a librarian.
0299	20-24	Single	3. Plans to be married.
0011	20-24	Single	1. Now a mechanic helper at Brookley Field. Feels when war job is over, will need to seek new work. Returning soldiers will and should have mechanical jobs. Desires to own beauty shop.

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS--Mobile, Alabama

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments
0014	18-19	Single	1. At present a mechanic helper at Brookley Field. Desires office work, as the boys coming home will want all the mechanical work.
0017	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1. Colored. Is now a cleaning maid at Marshall's Electric Bake Shop. Desires hospital, government maintenance, or service job. Feels it will be steadier and better paying.
0024	35- 39	Single	5. Colored. Worker wanted to do war job at Brookley Field, but refrained because of indignities and humiliations suffered at hands of white co-workers. "All these things hurt. I'd rather stay at school." (1st Grade Teacher- 33 Seats- 67 Children in Class) 90 mo. Salary
0025	25-29	Single	1. Colored. At present is instructor in aviation mechanics at Mobile Air Service Command. Merely took present job to help out war effort and also to earn more money than heretofore; but for life work prefers teaching or library work, which she has done in the past. (5.) 5. Wages teaching were $33 monthly for first year; at end of five years earned $60 monthly.
0059	20-24	Single	1. Now a mechanic helper at Brookley Field. Desires teaching because she wants to go back home.
0061	20-24	Single	3. Going to be married.
0122	20-24	M.A.N.S.	1. Colored. Is now a bosom shirt machine operator. Wishes to be beautician and haridresser. Has had some training and expects to finish course.
0131	20-24	M.A.S.	1. Colored. At present has a cleaning job at Van Antwerps Building. Take home earnings $6.42 weekly. Desires to be cook in restaurant or private home. Better pay and likes the work more.
0132	25-29	M.P.N.S.	5. Worker started teaching school at 13 years of age. At completion of 10th grade, worker applied for teaching certificate, took necessary examinations, and was awarded license. Since then worker attended summer school, every summer, and by that method completed high school, and college courses. Received her college degree this summer, 1944, at State Teacher's College, Montgomery, Alabama. Colored.
0134	25-29	M.A.N.S.	1. Colored. At present earning $14.73 weekly take home for 50 hour week. Employed as checker at Sam Toy Laundry. Wants employment at Brookley Field as mechanic's or engineer's helper, for more money.
0135	20-24	Single	5. Colored. Worker heard rumors that only white kitchen help will be hired after the war (Meat Cook at Cafeteria)
0173	20-24	Single	1. Worker now employed as shipping clerk in Gulf Shipyard. Wishes to become a cafe manager. Worker has been employed in cafes and believes she knows enough about the business to manage a cafe successfully. Plans, someday, to own and operate own cafe.

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIED ITEMS--Mobile, Alabama

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments
0180	18-19	Single	3. Plans to be married.
0183	20-24	Single	3. Plans to be married.
0304	25-29	M.P.N.S.	3. Husband is not well--suffers from "nervous indigestion" and has been in hospital about a week. He wants to buy a farm, and worker will have to give up her job and keep house.
0332	18-19	Single	3. Colored. Plans to marry service man.
0333	20-24	Single	1. At present a mechanic's helper at Brookley Field. Desires office or secretarial work in government. Worker attends business college 3 nights weekly for course in stenography, typing, and business machines. Prefers this type of work for future career as she believes it more interesting. Colored.
0357	18-19	Single	3. Plans to be married.
0361	50 & over	Wid.	5. Worker was never employed before the war, and she, like her parents, believed that girls should not work. When one of her daughters took a position as a stenographer, worker cried for hours because she felt so sorry for her daughter. Now she says that she enjoys her work, regrets that she didn't get a job sooner, and is sorry that she wasted her tears over her daughter's employment. Is clerk at Post-Office at present
0363	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker does not like housework. Prefers to hire a maid and work outside of her home. Is clerk at Brookley Field
0368	25-29	Single	1. At present, worker is a clerk at Waterman's Steamship Co. Desires to teach, as she likes teaching better.
0385	18-19	Single	3. Plans to be married.
0404	20-24	Single	5. Worker now earning $14.46 weekly take home as cleaning maid at Sam Jay Laundry. Wishes to continue in same type of job, but objects to long hours (50 hrs. wk.) and low pay at present place of employment. Management has refused request for higher wages. Colored.
✓ 0407	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2. Worker and husband pool conbined earnings. He is professor of English and school administrator. All money not consumed in actual living expenses is saved for educational tuitions. He is getting M.A. at Atlanta University and plans Ph.D. in School Administration at New York University, New York City. Worker plans summer courses at Columbia University, New York City. Colored. (Librarian)
0408	35-39	Single	1. Colored. Worker now operates dishwashing machine at Cawthorn Hotel. Wishes to be employed as a laborer and cleaner at Brookley Field, as she wants better pay and a 6-day week. 7 DAYS; 48 Hrs. $14.26 WK.
0417	40-44	M.A.N.S.	3. Colored. Husband and worker have bought farm land. They intend to build home and live on farm after the war. Cafeteria cook at present.
0418	40-44	Single	1. Worker is now a bookkeeper at Mobile Freight Brokers and Forwarders. She would like to own and operate a news-stand. Worker likes to meet people and believes she is suited to this type of work Also feels she is greatly underpaid in present job. $56. Semi-monthly. 40 Hr. week

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIC ITEMS--Mobile, Alabama

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments
0433	30-34	Single	1. At present a machinist's helper at Brookley Field. Desires office work, as she believes that office work would be more pleasant than present job.
0443	25-29	Single	3. Expects to marry.
0460	20-24	M.A.S.	1. Worker is now a counter girl at Brookley Field. Desires to be beautician and hairdresser. Has completed beauty culture course of 6 months duration(6 nights weekly). She plans to work 6 months as an apprentice, and at conclusion of apprenticeship to start own business. Colored.
0466	30-34	M.A.N.S.	1. Worker is cleaning-woman in Mablis Bakery. Desires factory-machine job. Present job is much too hard and requires too much for wages paid. Worker needs, and wants, more money. ($20.21 weekly take home) Colored.
0472	35-39	M.A.N.S.	1. Colored. Employed as a ship-sweeper at Alabama Dry Dock. Wishes to become a hairdresser and beautician. She has done this work, and is now attending school to obtain necessary license to manage own shop. Plans to make this her future life work. Has done this in Montgomery, but as yet can't meet requirements of Mobile.
0489	30- 34	M.A.N.S.	1. Colored. Now cleaner in Alabama Drydock. Desires job of welding, burning or tool checking. Worker intends to go north and learn welding, burning, or tool checking. Thinks these jobs are all better paying and more interesting than present one. Plans to move to a locality where colored women are hired on these jobs. 5. "Are they ever going to allow the colored women to get any jobs in Alabama Drydock where they can get more than ¢63 an hour? I worked at this place 18 months with no raise, no promotion."
0486	14-17	Single	1. Colored. At present a presser in American Laundry. Desires laborer's job in shipyards, as she needs more money. ($13 weekly take home)
0509	14-17	Single	3. Plans to marry a service man.
0515	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2. Dislikes staying home, although husband objects to her working. 5. "I like to be out among people."
0518	18-19	Single	3. Plans to marry a service man.
0520	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1. Colored. At present, head bus girl at Battle House Hotel. Worker is merely doing this job while husband works in shipyards in Mobile. She is anxious to return to Selena when husband's job ends, and resume job as [illegible]. Private domestic cook-
0521	45-49	M.A.N.S.	5. Colored. Doesn't mind the work, but very bitter about the low wages. Wants more money. She is a maid at Battle House Hotel. $11.70 weekly take home earnings for 50 hour week.
0523	30-34	Single	5. Colored. "I will stay here because I guess I just can't better myself. There doesn't seem to be any chance for me to get a better job. I've tried.

(Continued next page)

COMMENTS of WORKERS on SPECIFIC ITEMS--Mobile, Alabama

Schedule No.	Age	M.S.	Comments
(continued)			
0523	30-34	Single	I surely would like to have more money. This salary is too little for the work. Maybe doing the same kind of work for the government would pay better. I would like to work for the government." Worker is a cleaning maid in Coca-Cola Bottling Co. $18 weekly take home earnings for 54 hour week.
0527	30-34	M.A.N.S.	1. Colored. Worker is now cashier at Crenshaw Shoe Repair Shop. Wishes to be a nurse. She started nurse's training after high school. After two months, she left to marry. Now that she is separated from husband and must continue to work "for the rest of her life," she feels that this would be a good field. Expects to return to Nurses Training School.
0535	18-19	Single	1. Colored. Bus girl at Battle House Hotel. Wants factory-machine job. Worked in coat-hanger factory 3 months. Says she now prefers factory-machine job to present one. Thinks it is better paying. $10.25 wkly. for 36 Hr. week at present.
0540	25-29	M.P.N.S.	3. Colored. Worker plans to quit even before war's conclusion. Finds combination of household tasks, child care, and job outside the home "too much" for one person. Presser. Men's Clothing Store.
0541	20-24	M.A.S.	1. Colored. At present, worker is a packer at Mablis Bakery. Desires office employment, as she wants work in which she can use her high school education (typing, shorthand).
0562	18-19	Single	1. Salesclerk at Kress retail store. Desires office work because she studied commercial courses in high school, and would like this type of work.
0621	20-24	Wid.	1. Salesclerk at Kreole Grocery. Wishes employment as waitress. Likes change of hours, as the shift is not so monotonous; and thinks there is more money in tips. $23 wkly. for 42 Hr. Week— 5. Spends most of money for herself, clothes, and entertainment. She bought some things for the house but couldn't give estimate of amount.
0627	18-19	Wid.	1. Worker is typist at U. S. Engineers Office. Wants to go into nursing because she is more interested in that occupation.
0651	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1. Colored. Bus girl at Battle House Hotel. Wants to hold a factory-machine job. Worker has attempted to find factory work at Brookley Field, but was refused. According to worker, present job does not pay enough. $18.75 weekly take home.

Allied Packaging Corp. IV Closed
(op. by Geil Tire & Rubber Co.) no plans for conversion
Huntington, W. Va.

War employment

Total - 1000
F - 400

Prepared mobile army equipt for foreign shipment.

EE - from ES 270
Summer 1945

Standard Ultramarine IV Dyes & inks for
Huntington, W. Va. industrial uses.

Normal & war
Total 488
F 44

No marked fluctuations during war. Plans to expand. Women in office & maintenance.

EE - from ES 270
Summer 1945

Sylvania Mfg. Co. IV closed after V.J. Day
Huntington, W. Va. no plans for reconversion.

War emp.
Total 3295
Women 2892

Made small radio tubes for shells - plant owned by Navy.

EE.
from ES 270 - Summer 1945

Washington Mfg. Co. IV Men's work clothing
Huntington, W. Va.

Total 250
F 220

Organized by Amalgamated

EE - from E.S. 270
Summer 1945

W. Va. Steel & Mfg. Co. IV
Huntington, W. Va.

Present: merchant steel mill, primarily rods, tubular steel.
War: Steel products - fabrication

Present:
Total 474
F 15 (office only)

War:
Total 6000
F 150

May use 30 or 40 F for packing + cleaning operations in shop.

EE - from ES 270
Summer 1945

Zenith Optical Co. IV
Huntington, W. Va.

(Present) Heat resistant cooking ware, sunglasses, viewer plates, etc.
(During war had 3 plants - (1) glass plant + (2) precision lens).

12/12/45 in 2 plants
Cooking ware
Total - 50
Women - 35

Lens plant
Total - 125
Women 85

Kinds of workers now & formerly
Hiring methods, hours, rates, union, women's jobs, anticipated employment.
Rates - Begin rate
Same M + F

EE. 12/12/45

Regional file

Blue-Jay Mfg. Co. IV
Huntington, W. Va.

Men's work clothing.

Normal empl't
Total 367
F 336

Plant unorganized

E.E.
from ES 270 - Summer 1945

Huntington Precision Products - IV
Huntington, W. Va.

Present: Sheet metal stamping for automobiles, bldg supplies, etc.

Employment
Present
Total 298
F 188

War
Total 450
F 300

War - a parts plant for aircraft.

Use in process of converting to peace prod.

EE - from ES 270
Summer 1945

Huntington Tent & Awning IV nk - present
Huntington, W. Va War - army tents

War empl't
Total 406
F 303

Present
Total 15 or 20
F - 10 probably

Will increase in numbers after 1st of 1946.

EE - from ES 290
Summer 1945

International Nickle IV Merchants mill for nickle products and alloys.
Huntington, W. Va.

Present:
Total 2458
F 198

War:
Total 3000
F 300

Women did light jobs in shop but were chiefly clerical.

E.E. - from ES 270
Summer 1945

Maiden Form Brassiere Co. IV Brassieres
Huntington W. Va.

Expected to begin operations in Jan 1946.

Proposed begin. rates
Hours - 5-8-40 1 shift
lunch - 1/2 hr.
rest - 2-10 min.
Union - closed shop DLGW
Working conditions - plans
Training plans.

EE - visit to Huntington to investigate hiring practices of above Co - for Senator Gilgor - 12/45

✓

Maryland Co. (formerly "Casey Jones") IV Closed June '45
made men's work clothes

Last empl't figures before closing:
Total 344
F 319

(Maiden Form Brassiere Co. took over the bldg of above Co. - expected to begin operations in Jan. 1946
E.E. visited Huntington re - labor difficulties in this Co.)

EE - from ES 270. Summer 1945

Owens-Illinois Glass Co. IV — Glass bottles and containers f/ foods
Huntington, W. Va.

(11/30/1945) — M / F
Total 1132 - 516
Plant 1023 - 484
Other 109 - 32

Hours of work - 3 Shifts (8's)
Rates of pay { Begin. rate & Promotion method / Guar. rate & bonus
Womens jobs
etc, etc - Complete schedule
M & F not on same jobs
Comparison of low rates for M & F (M higher)

Regional file ✓

E.E. - 12/4/45

Perry Morrell Shoe Co. IV — Mens work shoes.
Huntington, W. Va.

Normal emplt
Total 425
F 230

E.E. - from ES-270
Summer 1945

Railroad - C & O. IV
Huntington W. Va.

Employs women only in office.
Did not need to use them in shops as men - colored - were available all during war.

E.E. - from ES 270
Summer 1945

Reliance Mfg. Co. IV — Women's house dresses, aprons, slips, pajamas
Huntington, W. Va.

11/30/45 - (2 plants)
Total 928
Women 886

1 Shift 5-8-40-1 hr lunch.
Hours, rates, training, women's jobs, hiring policies, union, food, recreation.
Rates - Begin rate, Basic Time rate, Basic incentive & time studies rate
Range & average P.W. earnings.
M & F not on same jobs

Regional file ✓

E.E. 12/11/45

(Duplicate copy) Buchanan

Research Division
Women's Bureau

Reports for 1941 & 1942

MARYLAND - Elkton - Aberdeen - Edgewood

Agencies active:

Defense Council; County Welfare; local churches. USO considering location, Bureau of Community Services (recreation); plant representatives.

Date of Women's Bureau survey - Feb. 1942. & Nov. 1941

Character of Area - Immediate territory is agricultural. Outlying area filled with war production industries.

Labor Supply - Elkton - Commuting area about exhausted. Recruiting now from Pennsylvania, mining regions, Virginia and North Carolina. Several thousand women needed for peak production.

Aberdeen - Several hundred office workers women. There are Civil Service Clerical employees sought from Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Edgewood - Women employees decreasing in number.

Housing - Two dormitories built at Elkton; more to be built. Cafeteria ~~to~~ may be located on dormitory grounds. Absolutely essential, as other eating facilities scarce.

Food - No eating facilities at dormitories nearer than the town several blocks distant across railroad. [Elkton]

Transportation - Increased bus service between plant and nearby cities. Also private autos used.

Recreation - Elkton.

Dormitories have only small lobbies at entrance. Outdoor space around dormitories that could be utilized in summer for recreation, though there is no shade. Bowling alleys, one movie. County library, small but new. Program being planned by Bureau of Community Services, but a central club house much needed.

Sanitation - Water and sewerage facilities must be increased if population much increased. [Elkton]

General Welfare - Hospital facilities inadequate, new building to be constructed; Lanham Act funds plus community contribution. [Elkton] Child care being planned by County Welfare Head. Elementary schools crowded. Old high school building may be used for overflow.

OHIO - Ravenna

Agencies Active -

Council of Social Agencies
Social Federation of Portage County
WPA (cooperates)
USO center
N.C.C.S.
Y.W.C.A.
Y.M.C.A.
Travellers' Aid
Farm Security Administration

Date of Women's Bureau report - March 1942.

Character of Area - Small farms region. Ravenna and other towns inhabited largely by retired farmers, fairly well-to-do. Large cities reasonably near. Numerous other war production plants in general area.

Labor supply - Employees to be recruited from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky. Women and men coming from many places. At peak production, at least 40% to be women employed. Definite labor shortage in Northern Ohio. Southern Ohio

Housing - No scarcity for single women at time of report. Dormitories for women built, as many more to be built, at the plant. Rooms available. But with increased employees, and tire shortage, a housing shortage for women may develop. Dormitories 1-1/2 miles from center of Ravenna, and about 8 miles from the plant. Good management provided by FSA.

Food - Facilities inconvenient for women at dormitories, nearest place half-mile distant. "A lonely walk for girls on night-shifts". Restaurants at Cotton Corners tavern-style. Inadequate and generally unsuitable for women patrons. Plant has 2 cafeterias, but not available to dormitory women at lunch hour, due to short period. Plant proposes to carry hot food into production area at noontime. Cafeteria proposed for dormitories. Perhaps a combined eating and recreation center, no facilities at time of report for providing food for dormitory people during minor illnesses.

Bus schedules do not allow use for breakfast or dinner

Transportation - Solution of this problem would help relieve food and recreation problems. Bus facilities wholly inadequate.

Recreation - 3 USO centers in area - most of public recreation is under the direction of these workers. A problem exists in lack of facilities for dormitory women at Cotton corners. A center for them was being considered at the time of report. Both USO and WPA asked to help set up program here. Uncertain which will be selected.

Sanitation - Water supply adequate, according to Health Department. Sewerage facilities being extended. Trailer camp not altogether satisfactory.

General Welfare

Ravenna hospital inadequate. Addition being made with Federal funds, including space for clinics. Adjacent city facilities would be used in emergency. Schools overcrowded, and situation will be worse as more workers come in. Additional space will be provided when certain State law building requirements are satisfied. Child care under consideration.

INDIANA - Charlestown - Jeffersonville

Agencies Active -

Civilian Defense Council - hdqrs. Louisville.
(covers Louisville, New Albany, Jeffersonville and Charlestown)
Community Service Council - Jeffersonville
(cooperate with USO)
USO Centers in ~~each of above towns~~ Jeffersonville, Charlestown.
Travelers' Aid
YWCA
N.C.C.S.
WPA

Date of Women's Bureau Report - December 1941

Character of Area - Good farming land.
"Priorities" have made Evansville region a "distressed" one. Three War plants in this area.

Labor Supply - Largely from surrounding area. Some 2,000 women on production, 1000 in offices; more coming. Some Negro. About half coming from Louisville.

Housing - Defense housing (FWA) in Charlestown - Louisville Area to be supplied. Some private construction under way. Charlestown most in need of housing. Many trailers. No dormitories at time of report. Likely necessary as employees increase. Rooms scarce in Charlestown. Many available in Jeffersonville. Home owners who took women were satisfied and willing to take other women later.

Food - Facilities scarce in Charlestown and not good in Jeffersonville. Good restaurants needed.

Transportation - Bus service good; fares reasonable. Some train service has been available. Additional buses to be added as required. Majority of workers at visit coming by auto. and could be again

Recreation - Jeffersonville needed U.S.O. building. Likely since supplied. Recreational facilities needed in Louisville area for small-income workers. Should be planned for whole community. For women, this means leisure time activities, not necessarily athletic equipment.

Sanitation - Facilities generally fairly good, Charlestown needs additional ones. "Sanitary District" proposed at Jeffersonville to improve conditions.

General Welfare - Hospital facilities fair.
New school at Charlestown. Child care under consideration by welfare agencies of community and plant. Juvenile delinquency a problem, especially as to girls under 16, not employable, become wards of Welfare Board. No detention home for them; only the jail available.

INDIANA - Walkerton - Kingsbury

Agencies Active -

Civilian Defense Council - La Porte County
Chamber of Commerce
Operating Company
Community Committee in Walkerton
FSA - Housing recreational facilities for girls

Date of Women's Bureau report - April 1942 & Dec. 1941

Character of area - region of large, fertile farms. Outlying area industrial - non-essential products. Cut in production will divert labor to Kingsbury plant.

Labor supply - Commuting area resources insufficient. Some employees commuting long distances. Women in dormitories from Cleveland, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and other cities. Women likely 60% of peak labor force. Largest number on any shell-loading job.

Housing - Dormitories for 227; others planned. Occupancy small. Believed due to lack of good eating facilities, distance from Kingsbury plant; and lack of home atmosphere, etc. Trailers available to families. Waiting list for Housing Project family units. Both office and production workers at dormitories. General administration good. Community friendly.

Food - At time of report, facilities very poor. A combined Cafeteria and Recreation building to be constructed between two groups of dormitories.

Transportation - Plant bus now passes dormitory. Women must be ready for it at 7 a.m. To get breakfast must first go 3/4 mile to nearest restaurant. none now at dormitories.

Recreation - Large hall to be provided in Restaurant building near dormitories. U.S.O. center opened. N.C.C.S. operating program outlined. Many people leave over week-ends. Sports facilities provided at plant area, but because of numerous commuters, nearby towns must provide many of activities. Gardening plots provided. Commercial facilities in LaPorte limited.

Sanitation - ~~Not reported.~~ Not adequate in all communities

General Welfare - No hospitals in Knox and Walkerton. LaPorte getting additional facilities. Michigan City and South Bend could help in emergencies. Schools, recreation center, movies, and stores proposed at "Kingsford Heights" temporary "city" near Ordnance Plant. Child care, ~~only~~ to be dealt with by County Public Welfare Department.

D

INDIANA - Burns City

Agencies Active -

None listed for town. Chambers of Commerce in nearby towns only active bodies.

Date of Women's Bureau Survey - January 1942.

Character of Area - Low production farming country. Timber removed. Isolated location. Limestone area around Bedford (center) a depressed section for several years. Other defense projects being located around.

Labor Supply - Southern Indiana has been a heavy relief area; labor supply abundant. 50-mile area expected to furnish adequate source. Peak production at Burns City probably take 400-500 women. Some office workers.

Housing - Women probably will commute. But if transportation inadequate, dormitories or other housing must be provided near plant site. Temporary trailer camp on the reservation, also some defense houses to be erected. Some of these may be available to women. No room registry at time of report, but one needed.

Food - Plant cafeteria available if women's dormitories built. Other facilities likely necessary. Bedford and Bloomington have adequate facilities.

Transportation - Bus service to plant to be provided from larger adjoining towns. One railroad into plant. Private cars used at time of visit.

Recreation - Facilities needed for people in trailers and housing units. Recreation hall to be located about 1/2 mile from group. Lake Greenwood available for swimming. Community facilities not fully reported, but larger towns have several movies, and some other commercial types available.

Sanitation - not reported. But Naval Reservation Area.

General Welfare - Naval hospital to be on grounds of plant, and available generally in emergencies. Schools and child care not reported on.

E

ILLINOIS - Marion - Herrin - Crab Orchard Lake

Agencies Active -

Crab Orchard Regional Defense Council

Date of Women's Bureau report - January 1942

Character of area - Small farms region, also coal mining. Outlying area mainly rural. This has been a depressed area for the past 12 or 15 years. "Youth have grown up thinking in terms of relief and WPA as the only means of livelihood and no effort toward improving their standards seems worthwhile." Now that "jobs" are available, there is a feeling of resentment toward outsiders, and opposition toward community efforts, for benefit of workers, according to field agents findings.

Labor Supply - Several thousand women in a 25-30 mile area are available. 1,370 girls between 17-25 years have had some training under NYA and are waiting assignment to jobs. Married women hired, but single ones preferred. Some Negroes will be hired. About 40% peak employment will be women. Not likely many unskilled workers will be imported.

Housing - Shortage of houses. Rents high. Some demountables likely to be built, probably in Marion. In view of financial condition previously existing, Government housing probably necessary, as private construction inadequate. Because of large local supply of women dormitories may not be required. Rooms and housing for skilled workers who must be imported are necessary. Living conditions rather poor. About half of homes who will take roomers want women.

Food - Local idea was that each town had enough restaurants for needs. Meals reasonable. Hotels very poor.

Transportation - Usually by private car. Greyhound bus service to larger towns and St. Louis. No rail service for workers. Additional bus service to plant from nearby towns needed.

Recreation - Few No existing facilities, even for permanent residents. Taverns main source of entertainment. Murphysboro only town with adequate community program. Herrin just beginning one, under a civic committee. Community centers needed in at least Herrin, Marion, and Carbondale.

Sanitation - facilities inadequate even for normal population.

General Welfare - Carbondale has hospital; Marion has a new Veterans' hospital which could be used by the community in an emergency. No others reported. School facilities reported adequate for present population. Child care will be needed as more women are employed. Subject under consideration.

F

ILLINOIS - Joliet - Wilmington - Elwood

Agencies active -
County Defense Council - each town and city in County represented. No organizations, as such, represented.

Date of Women's Bureau report - January 1942

Character of Area - Good farming section. Two war plants in area.

Labor supply - Most of women workers from surrounding areas, radius of 40-50 miles. When local labor exhausted, may draw from South Chicago. Women to be about 1/3 of large force at Elwood. ~~Several hundred~~ Relatively small number office workers at Kankakee plant.

Housing - Some local vacancies - few want women. ~~Federal housing units in Joliet not rented.~~ Federal housing units in Joliet not rented - claimed that rents too high for production workers. Demountables and FSA trailers, also FSA dormitories for men approved, for Wilmington. Dormitories for women may be needed later. Agent advised situation be watched. Probably

Food - Wilmington has greatest scarcity of facilities. As employees increase, facilities must be extended.

Transportation - Private cars or buses mostly used. Bus service inadequate, especially for midnight shift. Additional facilities proposed. Special train service may be required later.

Recreation - Joliet has commercial amusements and city park recreation. But specialized recreation for production workers, especially night shift operators, recommended by agent. WPA has 5 centers, mostly for children, but enlarged program proposed.
Wilmington has more serious problem. Facilities scant, even for permanent residents. Difficulty in transportation argues against location here of USO center, much desired by local people. Community opposition to defense workers changed since war declared. Government sources may supply combination recreation hall and auditorium.

Sanitation - Adequate at time of report. Extensions of sewerage and water systems asked for at Wilmington by its mayor.

General Welfare - No hospitals in Wilmington or Elwood. Joliet facilities good, and to be enlarged. Schools crowded; some new buildings approved. Joliet has 2 nursery schools, WPA operated. Wilmington has 3 flag schools W.P.A.

ILLINOIS - Alton

Agencies Active -

YWCA
Personnel Manager, Western Cartridge Co.

Date of Women's Bureau report - January 1942

Character of Area - largely industrial. Cartridge manufacture, oil wells, glass, and shoes. Many women employed normally.

Labor Supply - Plenty of unskilled labor. Many women available. Shortage of women clerical workers. Great reserve of colored labor. No report on future requirements.

Housing - Inadequate. Rooms could be available in suburbs if bus service reached areas. Many rooms over crowded with women workers. YWCA working on problem. No federal housing project in Alton. Situation for women in East Alton and Wood River described as "terrible".

Food - No report.

Transportation - bus service inadequate. Much use of private autos. Housing shortage ~~make~~ makes situation more difficult. Suburban bus service badly needed.

Recreation - New YWCA facilities good. Lack of transportation hampers program. Change of work shifts each week makes planning of activities most difficult. Large group of girls frequent taverns in area. No USO in Alton district. The cartridge company management concerned over tavern situation; has unsuccessfully sponsored various social functions. Wood River center to be opened in spring of 1942, WPA recreational supervisors. Alton needs a center convenient for cartridge company workers, men and women.

Sanitation - not reported

General welfare - not reported

ILLINOIS - Rock Island - Moline (Davenport, Iowa) Area.

Agencies Active -

Rock Island County Defense Council.
- Coordinates for entire area.
- Individual city councils have representatives from various organizations Cooperation good. YWCA and USO active in the setup.
WPA homes registry.

Date of Women's Bureau report - February 1942

Character of Area - Great industrial center called "the farm implement manufacturing capital of the world", having Int. Harv. Co., Deere, and J. I. Case. Some women employed in Garment needlecraft, rubber establishments. Livestock and farming in outlying area. Railway, waterway, highway transportation for products about 300 miles from several large cities. Two war plants in area.

Labor Supply - War production program, except for machine guns, does not require many women here. Local supply considered ample by arsenal officials.

Housing - Mainly needed for families with children. Ample rooms available among residents thus far, but meal service scarce with rooms. Rock Island City, Moline, E. Moline are getting Government housing units. No dormitories for women necessary.

Food - Facilities reported fairly adequate in most of area. No additional facilities planned.

Transportation - Bus service fair. Additional facilities planned.

Recreation - YWCA and USO active. A program for girls on the night shift was being planned at time of report. Otherwise, facilities fairly adequate in area.

Sanitation - facilities entirely adequate.

General Welfare - Hospital facilities considered adequate. Some schools were overcrowded, but additional provision ~~neither~~ may be made ~~or planned~~. Child care fairly adequate. WPA plans another center in Rock Island area.

IOWA - Burlington

Agencies Active -

USO Council - 30 members
USO workers - 4, representing YWCA, YMCA, NCCS.
Mayor's Defense Council Recreational Committee
- intended as a clearing house for all recreational activities in the community
WPA - Community center and playground
Ordnance Plant Welfare Worker, cooperating with other agencies.
American Legion Auxiliary - child care
Farm Security Administration
Federal Works Agency - demountables
Information Service - sponsored by Burlington merchants

Civilian Defense Council

Feb. 4
Women's Bureau survey - April 27, 1942
Character of Area - Agricultural mainly. Small industries
Labor Supply - Commuters, also wives of migratory men workers. Women possibly 30 percent of maximum force. Several thousand required.
Housing - Trailers and demountables being provided, furnished additional houses to be built or being built ~~in nearby small towns~~. Dormitories may be built near plant, according to the plant manager. No great need at time of survey. Rooms in private homes not numerous for women. Rents high
Food - Report additional facilities needed, according to local people.
Transportation - additional bus or train service to plant probably required later.
Recreation - Programs well organized. Community cooperative. Recreation and Welfare Department of the Ordnance plant effective. Women's sport teams being organized. Adjustment to work schedules leaves not much time.
Sanitation - Present facilities reported adequate, even for several hundred additional homes.
General Welfare - Free medical and dental clinics for children; also Public Health Clinic. Hospital facilities deemed adequate for present needs. Additional school facilities under consideration. Free bus transportation for Defense Workers' children under discussion. Day nurseries being planned.

J

MISSOURI - St Louis area

Agencies active -

YWCA
Chamber of Commerce
Social Planning Council
NYA Center
USO - (YWCA, NCCS)

Date of Women's Bureau report - February 1942

Character of Area - Important industrial region.

Labor supply - Great shift of workers from peace time to war production industries. Over 15 thousand women available for employment. Of these, about 1/3 Negro. No further in-migration necessary. Unemployment among female migrant workers about 4 times that of male migrants. Several war plants in area. Estimated that by summer thousands of women employed and many living in plant area.

Housing - Some dormitories for women workers thought necessary in two plants far out from city. Additional low rent housing and rooms for women acutely needed in some sections. Room rents too high

Food - No report.

Transportation - Facilities inadequate, particularly for plants 20 miles out. Plans afoot for additional railroad facilities.

Recreation - Constructive program needed for war production workers. Commercial facilities in St. Louis do not fill need. "On contrary, they help create it." Many of new girls from outside rural areas. Recreation for night shift employees needed. Special attention should go to younger girls, 14-16, as increase in juvenile delinquency shown.

Sanitation - No report.

General Welfare - In-migration has overtaxed hospital facilities. Industrial and auto accidents increasing by 20%. ~~No~~ Little current reserve for emergencies. Public clinics and hospitals take non-residents only as emergency cases. Commercialized prostitution in area evident. Alarming increase in boys and girls (14-16) who are getting jobs. High school enrollment dropping.

K

TENNESSEE - Milan - Jackson - Humboldt

Agencies Active -

Milan - Chamber of Commerce
Humboldt - USO; Chamber of Commerce
Jackson - Chamber of Commerce

Date of Women's Bureau survey - ~~March~~ Feb. 1942

Character of area - Largely agricultural. Few industries, some employ women. Considerable truck-farming, in which women are employed for harvesting crops.?

Labor Supply - Local idea is that necessary quota of women workers can be had within commuting area. Peak production will require about 60 percent women.

Housing - Milan said to need 500 additional low cost houses. Plans approved for some, ~~demountables.~~ additional houses. Error made in locating bulk of defense housing in Jackson, as it is needed in Milan. Transportation from Jackson to Milan inadequate, difficult due to distance (25-30 miles), and expensive. Jackson houses may be moved to Milan. No definite plans. Single girls live mainly in Milan. Women's dormitories being provided on plant grounds by company. Eating and recreation facilities available nearby on grounds. Dormitories same general type as FSA plans. Laundry and bathroom facilities being supplied ~~seem adequate~~. Matron and nurses supplied.

Food - At Milan, on plant grounds, a combination Recreation and Restaurant Building located reasonably near dormitories. Cafeteria, also 24-hour coffee shop. 3 meals per day average about $1.00. Good restaurants seemed inadequate. Prices fair in Milan.

Transportation - Train service for commuters could be provided from Humboldt and Jackson to Milan. Private cars, shared, much used. Bus service slow and expensive. Employees trying to locate nearer plant due to travel distance and cost.

Recreation - At Milan plant, the Restaurant building on the grounds includes a Recreation Hall. Same equipment in. Provision for outdoor sports being made. Milan has 2 movies, 1 bowling alley. General facilities inadequate. City trying to get a recreational building for USO center. It would provide large hall, lounge and reading rooms, also cooking facilities. YWCA probably direct activities. Community interested. USO center at Humboldt effective.

Sanitation - Combined Federal and City grants have provided for extended water and sewer facilities in Milan, Humboldt, and Jackson. not considered adequate

General Welfare - No hospitals in Milan, except plant Hospital on grounds. Application pending for clinic. Humboldt and Jackson have some available facilities. New schools to be built in Milan, Jackson, Humboldt.

TENNESSEE - Nashville

Agencies Active -

Chamber of Commerce - Industrial Research
YWCA
National Defense Training
YMHA
K.C.
(No USO center)

Date of Women's Bureau report - March 1942.
Character of Area - Agricultural; light industries. Number of major industries and small establishments on war items. 35-40% all industrial workers women.
Labor Supply - Shortage of farm workers; women needed in that field, also in dairy products. Adequate supply of semi skilled unskilled labor within commuting distance. In-migration limited except skilled workers. Proportion of women to be used not reported.
Housing - Family housing appears adequate. Facilities for women in Nashville not overtaxed at time of report. Inspected rooms available through YWCA registry.
Food - Not reported.
Transportation - Cross-town buses needed, and provision being made. Greatest problem getting to residential areas. More buses to plant needed.
Recreation - Facilities good, leadership scarce. Facilities for Negroes inadequate but Community Council improving them. Regular programs at YWCA cannot be fully used by plant workers due to their long and late hours, and lack of adequate cross-town transportation.
Sanitation - Not reported.
General Welfare - Not reported.

M

CALIFORNIA - San Diego

Agencies Active -

USO
YWCA
NCCS
Defense Council
Plant management

Date of report - January 1942

Character of Area - Largely industrial - aircraft production doubled in 1941. Probably double again in 1942.

Labor supply.

Untapped labor supply of at least 25,000 women. Many have come in from other States. Sharp increase in population in past year. Much out-migration also. Of general group of labor, about 60% not trained. Usually wives who have come with their husbands, but want work. Other 40% clerical workers and industrial employees not likely to be used in aircraft. Mostly white.

Housing - Problems, but mainly in family groups. Housing projects built and under construction. Some dormitories built for men not fully occupied. Locations not good for food service. May be converted for use by women if necessary. Some trailer facilities but available to families or groups of single men. Room registries (YWCA and Defense Council) do not show acute shortages for women. However, women roomers being charged higher rents than men. Companies prefer married women or those in family groups. Not many single unattached women have come.

Food - Not reported.

Transportation - Not reported.

Recreation - USO registers women who will take active part in dances, outings, etc. Many have enrolled. All plants have extensive programs, which include women employees and wives of workers. Many adjacent natural facilities - beaches, mountains, etc. Adult education program open to all.

Sanitation - Not reported other agencies

General Welfare - Only reported as to child care. WPA supervisor working out plans for day nurseries serving plant employee families. Volunteer workers sought.

N

ARKANSAS - Little Rock - Jacksonville

Agencies Active -

Arkansas Ordnance Plant - Industrial Director of the Welfare Department - Assistant Manager in Charge of Dormitories (formerly with General Motors)
W. P. A.
Y. W. C. A.
Council of Social Agencies - Day Nurseries
Farm Security Housing — Room registration office
U. S. O. - 6 centers — Office of Civilian Defense
A. A. U. W.)
Junior League) Day Nurseries

Women's Bureau survey - April 20, 1942

Character of Area - Mainly agricultural - some small industries employing women. Numbers of office workers in Little Rock.

Reserve labor supply - Will be drawn from farms and towns. Comparatively few men available, so women will be employed, both white and colored. At peak production probably employ one of largest forces of women. About 80 percent women.

Housing -

Women's Dormitories being built at plant site - 3 buildings, 73 persons each. Plans attractive. Eating facilities nearly ~~to be provided.~~ ~~No special~~ some recreational facilities planned at site. Very probable that additional housing will be needed. F.S.A. proposes to rent trailers to single women if need arises. Ready for occupancy June 1, 1942. 3 additional dormitories have been requested from Chief of Ordnance in Washington.

Food - Cafeteria building on plant area, one-half block from dormitories. 24-hour service. Company operated. "Family style" meals at 20 to 25 cents.

Transportation - Fairly adequate Long trip for some

Recreation - Additional facilities to be provided, according to Welfare Department of Operating Company. Little Rock has a number of commercial amusements. U.S.O. centers, U.S.O. Annex for Industrial women, and a W.P.A. center, Y.W.C.A. facilities available. Additional facilities needed in Jacksonville. Possibly U.S.O. center to be located near housing project.

Sanitation - Little Rock, adequate; Jacksonville plans approved. Construction soon.

General Welfare - Hospital facilities - available in Little Rock. Public school facilities adequate to date. Plant hospital in Jacksonville

Day nurseries - problem under consideration by local agencies.

ARKANSAS-TEXAS -

Texarkana -

Agencies Active -

Y.W.C.A. - 3 workers (2 U.S.O.)
N.C.C.S. (U.S.O.) 2 workers
W.P.A. - Rooms registration - 7 workers
O.C.D.
Defense Council for Recreation
United Charities
Dallas Defense Housing Office

Women's Bureau report date - April 1942
Area agricultural - sparse population
Additional labor supply - must be imported from beyond commuting distance. ~~other States~~ Expect to employ 65%-75% women in force of many thousands
Housing - Dormitories for women needed
Location of these important with reference to eating and recreation
Dallas Defense Housing Office giving attention to this problem.
Additional houses needed also. Rents now under O.P.A. control, maximum rental date July 1, 1941.
Food - New restaurants in Texarkana, the only cafeteria overcrowded because supplies good food.
Eating facilities in New Boston and Hooks are lacking.
New trailer camps to be located here, so additional facilities necessary.
Transportation - appears to be provided for.
Recreation -
If dormitories built near Texarkana plant, recreation facilities required there. If extensive housing and trailer projects built at Hooks and New Boston, additional recreation facilities necessary
Sanitation - Very serious problem. Water supply inadequate and unfit for drinking. New sewerage and water supply proposed for area.
General Welfare - Temporary additional hospital facilities needed. Also school facilities. No Day Nursery yet provided for war workers' children. United Charities, State child welfare workers, and Texas WPA community Director, studying problem. County demonstration agents also interested.

P

LOUISIANA - Shreveport - Minden Area

Agencies Active -

YWCA
Cooperative Home for Business Women (Methodist Church)
Homes Registry Bureau
OCD
Council of Social Agencies
USO Center(YMCA) for soldiers at Air Base. Not for employed women except as guests.
Service Men's Center (American Legion and Council of Social Agencies) for soldiers.
FSA - Housing
WPA - Recreational program
City Recreational Program - WPA did have two Negro workers.

Women's Bureau - March 30, 1942
Character of Area - Oil and gas fields, lumber, a few small industries. Also agricultural. Many war production plants and Army camps in the general area. Shreveport population 40% colored.

Labor Supply - This has been a "boom" area for some months. Labor shortage exists, and becoming acute. Limited supply for shell loading plant. Northern half of Louisiana to be drawn upon for women workers. Peak employment probably reached in fall of 1942. Of a large force expected, probably 70% women.

Housing - Shreveport real estate interests have offered defense housing. Rooms for women scarce. Defense housing under construction at Minden. Some private home construction. Trailer camp in process. Renting of these to women not considered a good idea locally. Dormitories for women located near plant thought the better plan, but "close supervision will be necessary" to meet community approval.

Food - Shreveport has adequate restaurants. Prices reasonable. Minden has few eating places. Additional eating facilities needed at the Ordnance Plant. Operating company may provide them.

Transportation - Present facilities inadequate for peak hours. Staggered hours of work under consideration. Additional bus service from Shreveport to plant proposed. Round trip fare high, but weekly rate fair. Minden will need increased bus service when housing projects completed. 8 miles from there to plant.

Recreation - USO centers in Shreveport are for soldiers in nearby areas. Women from war plants come only in limited number as invited guests. City program (1 director, 2 assistants) includes sports facilities. Minden has a Community Club House. Not shown whether these facilities open to war plant women in numbers. Commercial recreation (movies, bowling alleys, etc.) available to an extent. Plans approved for Type A USO Club House at Minden. Site selection causing delay. Operating agency not determined. Recreational program for women in war industries will be needed in Shreveport, and additional recreational building facilities provided.

Sanitation - Both Shreveport and Minden to have additional facilities.
General Welfare - Shreveport lacks adequate hospital facilities. Minden will need increased facilities, as a 100% increase in white population expected. Public school facilities adequate so far. Minden preparing to increase facilities if necessary. Child care under consideration by Council of Social Agencies Bureau.

MISSISSIPPI - Jackson - Flora

Agencies Active -

Jackson - Civilian Defense Council; Defense Recreation Committee; City Recreational Directors (1 from WPA); Chamber of Commerce; YWCA; USO
Flora - WPA director. Mayor of town.
Canton - A few individuals.

Date of Women's Bureau survey - March 1942.

Character of Area - Mainly agricultural; few industries. Oil wells nearby

Labor Supply - Immediate quota of women employees from Jackson and local area. Population around plant about half Negro. If Negroes used, less labor will be imported. Half total labor force will be women. Peak production to be reached gradually. Employees mainly industrial.

Housing - Many new homes, FHA and private financing, for white and colored, in Jackson. Not many rooms for industrial women, YWCA has no living space available; new residence proposed. Does not have room registry regularly. In Flora, no houses, very few rooms for rent. FWA housing limited. Most likely some dormitory housing will be needed, though much depends on source of future labor supply. FWA Housing and Recreation Center plans may include dormitory for single women.

Food - Jackson has good restaurant facilities and reasonable prices. Flora has few restaurants. More needed if population increases. If women's dormitories built, facilities should be provided near by.

Transportation - Roads to Flora plant not very good. Additional public transportation needed when production starts. Road from Canton needs surfacing for bus travel. Shuttle trains from Jackson and Yazoo City may be provided. More frequent bus service to plant to be provided.

Recreation - Jackson has fine program, sponsored by City Park Commission, with City Director supervising. WPA workers, white and colored, assist. Volunteers trained and used. Facilities good, but additional ones needed, particularly a central USO building. City auditorium may be used. Financing a problem. Federal aid asked. Flora has no facilities, except one small movie. Recreation center near FWA housing project planned. Not approved by Washington at time of survey. USO likely will operate it, if built. YWCA and YMCA understaffed and underfinanced. Comment offered by field agent that enlarged staffs and facilities for these organizations would be more helpful than an expensive USO center.

Sanitation - Jackson getting extension of water system. Flora inadequate, but project planned. Construction had not begun, so no houses started.

General Welfare - Jackson hospitals inadequate. Flora and Canton have none at all. Child care not yet a problem; likely not a serious one later. WPA will set up nursery in Flora if needed. School facilities in Jackson good for both white and colored. Flora will have new buildings for white and colored.

R

ALABAMA - Huntsville

Agencies active:

Inter-Club Defense Council - sponsor the Soldier's Center
WPA - Coordinates recreational programs
Defense Council for Madison County
USHA
County Board of Public Welfare
Chamber of Commerce - homes registry

Date of Women's Bureau survey - March 1942

Character of Area - Largely agricultural; some cotton mills and small industries. Huntsville proper is a comparatively small area; mills and war production plants are in adjoining county areas. Practically the center of an area bound by four other large cities - Birmingham, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville.

Labor Sources - From surrounding towns for immediate needs, if additional transportation supplied. At most, women probably 40% of several thousand workers.

Housing - Huntsville had a 25% housing shortage before war plants started. Over 500 families had to be moved from Government area. War workers living in every sort of shelter. Room supply apparently exhausted. Trailer camps occupied by construction workers. About 300 units of Government housing under construction. Some privately constructed units to be built. Some community interest in women's dormitories.

Food - Inadequate. No cafeterias, few restaurants. Available places not entirely sanitary. Drug stores and lunch stands cannot furnish full meals.

Transportation - Problem not acute until full production reached. Private cars much relied upon. Special bus facilities being sought. Local railways may help. Government trailer camp one mile from bus stop.

Recreation - Facilities in Huntsville and the county are fair. Some desire expressed for a large community center, using existing buildings, Monte Sano Park has attractive outdoor arrangements; can accommodate numbers of people if public transportation provided. West Huntsville a difficult area. Commercial amusements in Huntsville limited, especially for women.

Sanitation - A difficult problem, due to divided authority and responsibility. Huntsville boundaries limited. Outside area under Federal responsibility according to local views. West Huntsville in bad condition, without sewage disposal. City disposal system enters a stream running through the Arsenal property. No Federal action taken at time of survey.

S

General Welfare - County Health Dept. Staff enlarged; clinics held, but quarters very crowded. Health center much needed. Old Post Office building suitable if Government redtape in transferring property could be slashed to make it quickly available. Health Department considers medical staff and hospital facilities decidedly inadequate for the present population. Application under the Community Facilities Act for hospital addition had not been approved.

School facilities likewise inadequate. Defense Public Works had investigated West Huntsville situation. Likely new school building there. Applications for school additions in Huntsville and the County pending.

Child care - WPA has good arrangements for Huntsville, West Huntsville needs expanded facilities, as juvenile delinquency increasing.

ALABAMA - Talladega - Childersburg - Sylacauga

Agencies Active -

Talladega County Defense Council
WPA - Sylacauga
USO centers - Talladega, Childersburg.
Talladega Chamber of Commerce - Homes Registry

Date of Women's Bureau survey - ~~February~~ March 1942.

Character of Area - Mainly agricultural. Many farmers and their wives have taken defense jobs; their first chance to earn cash income. Numbers of farms left untended. Numerous war production plants throughout this whole Southern area; also cantonments.

Labor Supply - Alabama Ordnance and Army office workers commuting from Birmingham. Round trip 3 hours. Recent turnover rate disturbing. Coosa River plant hiring women from nearby rural areas, but local supply deemed insufficient for peak. Transportation by private car increasingly difficult. Women to be 60-70% of industrial employees hired in Coosa River plant; Alabama Ordnance will employ women as office workers only.

Housing - Additional facilities much needed as labor force increases. Defense housing units under construction in areas all applied for. Idea of dormitories for women not favored by community. Site selection in dispute though probably several should be built. Chairman of City Planning Committee of Sylacauga working for women's dormitory, on improved plans at that location. Supply of rooms exhausted

Food - Eating facilities very poor. Few places available, and waitresses lacking as they have gone to work in the war plants. The plants have each a cafeteria to serve employees when at work, but otherwise practically no moderate-priced places where good nourishing food is available.

Transportation - Chartered buses, private cars, and shuttle trains from Birmingham to Alabama Ordnance. Bus line from Talladega to Coosa River plant, but mostly private transportation used from widely scattered areas. Probably special tire allowances will be asked.

Recreation - Commercial amusements scarce. USO and WPA facilities and staffs fairly adequate. New recreation buildings in each area.

General Welfare - Additional facilities for both white and colored schools needed. Government grants made for additional hospital facilities. New health clinics approved for each area. Day nursery requirements small. New sewerage facilities being installed in each area. Sufficient for increased population.

T

GEORGIA - Macon

Agencies Active -

WPA
USO - 3 centers - Salvation Army, National Catholic Community Service - Jewish Welfare Board

USO girls unit - YWCA County Civilian Defense Council
Traveller's Aid
Community Recreation Center

Women's Bureau survey - April 1942

Character of Area - Agricultural. Commuting towns about 30 miles distant. Macon's population almost half Negro.

Labor Supply - From surrounding areas. Large numbers to be used. Women 80-90 percent. Many must come from beyond commuting points. Industrial employees mainly.

Housing - More facilities required as more women employed. Rooming possibilities not exhausted; some of defense houses available to single women; some dormitories may be needed.

Food - If employees housed in the edge of the city, eating facilities must be provided. Downtown restaurants ample for employees in that section. Carefully inspected.

Transportation - Public service good. Some minor adjustments in schedules required for night shifts. Many commuters use private cars. Tire and gas rationing may change this, and additional public service be necessary.

Recreation - At present, worked out in cooperation with programs for soldiers at Camp Wheeler and RAF Cadets at Cochran Field. Macon Recreation Center is a community project, under a city recreation director, who is also local representative of Federal Security Recreation. Uses WPA staff. Three USO centers for soldiers operating. Only one USO girls' unit for employees at Naval Fuse Plant. Has only office space and lounge room. Community gives main support to soldiers' centers. Feels that recreation problem for women not serious, as so far local people employed. But as more employees come from distance, problem will arise. Plans for Federal Recreation Building for women at Fuse plant.

Sanitation - Water supply ample. Proposal to extend sewers not yet approved. Separate septic tanks now installed for each house. Garbage disposal for housing projects not organized.

General Welfare - Hospital facilities inadequate for increased needs. Good clinics, but doctors and nurses being drawn to Army. A major need is for medical social worker to investigate the source of venereal disease, widespread in the area. Schools will be overcrowded. Federal government requested to grant funds for needed building.

VIRGINIA - Dublin - Radford - Pulaski

Agencies active:

Regional Defense Council
Dublin U.S.O. Council
N.C.C.S.

Date of Women's Bureau report - March 1942 & Nov. 1941

Character of area - horticultural, stock-raising, small industries in neighboring towns.

Labor Supply - Women come from surrounding areas. About 1/4 from Roanoke, 60 miles away, Recruit through State Employment Office. Sixty-four thousand applications filed. Numbers coming from North Carolina, West Virginia, and Kentucky. Many have never worked before. Personnel manager says girls are high-type.

Housing - New homes under construction. 8 dormitories (FSA) for women practically complete. Few Private homes ~~do not~~ want women roomers.

Food - Company cafeteria 1 mile from dormitories. Serves evening meals also. Company proposes to have a bus pick up women at dormitories and take them to cafeteria. Small sandwich canteen near dormitories. Hard for roomers in private homes to get meals. Box lunches available to plant workers. Restaurants in Dublin inadequate, uninviting.

Transportation - Dormitories rather isolated. Additional transportation facilities needed. No direct bus from Dublin to plant.

Recreation - One wing in women's dormitories set up for recreation rooms. U.S.O. recreation directors to have charge at Dublin. No movie in Dublin. Radford will have new recreation center, with gym, games, etc. American Legion Hall in use at visit. Hall needed near dormitories.

Sanitation - Radford is to have a new Federally-financed filtration and sewage disposal plant. No report on Dublin.

General Welfare - Dublin without hospital and nurses. Radford hospital used when needed, but it is small. New hospital to be built with Lanham Act funds. Dublin has a consolidated school. Capacity reached. Child care not a problem in Dublin. Radford working on problem for its area. WPA staff used. WPA has a nursery school project in Pulaski.

Small hospital and first aid room on plant grounds

V

GENERAL COMMENTS OF WORKERS IN

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

[redacted]

11. Worker maid - Milford House Hotel. Extremely flexible hours. The above was an estimate - 9 - 4 p.m. - 45 hours week. Used to work in defense - health went bad. She is completely dragged out, but has four lovely and affectionate children. Earns $25 week, and is a widow.

14. Mixer - Standard Fertilizer Co.-Std. Guano Co. "Been too busy having children." Worker 27 years old - has 5 children so far. Normally the household's children number 12 (7 for one daughter and 5 for other daughter) but grandma, worker's Negress mother, got lonesome for 2 of her favorite grandchildren on farm and sent for them - so now children number 14 and grandma says she's happier.

20. Drill Press Operator - from Huntington, W.Va. Two children, not worker's own, are her grandchildren. Worker herself, (age group 40 - 44) had 9 children and worked on farm all her life. Looked very tired, drawn, and much older than her 40 odd years. This is her first working experience and she wants to continue. Her 16 year old daughter cares for children. Worker and husband have been able to buy house they now occupy out of their combined earnings. House very run down in working class section. Agent later learned that houses in this block were selling for approximately $1500 - $1800, and had been selling before the war, for $500 - $600. House very disorderly, babies and partially dressed children sprawling all over living room.

21. Worker - grinder, Aircraft. (Age group 14 - 17) from Huntington, W.Va. Husband in service - has 2 children. Sister-in-law cares for children. Wishes to continue working, because she wants to buy house and furniture and will need to work to help pay for them. Has already bought some furniture (living room) now in storage, that they are paying off. Receives husband's allotment; and take home earnings of her own are $41 week. Loose arrangement about household expenditures, and buys additional groceries.

24. Saleslady - Murphy's 5 & 10. Worker from Masontown, Pa. Ran away from home a short time ago to follow her soldier boy friend. Father is a minister, doesn't approve of friend. Lives completely on $16 a week (take home earnings) and buys $2 worth of war stamps a week. Worker (18-19 age group).

27. Clerk - Federal Security Agency. Widow - 40 - 44 age group. Worker's present position merely "duration job". Worker had taken, and passed, spelling and typing examinations at Glenn Martin Co. but had failed physical test (blood pressure too high).
Wife of worker's brother in Service started this month to pay worker $30 monthly for support of her baby, which she abandoned, and which worker now cares for. Worker has had this baby for 6 months - but only started to receive this money, this month. (Sept. 1944). Rheumatic fever is affliction of worker's 2 sons (twins). Report to clinic regularly once monthly. Sixteen year old daughter cares for small children.

41. Punch Press - Airplanes. Absent 7 months during this period for tooth extractions and gall bladder operations. Married 2½ years to second husband. During that time out of pooled earnings; Has bought 2 pieces of property - $1,800 and $1,750 prices - a farm and a city home; $1,300 in bonds. Worker earns $53 weekly. Has 2 sons in service

45. Clerk - Chesapeake and Ohio Telephone Co. Worker's husband in service. Besides worker's husband Asst. District Attorny of Yerington, Nevada, mother and sister proudly announced. After war worker plans to reside there.

46. Power Machine Operator - Men's Coats. Worker took leave of absence from June-Sept. 1944, in order to stay home and take care of grandchildren, during summer vacation period. Separated from husband. In 45-49 age group.

62. Worker - Developer - Films. Course 1-½ years Jenkins Memorial Hospital, Training in addition to one year of high school. Can only be "practical nurse" as she lacks high school diploma. Did practical nursing at Home for Incurables.

54. Typist-clerk - Frier Instrument, Division of Bendix. She was mainly in charge of the house and young brother, due to mother's weakened condition. A very capable and serious young girl. Age group - 18-19.

59. Sealer - Chemicals - Ferguson Company. Worker secretly married. Wished to be classified as single. Her husband is in service and contributes financially. Worker from Welch, W.Va. Earns $30 weekly.

61. Cleaning & Miscellaneous jobs - Anderson & Ireland Co. At present worker attends business school at night. Plans to finish this course in June 1945. Plans to enroll at Hampton Sept. 1945, for 4 year college course in business subjects and ultimately teach them. "Grandma saves everything we don't spend for my education." Grandmother
Negress receives allotment of the father of child, she takes care of. His wife diod since he entered service, and grandmother assumed this obligation.

70. Welder - Rheems Mfg. Co. Worker welder in the last war too. "Only way I have to be around men, I'm so unattractive." Take home earnings $45 week. Worker in 45-49 age group.

72. Sand dryer - Pennsylvania Railroad. Earns $36 week (take home earnings). A large
Negress woman, said she couldn't stand very physically active work. Rents rooms too. Group 25-29 as to age.

73. Cutting Rags - Elias Wiping Rag Co. Worker 30-34 age group. Daughter illigitimate - mother makes no pretense of being married. Daughter 14 - 15.

90. Dishwasher - Oriole Cafeteria. Worker 25-29 age group. Worker has 5 children illegitimate and have different fathers. Worker's sister and mother care for them. Sister not regularly employed. Takes in washing at home. Worker receives $5.94 weekly
Negress from father of one child. $1.98 weekly for support of another child from his father. This man also clothes the child. Worker gives mother $10 weekly for shelter and watching children, but buys own groceries in addition. Has her meals at cafeteria.

99. Soda Fountain and Counter Girl - Chuney's Restaurant. Hours 9.00 p.m. to 6 a.m. If mother can be persuaded to come up from South Carolina so worker can accept a day-time job. Right now, she is doing restaurant work simply because it was the only night job she could find - and at present she must be home days to watch the children. If mother agrees to live with her, she will mind the children during the day.

Worker, a lovely, soft spoken woman. Children all seemed quite devoted to her. She gave them each a slice of sweet potato pie (she had made 3 of them) and sent them out to play (also offered agent some). However, little 12 year old boy, refused to leave and started to iron pile of damp recently washed clothes. Husband cares for children at night.

114. Cleaning - Chanticleer Restaurant. Husband, temporarily unemployed, and about to leave for Virginia to straighten out family affairs caused by death. Worker has lived in New York City, and prefers this city, or will go to Philadelphia, her
Negress husband's home and birthplace.

126. Cuts rags and sorter - Rag Factory. Husband does not earn enough to support both
Negress worker and self, comfortably. Worker has a child with mother in N.C. but husband takes responsibility of sending weekly contribution for child's support. From Fayetteville, North Carolina. Worker would prefer working at a machine in factory.

149. Riveter - Glenn Martin Aircraft Corp. Married brother of worker sends mother money weekly about $5. Ex-husband of worker's mother sends $5 weekly for 2 year old baby. Mother does 2 or 3 days work weekly. Not regularly employed. Negress Worker 18-19 age group.

150. Saleslady - Kresge's 5 & 10 Store. Age group 14-17. Earns $16 weekly, $12 weekly to household. Grandfather receives Veteran's pension of $60 monthly. Grandfather a non-worker, contributes part of his monthly pension.

157. Hand work - packing - Edgewood Arsenal. Husband in service, receives allotment. Worker's mother cares for her two children. She in 20-24 age group. Fifteen year Negress old girl - worker's sister, is mother of 2 months old baby - in same household.

160. Helper-Miscellaneous jobs - H.D.Dreyer Co.-Box Factory. Worker separated. Has 4 children. Worker home ill from August 31, 1944, would like a lighter job but if Negress can't find anything will return 1st week in October. Take home earnings $24.80 wk. Additional income $4 week from roomer.

167. Waterproofing Machine operator - Textiles - Hooper Wood Mills. 20-24 age group. Take home earnings $26.50 weekly. Mother who lives on next block, comes over and Negress cares for worker's illegitimate child, while she is employed.

172. Operates Curling, Riveting and Testing Machines - Continental Can Company. Take home earnings $31 weekly. Worker plans to work 5 years after marriage because wants to save enough money for home ($3 - $4,000). Intends to marry service man at Negress conclusion of war. $3 weekly bond deduction. Mother saves all money not spent, for worker's future education - $600 to date. Plans to enter St. Elizabeth's Nurse's Training School. It has been her life's ambition to be a nurse."It's best to do the thing you are interested in."

173. Night Supervisor of Maids - Southern Hotel. Worker single and in 50 & over age group. Had worked at same establishment from 1914 - 1931. Take home earnings $34.82 semi-monthly. 10% bond deduction. If good health continues, worker will continue employment.

177. Soda Fountain Girl - Calvert St. Pharmacy. Worker expects to go on part-time schedule September 18th. Will work 2 days weekly. Worker married but has no children. She Negress may possibly work 3 days a week at luncheonette, of drug store. Worker from Suffolk,Va

180. Worker Munitions Handler - Edgewood Arsenal. In 20-24 age group.Earns $62 every 2 weeks. $8.75 bond deduction every 2 weeks. Worker's mother cares for illegitimate Negress child.

199. Manager and owner - DeFord Florist. Very weak and ill - she said some days she didn't open the shop at all but had to keep it functioning for after the war. Worker in 40-44 age group. Worker's son discharged from Army. Other son in Navy now. Her discharged son isn't, she said, much good and "don't work regular" but once in a while he contributes. And "he's a real sweet boy even if he ain't worth much."

200. Baster - Duorak Clothing Plant. Interview given by husband - the chatty type. Told me all about the neighbors. No wonder his wife works all day. Worker in 45-49 age group. Husband stated "She'll work 'till she gets tired." "She don't have to work but the old lady is sort of itchy." Daughter in hospital and she is costing lots of money. She had her toes on left foot amputated. It seems an axe landed on her foot. Her father said something muttering about "these juvenile delinquents." Daughter between 14-15 age group.

201. Nurse's Aid - Sinia Hospital. Actually she is 16 and said she had to lie to the authorities but now they knew and she had been given permission to work. Earnings $27 semi-monthly. Brother in service sends small contribution.

203. This was about 4.30 and she was busy washing and dressing two children, herself, and getting dinner. Worker does posting - Social Security. Her comment was - "Aren't I lucky to work at night so I can be up with the kids daytimes." Husband in service sends allotment. I asked her when she slept and she said "to and from work on the streetcar and the two hours when the kids is napping." It seems she didn't want to miss any time with her children. They are in bed at night, when she is employed.

204. Waitress - Park Inn. Worker in 30-34 age group. Worker was from Lewistown, Pa. Doesn't like work - too hard on her. Hopes her kids will be old enough to work by the time we beat Japan. "It's their turn to support me." Has 5 children, whom older girl cares for while mother employed. The house was clean but alive with crawling and screeching children. How the poor woman keeps her sanity, I don't know. One child - boy between 6 and 9 - was covered with a rash which she said all the kids had, one after the other. She thought it might be measles!

205. Candle Maker (hand work) Agross Candle Company. Sisters - not regularly employed. Merely do occasional domestic work - for private families on a daily rate basis. Worker single 20-24 age group. Take home earnings $28 weekly. Plans to marry Service man at conclusion of war. Will work unless she has children.

210. Janitress - Camp Holabird-U.S.Army. Worker in 14-17 age group. Earnings $56.15 semi-monthly. Expects to marry this Sunday and live in New York City. Met her
Negress future husband on the bus as she went back and forth to work at Camp Meade, just previous to her present job in March.

214. Dishwasher - City Hall Lunch Room. Attended school for 9 years - but never got
Negress out of 1st grade. Can't write or read. Had paralysis when very young. Take home earnings $10 weekly. Father had rectal operations (3 of them). Has been unable to work for 5 years. Brother has spot on lungs - unable to work. Parents of worker are really her adopted parents.

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248. Typist - Sparrows Point - Ships. Home and lack of insulation gave her arthritis - housing project no good. A very jovial family - all drinking beer and laughing and talking - every one at the same time. $120 monthly take home earnings. Worker from Weatherly, Pa. In 14-17 age group.

249. Solderer - Western Electric Chemical Co. Worker in 18-19 age group. Take home earnings $55 weekly. Worker from Weatherly, Pa.

258. Sorters - Social Security. Worker 14-17 age group. Earnings $53 semi-monthly. A lot of very dirty naked children playing in the living room - which was dirty too. Both girls very attractive. Worker from Roanoke, Va. Six children besides 4 adults in household.

276. Packer - Baltimore Chewing Gum Company. Worker is a widow, 35-39 age group. During this period (June 1920 - Sept. 1944) worker had been "out" at various times for a total period of approximately 2 years for illness - marriage, birth of child, death of husband etc. Take home earnings $25-28 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Worker's mother accepts only this small sum, because worker under heavy expense for her son. He attends private school - and tuition and books costs as well as clothing represent a considerable outlay.

*215. Stretch Curtains-Archer Laundry, Never attended any school at any time, Take home earnings $17.22 weekly. 50 and over age group. Husband and son sickly, unable to work.

280. Conveyor - Western Electric. Husband in service. Earnings (take home) from $25 to $27 weekly. Wishes to work one year after war's conclusion in order to have some money saved ahead for furniture and home. Allotment from husband.

314. Belt worker - Continental Can Company. Widow - 45-49 age group. Works 48 hours weekly. Take home earnings $24 weekly. Worker in poor health. Came from Chester, South Carolina.

315. Jig worker - Glenn L. Martin - Aircraft. One child in school until mother comes home. Worker was formerly a cotton mill worker. Miss small town life - hope for jobs back there. Came from Chester, S. C.

329. Arundel Ice/Cream Company - Sales clerk. 18-19 age group. Worker disliked the hours 11 a.m. - 3 p.m. then 7-11.30 p.m. 6 days - 48 hours. Mother objected to worker coming home so late. Worker was shifted from one store to another depending on where needed and frequently traveling consumed 1 hour or more. This was household set-up,(worker's take home earnings $20 weekly, all to household,) when worker was employed. Actually, at present writing, she is unemployed. Plans to apply for work Monday, September 25 at McCormick Spice Company.

332. Presser - Marlboro Shirt Company. Worker in 50 and over age group. Take home earnings $28 - 29 weekly, all to household. Husband's contribution only $10 weekly. "He's busy running around with another woman, and that's where his money goes," wife explained in a matter-of-fact voice. Worker has a daughter at home.

335. Driller & Fiber filer - Aircraft - Glenn L. Martin's. Worker 18-19 age group, single. Name would imply - foreign. Earns 60¢ hour. Worker has 3 children - illegitimate. Man she loves is already married. The children are awfully old for a 19 year old to have had - but she swears they are that old. In case of emergencies - can apply to father, as to source of income. Worker and her children live with her parents. Her mother cares for children.

341. Negress Dishwasher - Oriole Cafeteria. Age group 14-17 and single. Earnings (take home) $38.50 every 2 weeks. Too much water! Worker complains sometimes water ankle deep where she works, and she has to stand hours in it. Anxious to work in doctor's office - maid - cleaning. "It would be clean and nice and quiet." $3.00 deducted weekly for meals at restaurant.

342. Negress Shipping Department - Continental Can Company. Lifts heavy boxes weighing 15-20 lbs. for 10 hours daily. Finds work very strenuous. Worker single - 25-29 age group. Take home earnings $30 weekly. Worker boards nephew out $7 week, expense to her.

343. Index Clerk & Filing - Montgomery-Ward Company. Take home earnings $25 weekly, $10 to household weekly. Brother in service sends allotment. 40 hour week. 7 a.m to 3.30 p.m. (5 days).

364. Assistant Floor Girl - Dawson's Chemical Company. Worker in 14-17 age group. Husband sends allotment. Take home earnings $29.81 weekly. Worker from Turin, N.Y. The mother breeds dogs - there were several litters of mongrels around. The house was extremely messy and so were the dogs and the worker's mother. Very different from most of the houses in the Brooklyn project.

366. Net maker - Linen Thread Company. Worker 18-19 age group, and single. Interview given by mother. Worker earns 55¢ an hour. Supports mother with aid from married sister. As mother said "Poor Rose could still be in school if I had the nerve to kill myself." Could get no rational explanation of small child in household. Mother in emotional state. It seemed as tho the child were a neighbor's, and it was too crowded at home, so the child lived next door. No reimbursement however.

387. Government Inspector - Chevrolet Plant - Small Parts. Worker's husband sends allotment. Worker much superior to other workers interviewed. Seemed alert, intelligent, and most attractive. Earnings $1620 yearly. Worker from Denton, Md.

393. Machine Operator - Glenn Martin's. Interview given by son. Worker 35-39 age group. She and family came to Baltimore from Hillsville, Virginia. Earns 75¢ hour which she pools with husband's earnings. Worker has three children. Son 11, must stay home from school to take care of younger children. While Agent was there the truant officer came around and asked him why he wasn't in school. He had a prepared story about being ready to move back home almost any minute and not registering here. He told me, however, that, that was "a lot of bull." Rent their farm at home.

405. Negress X Cutter-Cutting Machine - American Wiping Cloth Co. Separated. Worker expects her divorce soon, and plans to marry Service man. Worker 20-24 age group. Expects to live in Berkeley, W.Va. Worker - the only daughter, and very pretty - quite obviously adored by grandfather and father who remarked on all the pretty clothes she had - and the pink formal she wore at the Ball last Saturday night. Worker is U.S.O. Canteen hostess. Worker's father and grandfather care for her two children. Grandfather receives old age pension of $40 monthly. Brother in Merchant Marine sends worker $50 monthly. Worker's uncle gives her $5 - $10 weekly. Worker's take home earnings $22 weekly.

408. Negress Bullet Machine operator - Curtis Bay Ordnance Depot. Worker from Cambridge, Md. Take home earnings $29.75 weekly. Worker's sister cares for illegitimate child. Worker pays $2 regularly each week for rent. Buys groceries and supplies for herself and baby separately. Cooks own meals separately.

410. Negress Tinning Machine (Turns copper wire into -tin wire) Western Electric. Separated. Worker's sisters care for her two children. Take home earnings $47 - $48 weekly. $54 clear salary for 7 day week. Merely pays for room. Buys own food separately prepares meals. This averages $10 weekly.

411. Negress Assembler - Glenn Martin Corp. Worker 20-24 age group. Child cared for by neighbor. Child illegitimate - worker remarked "Mama is plagueing me all the time to marry this man, but I just don't want any part of him." (Child's father anxious to marry worker). Child's father gives worker about $20 - $25 monthly. Worker's take home earnings $33 weekly.

414. Repair girl on braiding machine - Western Electric. 18-19 age group. 72¢ an hour. Worker from Westminster, Md. Piece work and night bonus - average 85 - 90¢ hour. Works 48 hour week. Gross earnings plus extra equals take home earnings "about" my base salary.

415. Plant inspector - Western Electric. Worker's husband in service and sends allotment. Husband will rest a year - then she will rest after a year; supporting him. Worker from Jonesville, Virginia. Earnings $86¢ hour.

418. Requisition Editor - Camp Holabird (Signal Depot). Husband in service and sends allotment. Worker from Mayfield, Ky. Earnings $2300 year. No idea as to location after war and husband's return. Will follow husband when he returns. Residing with sister now.

421. Presser - John Hopkins Hospital. Worker 35-39 age group, has 5 illegitimate children. Father of one child contributes approximately, $5 weekly - but not too regularly. One man father of 3 of them and 2 other men, fathers of two youngest.

424. Cleaning - Sinai Hospital. Age group 35 -39. Neighbor cares for worker's 4 children. Worker and husband rents a room in an apartment. They all (6) Negress sleep in one room and have cooking privileges in kitchen. Children under 2-10 -13 yrs.

433. Instructor - Western Electric Company. Take home earnings $37.50 weekly. Worker and sister plan to move next week and leave mother, who at present uses part of her pension (widow's) for household expenses - and who, according to the girls, acts "perfectly disgusting" - with complete irresponsibility for their reputation in the neighborhood. Drinks heavily, is noisy, and has embarrassed worker and sister to the extent of causing them to live elsewhere. The girls have their meals out.

434. Packer - Western Electric. Age group - 14-17. Earnings (take home) $25 weekly. Worker and sister, extremely pleasant and competent girls, plan to move next week. Have already selected an apartment. At present, they refuse to contribute to household upkeep - since mother is a "perfect disgrace" - and "would drink it all up" - if they gave her any money. They feel no responsibility towards her only disgust - and claim she can get along on her widow's pension and social security. The girls have meals out.

Negress Mangle and Miscellaneous Jobs - Bugler Laundry. Worker in 50 and over age group. "Never been to school a day in my life. I can count but can't write." Take home
436. earnings $23 every week.

454. Miscellaneous Bench Jobs -Mostly Assembly - Bendix Fries Co. Worker in 50 & over age group. "I love my job and hate the idea of giving it up. Sometimes I can hardly wait to get there. Never thought I could do such exacting work - and I'm real proud. The boss says I stand up a lot better than the younger women, but I guess that's because I live sensible and don't hang around the taverns. My I could tell you plenty - about goings on."
Worker has 3 sons in Service. Thinks keeping house for them again would be nice although she says now that she's working and likes it so much wishes she had started much sooner. Hadn't worked a day since she married. $22 wk. take home earnings

459. Ammunition Handler - Edgewood Arsenal. Worker wanted her bond deduction reduced and management refused. The transportation costs average $6 weekly - and trip consumes 1 hour each way. For these reasons worker plans to leave this present job. Husband in service - receives his allotment. Worker has 3 children. Tries to Negress save some of the allotment.

462. Welder - Sparrows Point - Bethlehem Ship Yards. Worker single and in 25-29 age group. Gross earnings 80½¢ an hour. Worker previously drove truck - worked in factories. Worker from Pittsburgh, Pa.

470. Overhead Crane Operator - Rustless Iron & Steel. Gross 78¢ hour. Pools with husband. Worker has one child. Her sister quit school to take care of child. Sister is 16, and planning marriage soon. Worker in 18-19 age groups.

481. Cashier - Cafeteria- Glenn L. Martin's. Worker's husband in service, receives allotment. Gross earnings 80¢ an hour. Worker from Pittsburgh, Pa. Has childin West Virginia - sheds her presents occasionally. Child lives with ex-mother-in-law.

491. Tacker - Sparrows Pt. Bethlehem Shipbuilding. Worker 30-34 age group. Worker has 2 children. Earnings (take home) $35 weekly. Worker from Gettysburg, Pa. Injured spine at work - must take life easy. The neighbor comes in to see that the children get to school properly. The little one to nursery school. Rent farm at home.

497. Clerk - Western Electric. Age group 20-24. Worker from Morgantown, W. Va. Take-home earnings $25-30 week, pooled with husband. Worker stopped work to have a baby. She'll find some one to care for baby - probably neighbor.

500. Assembler and Riveter - Glenn L. Martin Company. Earnings $42 weekly. As soon as worker receives statement of availability in 60 days. Left Glenn L. Martin because of transportation difficulties. Usual bus and trolley trip consumed 1½ - 2 hours each way. Forced to leave house between 6.00 a.m. and 6.15 a.m.

501. Miscellaneous Machine Jobs-Polishing - Kopper's Company. Worker is divorced. Take home earnings $30.18 weekly, and worker also received $9.44 bonus for week 9/24/44. This is a merit bonus for exceeding her quota - on production. She does not receive this every week. Worker's mother cares for child. Worker receives small amount (would not state exact amount) from ex-husband for child.

525. Inventory Clerk - PBX Operator - Southern States Cooperative. Worker is widow in age group 30-34. Have mother to care for child. Receives $22.50 monthly from American Aviation Company - workingmen's compensation for husband's death. Will continue until baby is 18 years old. Worker's take home earnings $69 semi-monthly.

527. Sorter - Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Single and in 25-29 age group. Ill from March - September 1944. Nervous breakdown. Take home earnings $32 weekly. Father has temporary job as clerk in Food Fair (Super-Market). Had been foreman in Boiler Room on construction job. Leg was smashed in recent automobile accident and he may never be able to resume former work. Present job pays very poorly, and he dislikes it. May quit at any time.

538. Weighs & Stamps Packages - Stewart's Dept. Store. Age group 18-19, and single. Worker contributes all to household - take home earnings $18.50 weekly. Father occasionally sends small money payment ($10) to mother - about every 3 weeks or so. Worker needs self support.

547. Folder & Stamper (Hand work) - New York Ribbon Company. Worker out on leave of absence since May - due to fainting spells. Is under treatment. Expects to return to work next month. Her former job awaits her. Worker 18-19 age group and single. Take home earnings $16.25, and all to household.

549. 2nd Grade Teacher - Public School - 56. In 20-24 age group, and single, plans to marry Service man. They are both going to teach. (He, in Junior High, and she, in the grades). Fiance' (future husband) has done special teaching work there. She earns $125.43 monthly. This includes $16 cost of living bonus, paid monthly for 10 months - only for the duration. Actual base salary, minus deductions is $109.43 monthly.

550. Tester-Radios-Bendix. Widow 45-49 age group. "Wants to work in neighborhood store a place near home - and a job that will occupy my mind." Present job "too far away." In addition worker saved every cent possible. Neglected to buy clothes or spend money for amusement or recreation. Son, a brilliant boy, of 17 died 3 weeks ago - polio - contracted when counselor at summer camp. Ill - 3 days.

566. Office clerk-typing-bkpg. Aircraft - Eastern Aircraft Co. Worker from Hampden, Va. Husband in service and receives allotment. Attended "Finishing school" music, and arts for 2 years in addition to High School. Worker in 30-34 age group. Worker's mother cares for child. Worker has evidently a responsible, well-paying job and is anxious to continue init after the war. However, Baltimore does not appeal to her as a permanent residence. She prefers smaller city and South, Atlanta, Ga. E. Aircraft's office, and hopes to arrange for a transfer.

570. Telephone Operator - Social Security Board. Worker in 35-39 age group. She is from Gainesville, Fla. Every pay day $18.75 deducted for bonds. Take home earnings $42 - 2 week period. Husband has had service discharge. One son - 20 years old - in the army is overseas, but no allotment sent here except to his wife, living elsewhere. Husband enlisted - December 1942.

576. Machine Operator - Crown Cork and Seal Company. Separated. Will be divorced next month - husband is coal miner. Says she loves to work - never misses a day of work unless ill. In 30-34 age group. Husband came to Baltimore - stayed about 2 months, returned to W. Va., where he is coal miner. The comments made during the interview of the worker, who is very enthusiastic about her job, suggest that she sought and welcomes work as a relief from the drudgery of being a coal miner's wife. Worker from Beckley, W. Va.

577. Separated. Worker is Mechanic's helper - Bethlehem Steel - Shipyards. In 25-29 age group. Worker shares apartment with 2 girls. Take home earnings $32.38 weekly. Worker from Beckley, W. Va. Husband moved to Michigan.

579. Clerk - Bethlehem Steel - Sparrows Point (Steel). Worker from Adrian, Mich. In 20-24 age group and single. Came on a visit from Michigan to relatives in Washington, D. C. When shopping in Baltimore made decision to work in war plant, was inspector - Ordnance - at home in Michigan, before accepting job.

580. Clerk - Bethlehem Steel - Shipyards. Worker from Miami, Florida. Take home earnings $32 - 2 weeks. 1 hour overtime, each day, time and half 9 hr. schedule - 5 hours Saturday. Stopping work this week on account of health - too long hours, run down health condition.

581. Munitions Handler - 58 lbs. Edgewood Arsenal. Worker separated - in 35-39 age group. $69 - 2 weeks take home earnings. Son - 21 years old has been in Army
Negress over a year - but not yet received allotment. Sends war bonds to grandparents occasionally. Worker's father too ill to work - mother does day work, contributes to their support.

582. Feed & Fold (Mangle) Fulton Grand Laundry. Worker ill after gall bladder operation. Expects to return to work November 1st. Left work September 14, 1944. Worker is a widow - 20-24 age group. Receives $10.86 Social Security for baby monthly. Worker's mother cares for baby.

588. Cotton Braid Machine Operator - Western Electric. Worker's husband in service, receives allotment. She is in 20-24 age group. Had leave of absence September 1943 - May 1944 for baby. Worker's mother cares for child. Take home earnings
Negress $35 week.

591. Inspector - Rheem Mfg. Co. Worker single - 20-24 age group. Take home earnings $36 weekly. Plans to marry service man but will work for at least a year after
Negress marriage at war's conclusion, so they can accumulate some savings. Worker helps grandmother in Baltimore.

594. Hand Drilling - Eastern Aircraft. Husband in service sends allotment. "Staying at home - emotionally and tempermentally does not suit me - because I don't have any children." Worker took job in May 1944, as "diversion" to keep mind off husband's departure for Service." In May, there were no immediate teaching openings - and she felt she "had to do something." Worker 25-29 age group.

598. Inspector - Crown Cork & Seal Co. Divorced, 25-29 age group. Mother cares for 2 children at home. Ex-husband pays $5 for children's keep - irregularly. No alimony.
Negress Brother overseas - $37 allotment monthly. $38 weekly take home earnings of worker.

602. Packer - Albert F. Goetz Inc. (Meat Products). Take home earnings $25 weekly. Son-in-law in service sends $110 allotment each month. Two grandchildren under 2 years. Husband is ill with arthritis since 1939 and cannot work outside.

605. Assembly - Fries-Bendix. Worker prefers present type of work - but if unable to continue in this job after the war, she will do department store selling. Definitely enjoys working. Has had some department store selling experience. Worker's husband cares for 2 children. Husband only employed 2 days weekly at A. & P. Is not well - unable to work every day - but expects to be able in a few months.

607. Folder (Shirts) - Maginnis Laundry (5 days) 40 hr. week. Base rate and bonus. Worker in 35-39 age group. Prefers present work to private domestic, because "there's no Sundays to it." Take home earnings 15 weekly. Son-in-law in service sends allotment.

Negress

608. Assembler - Westinghouse. Absent December 1943 - April 1944. Unable to find any one to care for baby. Husband confined in T. B. Sanitarium since May 1943, (discovered by draft board.) Worker 20-24 age group. $24 weekly take home earnings. Child and worker's meals at mother's.

614. Secretary-Stenographer- Bartlett-Hayward Mfg. Co. Take home earnings $25 weekly. Plans to marry service man October 1944.

615. Hand Sewing - Pioneer Mfg. Co. Worker in 50 & over age group. Earnings (take home) from $25 - $30 weekly. Worker's eyes are beginning to weaken after a life-time of hand sewing. Very cheerful, health, nice, woman. Remarked "When they read this report in Washington, they'll say "it's about time she quit". "But I hope I won't need to, I love to work."

617. Clerical - English American Tailoring Company. Worker in 50 & over age group, widow. Take home earnings $17.26 weekly. "I'm 53 years old and never worked a day in my life until last April. Then Mrs. Parr, my neighbor, comes and begs me to take a job in her place. Says they need workers something terrible - so I said "well I'll try - don't know how good I'll be. Well they say I'm doing fine, but as soon as they don't need me, I'll leave. Got this whole house to take care of too, and it ain't easy at my age to work and clean at home - so I'll be willing to stop whenever they say they don't need me no more." Worker seemed quite surprised and proud of herself - that she 'made good" at the age of 53 in her first job.

621. Secy.-Typist - John Hopkins Hospital. Worker in 14-17 age group. Take home earnings $42 every 2 wks. Plans to attend business school at night in order to learn shorthand. Feels she can use it in her work and eventually obtain better position.

622. Seamstress on Power Machine - Bugler's Laundry (5 days) 40 hour week. Educated in Italy. Worker in 45-49 age group. Worker will stop working as soon as she completes payments on a house she purchased for married son in service. Expects to stop in approximately one year. Worker and husband combine earnings and use all surplus money for payments on house for son. Worker has a daughter at home.

624. Hand Burring - Friez (Bendix) Company. 5 days - 47 hrs. Laid off August 11, 1944. Worker and 4 co-workers dismissed on 24 hours notice because company decided to use machines for burring. No other jobs offered by company. Management promised to send for workers again when needed. 2 co-workers re-hired to-date (Sept. 25 to October 2, 1944). Prefers to stay home after the war - will only work if husband unemployed or earning inadequate wages.

625. Tester - Bendix Company. Take home earnings $35 weekly. Worker buying own home, only working to be financially able to complete payments on home - so when husband returns "it will be free and clear," Will stop work as soon as home is paid for. Worker's mother comes over and cares for child during her absence. Receives allotment from husband.

626. Office Typist-Montgomery & Ward, $25 weekly take home earnings. Husband in service. If husband is capable of working and is employed - worker says she hardly knows what married life and taking care of home is. Was married on Monday, and husband left for Greenland on Wednesday. Worker's husband's allotment saved. Mother receives pension for husband ($30 monthly) Spanish American War veteran.

627. Clerk-Typist - Airborne Freight & Shipping Co. Worker in 20-24 group as to age. Uses allotment from husband to pay for car, furniture payments and land for future home. Take home earnings of worker $25 weekly.

633. Negress Waitress - The Old Mill. Three years Nurses (Practical) training. 1 year Beautician course. Also 3 months - Defense School. Worker in 20-24 age group. $7.00 a week gross. $25 -$30 a week average in tips."Tired of continuous night work but it is paying good now - and I am sticking it out." Probably back to my profession in a Beauty Parlor after war.

638. Nurse - Union Memorial Hospital. Husband is physician. Husband will finish interneship here and then enter Army. After war, he wants to go to Alaska and interne there. After the Alaska interneship is completed the couple will settle there. Worker-take home earnings amount to $34 semi-monthly. A girl friend lives in apartment cares for child,when mother works. Husband's father sends allowance. Rental from friend living in their apartment additional income. Husband earns $25 month as interne.

639. Welder's helper - Ships - Fairfield Ship Yards. In 35-39 age group. Started working, with war. Worker from Beckley, W. Va. Worker is using her money for increased family income. If work lasts, will remain in Baltimore, otherwise will return home. Helps mother - general clothes and if needs doctor, etc. Take home earnings $48.10 week.

646. General Inspector - Continental Can Company. Husband not well. (Rheumatism, liver and spleen complications). Worker feels she cannot count on his support. In fact, he may be her dependent.

650. Assembly-Glenn L. Martin Company. Husband's allotment. Worker in 18-19 group as to age. Wants to work as long as possible so they can get started on a home and buy furniture, household equipment. At present they "have nothing."Take home earnings $24 -$28 weekly. Two sisters live together on next block. Eat meals in worker's home. Pay $7 and $10 each weekly. Totals $17 weekly.

652. Checker-Clerical-Bethlehem Steel. In 40-44 age group. $33 weekly take home earnings. This rate for 6 day,time and a half overtime to be added - 3 months of summer. One married daughter - in Baltimore who is economically independent.

655. Surfacer-Swartz Company - False Teeth. Age group 25-29. Take home earnings $21 week. Worker is crippled and answer as to how long she works, depends upon health.

658. Puncher-machine operator - Social Security. Mother has two daughters who are learning nursing - two sons in service. Take home earnings $61.20 semi-monthly, of worker. Worker's mother gave interview.

661. Manager - True Blue Laundry. Mother gave interview. Take home earnings $24 weekly. Mother and sister need partial support, besides worker.

662. File Clerk - Mitchell Furriers. Mother gave interview. Worker has remained slightly crippled - from rheumatic fever. $9 week take home earnings. Seasonal business. Not out out to work - helps mother. "For one year and a half she had no clothes but pajamas - she couldn't work. We had to depend on a cousin for charity - that was just after my husband died." (quoting mother of worker).

664. Charwoman - Fidelity Building. Take home earnings $13 week. Three sons in service - no allotment from any of them. I saw all their pictures and confirmation and baptism certificates and everything - Agent stated. They couldn't get any more pictures of uniforms etc., into the house. Worker has 4 children in household whom husband cares for while she works, 5-9.30 p.m. 28 hour week.

666. Crane Operator - Sparrows Point - Tin Mill. Her folks came up from Georgia for war jobs, then she came, and finally younger sister.
Meal hours are varying each week, due to changing to all 3 shifts.
Worker had 1½ year daytime - Business College education. Came from Easley, S.C.
Take home earnings $33 weekly.

667. General helper - carries parts to welders - Glenn Martin's. When works on Saturdays, gets time and half weekly rates fluctuate from $35 - $50. Worker from Fairmount, W. Va. Worker is a widow - 20-24 age group.
Pools a ride with fellow worker married 2 months, Worker's husband had been in Army Air Corps 6 years and died last July. She did not know definitely until June 1944 - was reported MISSING. Pension and insurance have not yet been received, amount uncertain $50 a month. $10,000/- Insurance 20 years for life, if unmarried pension.

669. Machine operator - Crown Cork & Seal. Take home earnings $25 week - pools with husband 50% of pool. Stays out on Saturdays - "that's my day to wash my hair and do my nails - I get tired working." Works about 40 hours.

690. Helper - Glenn L. Martin's. "Worked Western Electric but forever being transferred and I never got ahead." Worker from Harlem County, Ky. After war worker stated "Depends on if I need to go home - or get married. Can live at home. My Dad has kept me up for 20 years and he would continue, if I went home. Would prefer staying here and working. Shares apartment with 2 sisters. Sick 3/4 of summer - and had to get money from home.

699. Sorter - Sparrows Point - Tin Mill. Husband gave interview. "Takes all her money to buy clothes" direct quote from husband. Worker from Snyders, Pa. Shift work so some one is always home to care for child. Gross earnings 78¢ an hour.

700. Plant Inspector - Rheems. Worker from Williamson, W. Va. Gross 65¢ an hour. Pools with husband. Two sons-in-law allot money to two daughters who contribute some of it to household. Wants more money as transportation is too expensive.

701. Irons Shirts - McGinnis Laundry. Widow - 50 & over age group. 46½ hours a week. $22 weekly take home earnings. Worker and 2 daughters, very cheerful and cooperative regarding agent's questions and interview generally. Seemed appreciative of Women's Bureau objectives and aims of this particular study. 1 daughter handicapped for work

701.(continued) due to a fall, on the front steps, 3 years ago, that severly injured spinal cord - unable to go up and down stairs, and walks with difficulty. Granddaughter pretty 15 year old, has had 15 bone operations to date. Suffers from ostiamalitis (a disease which progressively turns bone to chalk). Doctors constantly cut arms and legs and graft bone and tissue. Girl's legs and arms unsightly with scars and bumps. Daughter, mother of this child, ill with t.b. - hospital for 6 years also kidney complication. Working now - but very uncertain about future health, and ability to continue --- Worker has son in service, receives allotment.

702. Power Machine Operator - Well-Made Pants Company. Worker absent from June -Sept. 1944 ill and tired. "Needed a rest". Has arrested case of t.b. Worker is a widow in 35-39 age group. Take home earnings $21.50 weekly. Worker has had kidney removed. Was ill in the past for 6 years at a sanitarium with t.b. Last year had operation - kidney removed. Daughter 15 - cares for self.

707. Negress Soldering - Western Electric. Take home earnings $35 week. Worker has illegitimate child. Child's father - Navy - no allotment. Worker's family care for child. Worker wants to have a home of her own and do her own housework after marriage.

709. Negress Air test ammunition boxes - Curtis Bay Ordnance. 20-24 age group. Take home earnings every 2 weeks - $50.00. Worker's child illegitimate. Worker has rheumatism in legs and arms, was home ill this week. Blames this illness on long standing on concrete floors. Father is overseas - $40 per month allotment. Worker's child cared for by her mother.

710. Negress Load Box of TNT boxes (55 lbs. lifting) Edgemont Arsenal. Worker 35-39 age group and separated. No alimony - husband in Virginia. Child goes to school, in care of sister in neighborhood. Take home earnings - 2 weeks period $36. One child in Baltimore - must pay room rent. 1 child in Virginia with Aunt. $15 every 2 week period to others outside of household. Worker from Williamsburg, Va.

711. Negress Receptionist & Private Secy - Negro Physician, Chiropractor. Take home earnings $25 weekly. Worker's child in Nursery School $3 a week. Husband in Service, at home part of time - allotment $80 monthly.

714. Negress Laborer on Road and Tracks - Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Separated, in 30-34 age group. Husband in Service. $38 weekly take home earnings. Worker really prefers lighter work - but needs the money this job pays.

716. Negress Pressing Coats - Steam Machine - Broadway Tailoring Company. In 50 & over age group. Will work as long as health remains good. Likes present job because worker has Sundays free, and "when you work in Service, it's your worst day". Worker and husband paying $22 monthly in addition to their ground rent and regular real estate taxes - attempting to pay off Government loan, which they borrowed in order to buy home.

721. Negress Stock Clerk - Glenn Martin's. In 20-24 age group. Worker has 3 children and a neighbor cares for them while she is employed. $41.60 weekly take home earnings.

722. Riveter & 2nd class mechanic, Glenn L. Martin. Worker from Rhodell, W. Va. Take home earnings $50 weekly. Neighbor cares for child. Receives allotment from husband in service $80 monthly. Brother $15 monthly.

725. Negress Waitress - Emerson Hotel. Worker is divorced, in 25-29 age group. One child 10 yrs. old in South Carolina with parents. Each pay day sends money to parents and son in South Carolina. $25 monthly paid by hotel - $2.50 daily in tips. Hotel gives one free meal. No alimony. She gets no money from her ex-husband. Moved up to Baltimore about 5 years ago, to make more money.

GENERAL COMMENTS OF WORKERS BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

726. Painter (by hand) after launching - Sparrows Point - Ship Yards-Bethlehem. Job is a hard one, but at present feel it is the patriotic thing to do. Afraid her arthritis has been caused by this paint job however. Son, 15 is unable to work at present - defective eyesight. Worker from Weston, W. Va. Earnings (take home) $48.60 weekly. 88¢ an hour - gets bonus, on basis of speed and production.

727. Eastern Aircraft - Key Puncher - office work. Worker had training course - 4 months at Fairfield. Worker at Brownsville, Pa. prior to coming to Baltimore. Intends to enroll in a night business course. Wants shorthand and typing. Worker lost some time from work because of sickness. $40 - 2 weeks (take home earnings). $10 to parents in Pa. each pay day. Migrated from Pa. a year ago.

728. Bench worker & machine operator, Western Electric. Three girls share rent and household expense. One in restaurant and one in war work. Girl friend lived here in Baltimore - 4 years, (divorced) previously, both sisters came but all from same town, to Baltimore this year. The three share a Federal Housing apartment. $33 weekly (take home earnings). Sends money to parents each month.

729. Lathe operator - Bethlehem Steel Plant, Sparrows Point. Specialized in dressmaking courses (graduate work). Has been saving for furniture for future home. Will be divorced after the war. Will re-marry and stop working. $29 (take home earnings) weekly. Been here in Maryland 11 years, comes from Marquette, Michigan. Allotment from husband in service $50 a month.

730. Cleaner - Glenn L. Martin - Fallsway. 50 & over age group - widow. Schooling in Czechoslovakia. Earns $32.50 weekly take home earnings. 5 days alternate weeks 6 weeks. Time and half overtime on those Saturdays worked. Son in Service contributes allotment - $37.50 monthly.

750. Salesgirl - The Hub. Worker has 2 children - husband is home when she works. Hours 10 - 5.30 on Sat. any evening 5-9 - 15 hour week. Worker had practical nurse's training. Would work regularly if some one could care for children but won't put them into a public school of the class of people they must mingle with. Take home earnings $7.17 weekly.

754. Negress Machine operator - McGraffing Co. Husband died four months ago. Worker 35-39 age group. Plant very bad - standing in water. Injured on belt and they didn't get doctor for four days. (McGraffing Company). Take home earnings $14.90 week. Lady comes in and cares for worker's child. Worker came from Winston-Salem, N. C. Worker needs employment to support self and child.

757. Negress House maid - cleaning, Emerson Hotel. Worker very unhappy in present job. Responsible for 15 rooms and baths. Finds it very hard work and poorly paid. Trying to get defense work but has had no success. Worker has $20 every 2 weeks from former husband to provide for 3 children. Her mother cares for them. $13.34 weekly (take home earnings) of worker. Would prefer factory machine work.

758. Negress Stock Girl - Hochschild Kohn Dept. Store. Working 40 hours week. Worker is separated. Take home earnings $18 weekly. $4 weekly to household, buys groceries separately.

759. Time keeper - Anchor Post Fence Co. Worker from Scranton, Pa. Husband is now doing war work at Ship yards, but at end of war, both expect to return to their home in Pa. and she will prefer to take up her housekeeping. Take home earnings $30.50 of worker.

763. Checker - Bethlehem Steel Co. Worker from Wilsonburg, W.Va. Oldest sister came to get war job - about 3 yrs. ago, then worker interviewed came 1½ yrs. ago. In Nov. 1943 all came here (Italian family). Brother in Service sends allotment. Earns $32 wkly.

766. Oriole Milk Bar - Saleslady. Irregular hours - 48 hrs. (6 days). Has children(3) and feels she needs the extra money. Take home earnings $17.90 weekly. Worker's husband cares for children if he is home, or if he isn't, she takes them with her.

768. Shell & Plug Cords - Western Electric. Earns $25 weekly (take home earnings). Worker has 5 children. Her husband does not earn a great deal. Feels she needs the extra money. Worker's hours are from 4.00 p.m. to midnight and husband cares for children during her absence.

769. Cutting-Packing-Miscellaneous Jobs - Borden Ice Cream Company. Absent January 1944 - September 1944, "Nervous breakdown." Worker in 40-44 age group and separated from husband. Son-in-law sends allotment. Take home earnings $27.66 weekly.

770. Scale man - Rustless Iron & Steel. Take home earnings $35 weekly. Worker is separated. Contributes $10 weekly to mother-in-law for child, At present worker shares apartment with 2 friends. This is merely temporary arrangement. Worker's 2 friends are nurses who plan to rent their own apartment as soon as suitable quarters are found.

778. Negress Machine operator - Bethlehem Steel. Take home earnings $35 - $41 weekly. Worker's 13 year old son is at School for Blind, at Overlea, Md. at advice of Johns Hopkins, but gets free room, board and tuition. Worker responsible for clothes and pocket money. Sends $5 to mother - Hurlock, Md. weekly.

780. Miller-Machine Operator, American Hammer & Piston Ring. Education for son is one reason of employment. Worker from Ellamore, W. Va. Take home earnings $26.52 weekly. "Father lives at our old home in W. Va. and we send clothes and money occasionally." Worker has one child. Husband on alternate shift-they trade about caring for son- school age, 10-13 age group.

781. Negress Machine operator - American Can Company. One year St. Paul Normal School, at Lawrenceville, Va. Worker from Emporia, Va. Take home earnings $29 weekly. Sends money each week ($10) for her 2 year old boy in Virginia (child illegitimate). Lost track of father of child - no money for child's support. Child with worker's mother. Worker desires to work, in order to educate little boy later on.

782. Negress Assembler - Eastern Aircraft. Take home earnings $36 - $46 weekly. Saving for a home of our own, when husband returns from service." He is from Chicago only been married since last December. $50 a month allotment received regularly from husband in service. Lives at rooming house (one room) and eats out. Husband can come home each week-end.

785. Inspector - Glenn Martin Company. Earns $34 to $43 weekly (take home earnings). Worker from Lisbon, Ohio. $50 - Husband's (Infantry) allotment, received each month. Worker is graduate of Miami University, of Ohio. Sends parents $15 weekly.

786. Burring -- Friez - Instrument Division -Bendix. Worker is divorced, 40-44 age group. Ex-husband sends enough regularly for her room and board (daughter's) who is attending school on Eastern Shore, Maryland - in care of great aunt. Take home earnings $31.50 weekly. Husband sends enough for 2 youngest children - every two weeks.

790. Welder - Maryland Drydock. Worker from Chattanooga, Tenn. Sends home $10 to parents each week. Take home earnings of worker $45 weekly. Worker's hours from 8.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

791. Ship fitter on boats - Md.Drydock. Worker from Whitwell, Tenn. Take home earnings $34.54 weekly. Worker 18-19 age group, and sends home to parents $10 weekly.

801. Negress — Pressing Machine operator - Jacob Goldstein Co.(5 days) 40 hours. Worker is separated."Just tired of pressing - been doing the same job for 14 years." Earnings $20 weekly (take home). Worker has one child.

803. Wrapper - Vonieff & Drayer Candy Mfg. Co. Worker in 14-17 age group. Take home earnings $16.62 weekly. Plans to attend evening school for typing, filing, etc., and hopes to prepare for "nicer work."

805. Pay roll clerk - Western Electric Company. Sometimes has to work on Sunday. Worker is divorced. Take home earnings $32 week. Was formerly from Columbus, Ga.

807. File clerk - Social Security Board. Worker in 20-24 age group and is a widow. Husband killed in action. Government check for child. Worker,in addition to supporting herself, has her son too. She is from Yawkey, W. Va.

808. Runs collecting machine - Social Security. Worker is from Mavisdale, Virginia. Husband is in Marines. No deduction for bonds. Says she earns just enough to pay her expenses. Earnings $58.77 semi-monthly (take home). Husband's allotment.

812. Reviewing & typing - Social Security. Worker from Jordan, W. Va. and is a widow. Has 13 year old son, whom worker wants to have an education. Sends money to son in W. Va. Besides taking a business course - worker is a licensed beautician in W. Va.

814. Salesgirl - May Company. Says she studied fashion design at College of Fine Arts Syracuse,University. Has worked steadily since 1937 and is only 25. Worker desires to travel for a Cosmetic house. When asked if she planned to continue working - said "Oh, definitely! I am going to be a career woman". Worker from Syracuse,N.Y.

816. Stenographer - Western Electric. Husband in service and sends allotment. Worker from Hamilton, Md. Worker seemed resentful of all questions pertaining to her finances. She was clearly not sympathetic with this study or its objectives and seemed to feel that more attention should be given to the post-war employment needs of service men and less to those of women. Although she did not actually say so, I gathered that she intends to quit her job and let her husband support her - if he is able to do so - after the war.

819. Drilling (runs drill press) Bendix Radio. Worker gave this as her occupation, although her previous employment had been in clothing mfr. She preferred to be in her new occupation. Worker from Shippensburg, Pa. and take home earnings $35 week.

820. Waitress - Club Charles (Cocktail bar).Worker from Hazelhurst, Ga. Worker has 2 children - between ages of 10 and 13. They are left alone sleeping when she works from 8.00 p.m. to 2.00 a.m. - 48 hours per week. Tries to use as much of earnings as possible for bonds. Take home earnings $20 week.

822. Guard - Glenn Martin's. Hours - quit job as guard because she did not like the hours. 11 p.m. to 8.00 a.m. Worker from Charlotte, N. C. Worker would like to work on Post War Study for W.B.

823. Clerical work - Glen Martin's. Worker single and in 30-34 age group. Came to Baltimore from High Point, N. C. Take home earnings $35.90 week.

824. File clerk - (52 hours week)-Social Security. Worker is separated, and came from Asheville, N. C. Husband remained in Asheville, N.C. Take home earnings $57 semi-monthly. When worker's father retires and needs some one to take care of him, she will discontinue working.

325. Photo finishing - Zepp's Photo Supply Shop. Worker 14-17 age group. Worker employed 8.30 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. (50 hours week). Was also previously employed by the Social Security Board in Baltimore, but left because she found the work nerve-wracking. Would prefer job with shorter hours. Earnings $20 weekly.

827. Tacker - Fairfield Ship Yard. Health is poor - she might work if it improves but she doubts it. Worker from Ashland, Ky. Take home earnings $44 weekly.

828. Sorting and shining - Pistons - Hammond Piston Ring. Worker from Houston, Texas. Husband in service, receives allotment. Mother adopted child. She hasn't seen him since he was born. He is in army. Worker keeps home for husband. Board and room in house - husband gets home often.

829. Electrician's helper, Ships, Key Highway. Worker almost divorced - husband will move out on the 15th of the month. He can't get an apartment until then. She considers herself divorced. In 30-34 age group. Take home earnings $49.19 weekly. $5 weekly to grandmother.

830. Lathe Operator - Dockraft Engraving Co. Worker from Cumberland, Ky. Wants raise. Sends money home regularly. She will quit unless she gets a raise. Worker's child is in nursery during day. Buying a home.

832. Window Washer - Tovell Construction Co. Worker from Enfield, N. C. Take home earnings $15 weekly. Expects to marry this year but will work just the same. Expects to be dismissed - October 9, 1944, because present project
Negress (window washing in housing project) will be completed. Actually will accept any available work after dismissal from present job.

833. Worker dismissed October 6, 1944 with no previous notice. Reason given was "lack of work." Company gave no promises concerning future employment. Gave
Negress worker release and notice slip. $10 to $15 weekly to mother in S. C. Packing cans - Continental Can Company.

834. Cutting Machine operator - Continental Can Company. Worker does not want to ever return to laundry work. "It pays too poorly." Dismissed, without previous
Negress notice on September 25, 1944, because of lack of work. Take home earnings $28 week.

836. Body Making Machine - Continental Can Co. Worker's take home earnings $27-$29 week. $10 to mother in South Carolina monthly. Worker prefers factory machine work, but so far has had no success in obtaining such employment. Beginning to accept fact she will probably be forced to return to domestic work. "Anyway I
Negress always save more when I work and sleep in." Dismissed, without previous notice. on September 25, 1944, because of lack of work. White woman worker, who had instructed worker in her job requirements and duties, had warned her since June: "They always lay-off colored girls around September."

844. Shipper - U. S. Chemical. Worker from Frederick, Md. Is working now to buy a home back in Frederick, Md. Take home earnings $29 weekly.

846. Button Machine Operator - Rosemore Coat Company. Worker 20-24 age group. Not a citizen of this country. She has been here since she was 7. Take home earnings $23 week. Mother doles out spending money - the typical Polish attitude. All earnings turned over to mother.

847. Janitress & Cleaning - Chesapeake & Potomac (Vernon Exchange). Take home earnings $16 weekly. Had to work every Sunday at Southern Hotel. Worker in 40-44 age group.
Negress Two daughters - married and live in Baltimore and are independent - both husbands working.

854. Pickling (steel) Bethlehem - Steel Plant. Husband in Army, receives $50 monthly allotment. Went to work at 13 years of age and worked about 3 years (until married 8 years ago). Worker from Bennetsville, S. C. Take home earnings $34 weekly. $55 a month sent back to S. Carolina as rental to hold our own home. Sweeps.

856. Inspection - Bethlehem Steel - Tin Mill. Husband's allotment $50 a month, to grandmother in Baltimore, who had always cared for him. Parents are at home and independent financially. Shares apartment with girl friend. Worker in 18-19 age group. Left my war work job 3 weeks ago, because I had too many bosses, and work was too monotonous. Prefer department store job in Baltimore, now looking for job.

857. Inspection - Rheems Mfg. Co. Worker is divorced and from Ocoee, Tennessee. $20 monthly sent for care of her 2 children still in Tennessee with their grand-parents, hope to bring them up here, again, next month. Has been 2 yrs. in February in Baltimore. Been unable to get support for self or 2 children from ex-husband, who has remarried and is in Kentucky - only sends $5 every 5 or 6 months. Doesn't know address, not present to push it. Worker was one of 800 laid off at Bendix in September. Take home earnings $38 weekly.

858. Riveter - Eastern Aircraft. Worker is divorced. Wants to return to office work, if salary is at all comparable to living expenses, day work more desirable than swing shift. Worker was one of 800 laid off at Bendix in September - but because of experience got a better job, closer to apartment at present plant. Take home earnings $33 weekly. Worker from Grafton, W. Va. Receives $50 allotment, from ex-husband each month. Next door neighbor cares for child. Expects to put in request for son's allotment too.

868. Burner - Bethlehem Steel. Worker single and in 18-19 age group. Take home earnings $43 weekly. Worker from Raleigh County, W. Va. Provides clothes for younger brother, aged 10, living with grandmother. Would like to take up flying - and remain in Baltimore, if work is obtainable.

869. Burner - Bethlehem Steel - Ships. Worker's husband is in service, receives allotment. Worker from Wyoming County, W. Va. and has 3 children. Cousin gave report. (works alternate shift) said she buys a $50 war bond a week. Cousin cares for children while worker is employed.

871. Truck driver - Bethlehem - Ships. Worker's husband in service, receives allotment. Take home earnings $31 week. She prefers this work, but knows when war work is over she will probably have to go back to old job. Needs to support self and one daughter. Worker in 35-39 age group.

878. Machine Operator - Edgewood Arsenal. Take home earnings $59.60 - 2 weeks. Worker Negress now attending Business School at night. In 18-19 age group. Boy friend is in service. Expecting to marry when he comes out.

883. Saleslady - Kappel's Dept. Store. Age group 40-44. Husband employed, but is unable to work steady. $50 monthly pension from United States Government for husband's injuries sustained in World War II. Worker must work, can't depend on husband who has fractured disc in spine (war injury). Take home earnings $31 wk.

884. Saleslady - Silverman's Department Store. $50 monthly to step-father as pension, for injuries sustained in World War II. Take home earnings $30 weekly. Worker plans to take advantage of tuition-free Maryland College Teacher's Training Course in 1945. Had desired to be a teacher when younger, but family unable to finance her. Is at present saving to maintain herself after enrollment.

888. Counts Parts - Glenn Martin Co. Left January 1944. Returned August 1944. Reasons: Husband broke leg. Child appendicitus operation.
Likes her present type of job and its duties, but dislikes her place of employment for following reasons: (1) Too many Negroes. (2) Dreads winter because of insufficient heating facilities (altho management promised to remedy this) and constant draughts from opening of sliding doors to permit entrance of trucks for loading. Conditions further aggravated by dampness of cement floors.
Father has pension from Baltimore Transit Company. Mother cares for 2 children.

890. Social Worker - Dept, Public Welfare City of Baltimore. Hours 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Take home earnings semi-monthly - $55. Father receives pension. Did not know amount.

896. Hydraulic Press operator - Glenn L. Martin Company. Worker is separated and has one child. Neighbor cares for it during worker's absence. $39 6 day week and $30 5 day week - take home earnings. $10 weekly to mother for child.

897. Cafeteria worker - cleaning- P. S. 46. 5 days a week - 40 hours. Worker unhappy in present job. Entirely too much work. Helps cook, serve, clean in cafeteria. Then cleans and works in stockroom - too much heavy lifting. $19.75 10 day period, take home earnings. Trying to save enough money to pay tuition at beauty culture school. Feels this job would be more pleasant and interesting than present work.
Negress
Husband not well or strong after illness of pneumonia last year.

902. Makes boxes - Baltimore Paper Box Company. Take home earnings $30 weekly. Worker has 7 children. Husband suffers from high blood pressure and heart trouble. Has been away from work 10 months. Doubtful, if he can resume. Daughter a part-time (5.30 - 10.00 p.m.) night worker. Son expects to be inducted in Army fairly soon. Worker's husband and daughter take care of children. Worker in 30-34 age group.

906. Shipping clerk & packer - Glenn Martin Company. Worker from Emsworth, Pa. Separated. Take home earnings $43 weekly.
Despite worker's fairly good earnings - to date she has been unable to save any money. She and husband came to Baltimore together for war work. Immediately on their employment - they purchased furniture and household equipment (on time) so that son in Service would have a "nice home to come back to." Since then - husband has left worker "for another woman" and worker has to make all payments on their jointly incurred debts, singly. Worker in 30-34 age group.

909. Runs saw - (cuts steel) Glenn L. Martin Co. 35-39 age group. Worker is divorced. Take home earnings $46 weekly. Has two children, whom worker's mother cares for.

910. Packer - Montgomery-Ward Company. Had worked at place of employment previously - June 1941 - December 1942. Then left and returned April 1944.
Plans to marry service man at conclusion of war. Prefers to work for a while to save money toward purchase of home.

915. Grinding Machine - Ship building - Curtis Bay. Worker from Portsmouth, Ohio. Take home earnings $54 weekly. $5 for child in Ohio weekly. "I've worked so long, it would seem funny not to. I just like to work - guess I don't know any better." Will remain "as long as there is work here."
Worker and husband use combined surplus earnings to make payments on home in Portsmouth, Ohio.

916. Secy.-Stenographer - U.S. Fidelity & Guarantee Company. Brother in service. Father incapacitated for 4 months - severe blood poisoning and fractured hand. No compensation. 4 brothers in Service - allotment for one only. Father can't return to work for another month.

917. Manager - U.S.O. Canteen, Pennsylvania R.R. 45-49 age group. Worker has 4 sons in service. Receives allotment for one son. Has two children at home. Husband ill from blood poisoning and compound fracture of hand, for 4 months. Accident happened at home. No compensation. Can't return to work before one month elapses. Take home earnings $26 weekly.

918. Cook - American Smelting & Refining Co. Cafeteria. Worker completed 4th grade of school. In 45-49 age group and a widow. Son has stiff arm (partially paralyzed) and therefore finds it difficult to obtain suitable employment. (Was rejected by Army). Is employed at present.
Negress Worker prefers present type of work for the post-war period, but if unable to retain job, will return to private cooking and domestic work. Take home earnings $23.10 weekly. Buys bonds.

920. Honing Rings (grinding machine) American Hammer & Piston Ring Co. Worker ill since March 1944, "nervous breakdown". Expects to return October 16, 1944. In 25-29 age group. Worker from Morgantown, W. Va. Take home earnings $25 wk. Sister-in-law lives downstairs and takes care of worker's 2 children, when she is working.

924.- Hand sewing - Katz & Stein Bros. Men's Suit Mfgrs. In addition, worker works at Hub Department Store Thursday evenings and Saturdays all day - as saleslady. Worker in 18-19 age group. $5 extra weekly as part-time saleslady in Hub Store. Actual weekly earnings $25.20.

925. Hands out tools - Bethlehem -Key Highway Ship Yards. Worker is a widow. Has missed only 4 days in 2 years of employment on 7-day week. In 25-29 age group. Worker's mother cares for child. Son receives $10 monthly from Social Security. Will continue until he is 18 years of age. Earnings $58 weekly, (take home).

926. Repairer (Hand work and Grinding Machine), Lock Insulator Company. Take home earnings $19 weekly. Older daughter cares for two children while worker is employed. Worker would desire to work, if son(in service) lets her when he comes back. Two sons-in-law in service send allotments.

930. Tacker - Bethlehem Ship Yards. Worker's husband in service, receives allotment. Worker from Black Star, Ky. Worker's father has tuberculosis and cannot work. Sends money to parents. Her expenses for maintenance are about $15 a week. Worker's husband is a lieutenant in the army. Worker says she took job because husband is a lieutenant in the Army. She wanted to do something for the war effort and plans to go back to housekeeping after the war.In 20-24 age group.

931. Librarian - Pratt Library. Worker does not have degree, but has had 4 years of college in various courses - chiefly at Columbia University. Worker was a social worker in New York City for some years before returning to Baltimore in 1930. In 50 & over age group and plans to retire next year. Earnings $2,000 annually; $100 income from investments yearly.

939. Assembling - Bendix Radio Corporation. Earnings $35 weekly. Worker from Weston,W.Va Husband gave interview. He said that he could not say whether or not she would continue, but that - if her job were still available after the war and if her earnings were still necessary to meet household expenses - she might continue to work The couple was married last spring. They have bought a great deal of furniture recently - after having lived in a furnished apartment for some months - and it is likely that the wife's earnings will be necessary for some time to come.

940. Operates tape machine-Black & Decker. Worker has not worked for 2 wks. and will not return for several more wks. since she had operation.From Orlean, Va.Owns home Ohio.

942. Packages drugs - Henson, Westcott & Dunning. 50 & over age group, and widow. Worker from Paterson, N.J. Worker lives in apartment with daughter and two grandchildren,daughter is married, but separated from her husband. Another daughter, the one who gave this interview, lives in an apartment across the hall with her own family. Take home earnings $20 weekly.

956. Delivers telegrams - Western Union. She is subject to call during these hours, at her home. Does not work steady all day. 8 a.m. - 8 p.m. (on call). $100 monthly taxes not deducted. Main reason is to buy clothes for her two children, and help some with household expense. Worker's father receives $51 pension. Father doesn't pay any for his keep."Drinks." Worker is at home at intervals during the day. Taxes not deducted from pay stated.

962. Bookkeeper - Cedar Hill Cemetery Office - 50 & over age group, and a widow. Earnings $100 month. Worker said the questions were very personal and declined to answer this, (other sources of income). The brother in household paid $40 for his keep. She was well dressed, home well furnished, so there was more income than her $100 a month.

963. Lay-out work - Bethlehem Steel Fabricating Plant. Worker's husband on medical discharge from service. Formerly worker was a part-time waitress, kept boarders etc. First Social Security card on present job.A neighbor cares for worker's 2 children while she is employed. Her mother formerly cared for children - now a neighbor. Would prefer living on a farm, has children and feels they would be better off.

964. Wrapper - Kunkel Haverstick Bakery. She has worked irregularly at the bakery;and plans to resign soon.In 40-44 age group. Take home earnings $17 week. Husband sends from $5 to $10 to his mother, every 2 weeks.

965. Ship Fitter - Maryland Dry Dock. Work too hard - waiting for release. (Not working at present). Was at Bendix - 19 months. Last day September laid off. They have just recently married and set up housekeeping. Both parties had been married before. Husband's 2 children with mother. He supports them. Worker in 30-34 age group. Take home earnings $30 weekly.

973. Machinist - Bendix. Worker in 25-29 age group. Getting divorce. Worker likes work. Earnings $37.22 week (take home). A lady and sister age 17, care for worker's 2 children. Sister age 17 works part-time 4-11 p.m. Worker says she should get partial support from former husband for the 2 children, but doesn't get it half the time. Has to keep taking it to Court.As to present job worker said "I'm satisfied,like it."

976. Typist-Martin's. Mother gave information. Moved here 3 years ago from Pittsburgh, Pa. Take home earnings $30 week. Father in Pa. Mother here to take care of worker's baby. Her (mother)husband's sends her clothes and spending money,Mother takes responsibility of house,doesn't make both ends meet The worker's husband, in service, married a WAC. Army now has him looked up, so she gets no Government contribution. At close of war he will be dishonorably discharged, and she will then get her divorce.

977. Saw Operator - Glenn L. Martin's. Worker from Saxton, Pa. Take home earnings $60 weekly. Said she was working mainly to: Help war effort. Pay furniture and buying home. If husband does well she will probably will leave work after war.

979. Asst. Hskpr. - West Baltimore General Hospital. 50 & over and a widow. Son is mentally deficient,works short periods now and then;working but making no contribution. Worker earns $36 semi-monthly.

984. Agent - MacGardner Real Estate. She works on a commission basis, and could not give any estimate of her earnings. Said its purpose is to get the home paid for. Worker in 40-44 age group. Worker formerly was manager of Beauty Shop.

985. Telephone operator - Bell Telephone Company. Mother gave interview. Worker will have divorce soon. Final decree in March 1945. Can operate typewriter. Worker in 25-29 age group. Mother cares for worker's child. Additional income mother receives $20 month for apartment; $5 week for room rent.

987. Supervisor Girls' Clubs. Associated Jewish Charities (Jewish Educational Alliance). 30-34 age group. Worker is Director of Activities. Has had musical background - toured with an opera company. Trained as a technician at Marine Hospital - had interneship. Earnings $130 monthly. Worker finds that expenses are too high to hire a maid. Had high doctor bills this last year. Had hospital bill of almost $1,000 this year.
Worker was very enthusiastic about her work, and explained the various projects of the Alliance in considerable detail - even took my name and address that she might send me copies of the newspaper for servicemen published by the Alliance.
She was interested in hearing about the Women's Bureau - wanted to know whether there was a Baltimore branch and seemed interested in having some one from the Bureau address a girl's group at the Alliance.
Worker's mother says she would like to work, but her health will not permit.

991. Dances - Two O'Clock Club. Took commercial courses in night school. Was married October 7. Husband's home is in Hawaii - is stationed in Baltimore. Husband is Hawaiian. He owns a store in Honolulu, receives an income from it even though he is in service now. Earnings (take home) $50 weekly.

999. Inspector - Western Electric. Worker and cousin get allotments from husbands. Worker from Johnstown, Pa. Husband's home is in Somerset, Pa. Doesn't know until husband gets situated after war, but husband and worker would like to be near husband's father - who is blind.
Worker has heart trouble and cannot work at present, but will return as soon as possible. Also stays with cousin, who is pregnant and in need of some one to help at home. Worker and cousin at present, use part of the allotments from their husbands to contribute to the household expenses.

1001. Run drill press - Glenn Martin's. Husband killed in action. Worker from Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Earnings (take home) $35 weekly. Worker received payment from Government - which has ceased because full amount has been received. This payment was in connection with her husband's death. Shares apartment with girl friend.

1002. Flare tubes and other jobs as assigned - Aircraft - Glenn Martin. Worker receives husband's allotment. In 20-24 age group. Take home earnings $35 wk. Worker from Frederick, Md. Sends money to mother.

1003. Secy. to director - Dept. of Recreation. 40-44 age group. Earns $95 semi-monthly. Worker formerly Government Secretary.

1004. Comptometer operator, typist, bkpr. Cohen-Goldman & Co. Inc. Worker in 45-49 age group. Take home earnings $26 weekly. Rents rooms for additional income. Has one child. Worker has 2 children to educate - a 17-year old daughter plans to attend college and study interior decorating. A son - 15 years of age - is still in high school, will go to college later. Husband's earnings are not sufficient to finance their continued education.

1010. Sheet metal - Glenn Martin. Worker from Coalton, W.Va. Take home earnings $28.80 week. Doesn't know, but expects to move from Baltimore - will definitely not return to previous home.

1011. Operator Machine (Fills Drums) "Filler" - American Oil Co. Curtis Bay. One boarder $10 weekly, additional income besides $51 semi-mo. take home earnings.

1012. Loom operator - Linen Thread (Knox Knit & Twine Co.). Present job nerve-wracking. Machines are in constant need of repair. Had previously worked as elevator operator and feels there is less nerve strain-in this work. Also the fact that machines are constantly breaking down, and repairs do not seem to be effective also irritates worker. Take home earnings $23.56 weekly. In 20-24 age group.

1014. Waitress - Edgewood Arsenal. Is divorced and has re-married. In 20-24 age group. Before Pearl Harbor, Juno, Alaska was residence. Worker and husband plan to open hotel in Alaska after war, and worker plans to help in management of hotel. Take home earnings $22.50 weekly. Former husband also sends allotment of $30 month for baby. The baby is a child of the worker's former marriage, girl comes in to care for it.

1019. Drilling and general assembly. Job varies - worker does various operations in assembly. Husband's whereabouts unknown for past 4 years. Worker left husband because he refused to support family. She had to support 5 younger children and was unable to get any help from the children's father, who once quit his job (a well-paid one) when a court order required that he turn a part of his earnings over to the worker for the support of their children. One of the children is now married; another - who was contributing to the family's support - has just entered the Merchant Marine and may send home some money. Three of the children are still too young to work.

Worker's parents are both dead; she has 4 brothers and a sister - all of whom are married and have families of their own. Worker must support 3 small children.

Worker had to stop riveting job at Glenn Martin because of nervous condition.

Take home earnings $40.45 week - practically all goes for household expenses, and worker's former residence was Greenville, N. C. Will remain in Baltimore if there is a job available. Works at Glenn Martin Company.

Worker took night work, because children are asleep then, and because she can do her housework in the daytime without disturbing others in the apartment house.

1020. Guard - Bethlehem Steel-Key Highway. Husband in service. From Evansville, Indiana. Son - 15 years old is in Military School in Indiana. The son is child of a former marriage. Have made no plans for after war. Worker came to Baltimore to be with husband stationed here. Buys $25 bond each week. Earns $38 wk.

1022. Salesgirl - May Co. Has trouble with arm which prevents her from taking position as nurse now. Also three years of Nurses Training. Worker in 35-39 age group. Worker is not licensed to practice in this State (nursing). From Puerto Rico - Central Aquirre. Shares apartment with friend in Baltimore. Would like to return to nursing.

1023. Agent - Equitable Life Insurance of Washington, D. C. 20-24 age group. Has license for practical nursing. Worker says she enjoys her present position very much - hopes to keep it. Take home earnings - $35.40 week.

1026. Threading Machine Operator - Guild Mfg. Co. Worker is separated - does not know whereabouts of husband. In 20-24 age group. Worker must support her small child. Take home earnings $30 week. Neighbor looks after child while mother works.

1027. Case worker - Family Welfare - Government. Worker single and in 50 and over age group. Reared a niece, who is now married and has invited worker to live with her. Worker prefers to live alone and support self. Earnings $1000 a year. Has apartment of her own.

1028. Sales clerk - Holly Shop. 48 hour week. Take home earnings $30 week. Single and in 35-39 age group. Small child in household is worker's niece.

1029. Sales clerk - Bell Specialty Shop. Worker was very apathetic about job - thought she might marry after war and stop working. Take home earnings $25 wk.

1030. Crane Operator - Bethlehem-Fairfield Ship Yards. Worker from Vansburg, Ky. Hope to have our own home, and saving to buy same - much later. Illness of son has been costly - now at home in Kentucky for a visit. Sends $5 week to Ky. for his care. Doctors bills for son. $46.76 weekly take home earnings.

1031. Electricians Helper - Md. Dry Dock. Worker from Gastonia, N. C. "Paying for own home in N.C. but will make no immediate change, as we like our war jobs here." Brother and worker are on different shifts and care for child who is of school age. Worker was formerly a textile machine operator.

1039. Selects and packs glass - Swindell Glass Factory. Separated - in 25-29 age group. Rent from rooms, besides $25 week earnings.

1048. Welder - Maryland Dry Dock. Received schooling in Finland. 25-29 age group. Worker from Brooklyn, N.Y. Worker's husband has been invalided (rupture) for 7 months, and received 2/3 of his machinist pay, at Coast Guard Station (civilian job). Expects to return to work this month. Two children in Project Area Nursery School - during day while parents are working. Working for money to make a trip to Finland - home, after the war.

1054. Switchboard Operator - Bethlehem-Fairfield Ship Yards. Worker has 4 children. Son - after school worker at meat market. Worker, daughter and son use their earnings for personal expenditures, clothing, accessories, and incidentals. At present worker paying exceptionally heavy dental bills. In the past, she has used her earnings to buy occasional pieces of furniture for the house. Baby is at Nursery School and the other children take care of themselves while worker is at work.

1060. Elevator Operator - Consolidated Gas & Electric. Will work until worker and husband can finance their own home in post-war period. Husband sends allotment. Worker has used allotment to pay father's medical expenses. (Inflammatory rheumatism). Incapacitated for 9 months - father has just resumed work.

1061. Loom operator - Linen Thread Co. Divorced. Worker's 2 children cared for by neighbor upstairs. Take home earnings $23 weekly. Ex-husband sends $50 monthly allotment - for children only.

1072. General Office Clerk-Typist-Federal Reserve Bank. Receives husband's allotment. Take home earnings $46.19 semi-mo. When husband returns from Service, worker will not need to work but insists on continuing - "is not the home-type." $10 wk. from boarder.

1073. Packer - McCormick Spice Company. Husband and Uncle in service send allotments. $20.17 take home earnings. Boarder at $10 weekly, additional income.

1076. Sorter & Inspector - Wm. J. Hunt. Attended business college one year. 40-44 age group. Took present job as contribution to war effort. She and husband made substantial payment on home recently purchased, due to their increased income. Son in service.

1082. Egg Candler - A. & P. Warehouse. 20-24 age group and a widow. Worker's husband killed in Hawaii - February 1942. $55 monthly benefit will continue until 1962. Additional income - one boarder at $5 weekly.

1083. Checker and General Clerical. 18-19 age group. $21 weekly take home earnings.

1085. Glass packer - Swindell's Mfg. Co. 2 sons in service - no allotment. Worker married at 14 years. Expects to be grandmother this month. Worker in 35-39 age group. Absent October 1942 - February 1943. Tried to stay home at husband's insistence. Finally returned in February 1943. Just can't stay home, gets nervous. Tried to stay home once from October to February 1942 - 1943 - and became so irritable and nervous, doctor ordered her to return.

1086. Clerk-Typist-Ben Franklin 5 & 10 Store. 18-19 age group. Husband in service. Will work until returned husband (post-war period) and worker accumulate sufficient money for necessary household furniture and equipment, and can finance their own home. Buys 1 $18.75 bond monthly with allotment money. Brother-in-law does odd jobs after school. Worker living with husband's family.

1087. Negress Power machine operator - Rosenblum's Mfg. Co. Worker's husband and aunt next door care for 2 children while she works. "Hope my boys will go to college. I'll be behind them all the way, if they do." $6.25 wk. bond deduction. Take home earnings $21 wk.

1095. Negress Packing - McCormick Co. $20 week. Makes bigger payment on home when I asked her contribution. She said "It all goes into the house". The husband spoke up and said "Put it this way: "Your money goes into paying on the home." Husband on swing shift cares for 2 children when she works. Her hours 4 p.m.- 12.30 p.m.

1096. Laborer - U.S. Industrial Chemical. Separated . Mother takes care of child in Pennsylvania. Worker from Salina, Pa. Take home earnings $33.84 week. Needs support for self and son. $20 week sent to Pa. for son.

1097. Welder - Fairfield Ship Yards. In 30-34 age group, divorced. Has been divorced twice. Now considers herself permanently in labor force. Worker has 2 children with their grandmother. Weekly she sends $10 - $15 for them, clothing etc. Worker from Tunnelton, W. Va. $50 weekly take home earnings.

1098. Asst. Buyer - Hobb Dress Shop. Son has been ill (St. Vitus Dance) $300.00 last 6 months for his care. Worker has 2 children and they are cared for by grandmother. Take home earnings $30 week. Worker is employed in order to have additional income.

1100. Negress Assembler - Charles St. Plant - Bendix Radio. 20-24 age group. Worker's husband in service. $50 allotment monthly. Working in order to have further education for herself. Sister attending school.

1103. Negress Stenographer - Fred Douglas High School. Crippled brother needs assistance. Take home earnings $47 - 2 weeks. Husband's widowed mother has mortgaged property, must pay off. Husband's brother, in institution, and his children need care and help. $50 allotment from husband in Service. Lives alone in apt. until husband's return.

1104. Negress High School Teacher - Douglas High School. Worker attended Morgan College - A.B. New York University - M. A., Extension courses. $220 monthly earnings. $35 - $40 regularly contributed to parents and relatives living in Baltimore. Independent contracting work done by husband - in spare hours.

1105. High School Teacher - Fred Douglas High School. Additional income from investment pieces of property in Baltimore. $20 monthly for nieces and nephews education
Negress in country. Earnings $269 plus monthly. Worker educated at Morgan College - A.B. New York University A. M., Extension courses.

1106. Hand ironing and shaking - Laundry, (Urban). Divorced, in 35-39 age group. Daughter institutional care (free) in Allentown State Hospital. Worker from Scotia, Pa. $15 weekly take home earnings. $20 a month life insurance from husband. Daughter 14 - 15 cares for herself.

1108. Inspector - Revere Copper & Brass Co. Reason for working - "Hope to have home of our own." $32 weekly take home earnings.

1110. Assembler - Western Electric. In service - training - 8 weeks - War Plant.
Negress Son - 11 years old, home in Philadelphia with grandmother. $32 wk. take home earnings. Buy home of our own - save $15 each week, worker's reason for employment.

1114. Burners - Bethlehem - Fairfield Shops. Husband in service. 20-24 age group of worker. Take home earnings $43 wk. Has child, taken care of by mother. Will renew husband's allotment next month, after 8 months withdrawal punishment of husband in Service. A.W.O.L. - December - February.

1122. Teletypist - Glenn Martin. Worker single and in 20-24 age group. Attended Bluefield State Teachers College, W. Va. In Service Training - 3 months at War Production School.Worker from Beckley, W. Va. Expect to have home of my own - so need to
Negress accumulate funds. (To be married at once - but will continue to work.) Sends money home to parents in W. Va. $34.10 weekly take home earnings.

1124. Electrician - Glenn Martin Co. Worker in 20-24 age group.Take home earnings $45 wk. Mother is caring for youngster 6 years old in country, for whom worker sends money.
Negress Worker's own child - illegitimate. Cannot trace whereabouts of father of child, thinks he has married, gets no money from him for child's upkeep. Worker from Carroll County, Md.

1134. Operator - Grocery Store. (Owners). Worker and her mother operate small grocery store open 8.00 a.m. - 8.00 p.m. And they divide time. Pay - "What's left". Haven't balanced books to enable them to give financial information.

1137. Teller - Gas & Electric Office. Worker is widow - 45-49. Buying house $38.80 month, includes rental. Son-in-law in service. Take home earnings $41 week.

1141. Trims Heels-Trimming Machine - Holtite Mfg. Co. Plans to marry service man, but will continue work regardless. Take home earnings $23 weekly. 18-19 age group.
Negress Worker, a shy girl, rather vague and embarrassed about mother's finances and conduct. Agent questioned how mother was able to manage on worker's small contribution.Worker explained that mother had worked and been able to save some money,up until she had had this present baby, now 5 months old. Agent questioned if father was living. Worker said her father had been dead a long long time, and the father of this baby was in the Army and since mother wasn't married to him - they couldn't get anything.

1148. Mangler - City Hospital. Worker from Goldsboro, N. C. Each pay day sends money to parents in N. C. $10.00. Take home earnings $30 w2wks. Worker separated. No alimony
Negress claimed, as not yet divorced although separated 6 years. Was Beauty Shop operator.

1149. Mechanic - Glenn Martin Co. 4 weeks - at Defense School in Baltimore. Husband in Service. $46 - $56 weekly take home earnings - 5 or 6 day wk. From Ellamore,W.Va. Saving for her own home in W. Va. $50 a month allotment received from husband.

1153. Inspector - U.S.Navy Inspection Service - Tubing. Worker from Waterbury, Connecticut Information given by husband. Husband's shift enables him to watch over children. All 7 children are here with parents, and one son is eligible for drafting into service. Worker provides medical assistance occasionally - to widowed mother.

1160. School Teacher - Grade School. Worker from Towson, Md. Earnings $218 monthly. $20 year - sends to Aunt in Baltimore. Worker educated Towson Normal School. Hopkins - Columbia and Penn State - Summer Courses.

1164. Cleaner - Electric Appliances - Western Electric. Worker has son and daughter - are illegitimate. Have grown up to high school age - worker has always been
Negress their sole support. 7 day week - take home earnings $30 weekly.

1165. Messenger within warehouse - Glenn Martin Co. Widow. Husband died, afterwards had this illegitimate child and demanded support for youngster, before this man
Negress went overseas. $42 - allotment from father of child monthly for support, of child. Mother takes youngster to nursery school (1 year already). Take home earnings $29 weekly. Worker helps support younger sister in Baltimore.

1166. Clerical - Montgomery-Ward Co. Husband in service - $80 allotment from husband.
Negress Child attends nursery in Project area. Rentals for couples - living in Federal Housing project increases, if wife goes out to work, and also draws support from husband. Worker attended Coppen Normal - Teachers College. $16 wk. take home earnings. In 20-24 age group.

1168. Solderer - Western Electric Company. $27 - $42 weekly take home earnings of
Negress worker, depending on 6 or 7 day week. Sister at home cares for worker's illegitimate child. Worker in 20-24 age group.

1170. Machine operator, Owen Illinois Can Co. Worker separated. In 25-29 age group. Would like to return to Edgewood Arsenal. 10,000 - production unit. Give bonus
Negress 10% over this $1.00 a day approximately. Double time for Sundays. Take home earnings $23 to $28 weekly. Worker's brother sends about $50 to widowed mother, each month, Worker's child is of school age. Mother at home cares for it. No alimony - ex-husband supposed to give child $3.00 asked for by Probationers Court - (deserted 3 years ago).

1172. School teacher - Carroll School. Worker attended Normal School and graduated Salisbury, Md. Worker's husband in service. Take home earnings $114 monthly. Worker from Centerville, Md. Income from investments. Husband is an officer monthly allotment from him. Plans to reside in Trinidad, West Indies after war.

1173. School teacher - Occupational School #93 (Carroll) Shop Center. Worker from Chicago, Illinois. Earnings $136.50 monthly. Using her salary on bonds, does not need to work. Worker's husband Navy Officer - Cost Inspector Accountant, but lives at home. Additional income from investments. University of Illinois - A.B.

1174. Box maker & inspector - Pemco Corp. Gives about this much to mother-in-law, $5 weekly, who lives in Baltimore. Take home earnings $35 - $40 wk. Worker has 2
Negress children, in care of aunt living in neighborhood. $100 allotment from husband in service overseas.

1176. Taping grenades-Ordnance-Edgewood Arsenal. Mother cares for worker's 2 children. 2 of these 7 sisters - work after school - clerking in store and in Read's
Negress drug store. Worker is separated from husband. Take home earnings $63.40 - 2 wks.

1178. Press Line (Makes Heels) Holtite Mfg. Co. Worker in 20-24 age group. Worker plans to marry civilian in near future, but will continue to work. $32 wk. take home earn-
Negress ings. $10 weekly for child (illegitimate) with grandmother in North Carolina. 20-24 age group of worker.

1179. Loads trucks - National Distillers. Worker's father-in-law receives monthly pension - Spanish American War. Worker has 2 children, whom mother-in-law cares for. Husband has 1A card - doing odd jobs at present. Not regularly employed. Brother-in-law in Service. Would not want to keep a man from a job after the war, but would like to continue as she likes it very much.

1180. Clerk-Typist-Steno. Davis, Davis Company. Worker: Hours are very irregular and flexible. Merely reports at 8.30 a.m. and stays until necessary work is completed. Weekly hours never exceed 35 total, and she frequently leaves work at 1.30 or 2 p.m. Values her freedom and leisure and independence - that is why she remains and is content with low wage return. 8.30 a.m. (6 days) 35 hours. Brother-in-law sends allotment. Take home earnings $18.20 weekly. Worker single - 30-34 age group.

1184. Negress Filing-Riveting-Grinding - Glenn Martin Co. Worker constantly shifted wherever needed. Worker from Hollow Springs, N. C. $5 to $10 weekly to grandmother in North Carolina. Information supplies by aunt and uncle of worker. Contributes $10 weekly to household - though "no special charges." $30 take home earnings wk.

1192. Negress Packer cans - Continental Can Company. Worker from Spartanburg, S. C. Worker 20-24 age group, single. $8 weekly to mother in Spartanburg - $32 wk. take home earnings. Buys own groceries.

1193. Negress Checker & Counter Girl - Oscar's Dry Cleaner. 18-19 age group, single. Worker attends business school evenings at present - in order to prepare herself for better paying office position - with less physical strain attached.

1196. Carton maker - (Hand Work) National Biscuit Co. 20-24 age group. Worker from Graconville, Md. Worker suffers from kidney trouble. Will continue to work as long as health permits.

1197. Inspector - Western Electric Co. Inc. Worker is separated - 45-49 age group. Has had very good record at the plant and says she feels proud of herself. Loves the job and wants to continue. $2 weekly deducted in Credit Union besides bonds.

1199. Can Checker - Bendix Company - Aircraft. Worker has one child. Mother-in-law lives in same house - separate apartments, cares for child for worker. Would like to continue present job if returning soldier does not need or desire her job. Worker is employed from 8.00 a.m. - 4 p.m. (6 days) 45 hours. Earnings $29 wk.

1200. Collection - Unit Head - Montgomery Ward Co. Worker is divorced - 20-24 age group. Worker's mother cares for child. Father had nervous breakdown. Ex-husband in service sends (for child only - allotment $21.67 monthly).

1205. Sewing Machine Operator - Linen Thread Co. Brother-in-law in service sends allotment. Worker would prefer to continue in this type of work - but when Government contracts expire she fears lay-offs - in that case, will try sales work in department store. Take home earnings $32 weekly.

1206. Loom operator - Linen Thread Co. Worker's husband in service sends allotment. Saves husband's allotment. Worker in 25-29 age group. Has 45 hours week - $24 take home earnings.

1209. Negress Presser - Phoenix Mfg. Co. (Overalls - Pants) Worker employed 8.30 a.m - 4.30 p.m. 37 1/2 hours - 5 days. Worker takes child over to sister's in next block. Her husband is in service.

1210. Negress Examiner - Phoenix Mfg. Co. Worker is a widow. Has 5 children. Older children 12 and 13 years care for smaller ones. Take home earnings $14.75 weekly. Worker in 30-34 age group. Brother-in-law sends allotment.

1213. Machine Operator - American Piston Ring Co. Since March - brother overseas and mother, Roumanian born, has been unable to sign papers to collect monthly allotment. Worker's earnings $28 - $38 wk. Additional income 3 roomers - $12 a wk.total.

1214. Handler of Ammunition - Edgewood Arsenal. Worker receives $100 from husband each month for herself, he is in service. Three children attend Nursery School in Project. Take home earnings $50 - 2 week period. $5 every 2 wks. on Edgewood Negress Arsenal bus, transportation cost. Free rides on Sunday only.Worker 20-24 age group.

1216. Waitress - Nicholson's Restaurant. Worker separated.Friend with whom worker lives cares for 2 children. Friend's husband works, while his wife does the housekeeping. Worker must support 2 children. $20 wk. take home earnings, $10 wk. to household.

1221. Repairing - Western Electric. Worker from Steubenville, Ohio. Worker and 2 sisters must support their parents. Their father is ill, and the mother stays at home to care for him and keep house. $30 take home earnings.Worker 20-24 age group.

1222. Paper taping - Western Electric. Worker had 1 year in business college. McConnellsville, Ohio, is where worker previously lived. Worker sends $10 to parents - 2 wks. Father is ill and cannot work. Take home earnings $42 week. Household $30 wk.

1223. Stenographic work - American Brake Shoe Co. Worker 18-19 age group. Steubenville, Ohio,is where worked previously resided. Worker sends about $10 to parents every 2 weeks. Take home earnings $30 wk. Worker left home town because of lack of employment opportunity - will remain in Baltimore after the war, if a job is available.

1231. Saleslady - May Company. Worker called this job just a gesture. One day while shopping in the store she asked for a job. Doesn't know if she will continue. Hasn't thought of it either way. Take home earnings $16 week. Has 2 children and father (on night shift) cares for them, during her absence. Worker is divorced.

1240. Odd jobs - Thomsen, Ellis & Hutton. Husband; brother-in-law send allotments. Take home earnings $19 week. After war plans to go to Dallas, Texas.

1247. Bench turret lathe operator - Friez (subsid. of Bendix) Widow - 45-49 age group. Worker sayd present job is too hard, and she wishes to change; but she does not know what sort of work she wants. She has never found any work that she likes. Worker wanted to become a nurse, but was not permitted to continue her education after the 6th grade. Has a daughter. Addition income - rent from apartment. $25 wk. take home earnings.

1250. Sorts bundles - Montgomery Ward. 14-17 age group. Worker completed only the 4th grade. Having flunked the last grade twice, she was put in the Opportunity Class - and left school shortly thereafter. Take home earnings $28 week.

1253. Secy.-Kiddie Klothes Company. Worker is separated; in 45-49 age group. Receives rent of farm. $25 week take home earnings. Works 5½ days per week. 9.30 - 5.30.

1254. Block operator - Pennsylvania R. R. Divorced - in 25-29 age group. Receives $100 semi-monthly. Worker's mother gets rent from farm - additional income.

1258. Mangler - Quarter Master Laundry. 5½ days a week. $55 - 2 weeks earnings, (take Negress home). Contributes $5 - 2 weeks to worker's 3 year old son (illegitimate) who lives with brother in Baltimore. Brother-in-law in service sends allotment.

1260. Buffer - Bethlehem Fairfield Ship Yards - 40-44 age group. Worker is a widow. In North Carolina worker was with W.P.A. - 4 years. Sewing Project, Health Camp, and Housekeeping Aid. Worker's son has been placed in "Boys Home on Linden Av. Baltimore. Support of him temporarily. Worker from Elkins, W. Va. Average $43.95 take home earnings. Worker contributes $7 weekly for son in Boys Home. $50 for clothes for 14 year old son, who is attending school in Baltimore.
Worker had 2 boarders - $5 - until now where she is about to move. Worker leaving this area (housing project) to be near son in Baltimore and room and board cheaper.

1265. Wind armatures - Bethlehem Steel Works. Doesn't think her long house and pay are worth continuing - when she feels she's needed at home. $29.41 take home weekly earnings. Three children;school age attend and one of the parents is at home - swing shift. Pays $35 a month for little home, but landlord has never put in any furnace, and children have colds constantly. Additional income - $10 week room rental.

1267. Trimmer operator - Crown Cork and Seal Company. Worker from Coldwater, W.Va. Mother of worker cares for her illegitimate child. Gave no information as to father's whereabouts. Maintains her own apartment on first floor. Mother and father live upstairs in same house. Earns $39 plus weekly.

1270. Paid by case - Practical nurse. Nurse's training and also business college. Worker has had a variety of jobs - was a Secy. for many years, then was a social case worker and is now a practical nurse. In 50 & over age group,single. At present she is not working,because of an eye inflammation, but she expects to return to work in another week. Her employment is extremely irregular. Sometimes she works steadily for a month or two, then does not work at all for another month.

1277. Drill Press Operator - Eastern Aircraft. 20-24 age group. Worker had operation in April (appendix). Has lost considerable time from work because of colds, which she often contracts when changing from one shift to another. Says they are caused by damp air at night. $45 - $50 wk. take home earnings. Worker from Detroit. Mich. Expects to be married when fiance' returns from service, and plans to live in New York, N. Y.

1284. Burners - Bethlehem Fairfield Ship Yards. Separated. Mothe r takes care of worker's 2 children. $10 a week sent by ex-husband for support of children. Her purpose in working is also for their education. Take home earnings $42 wk.

1285. Handler - Edgewood Arsenal. Worker in 18-19 age group. $60 plus gross pay. $40 to $50 - 2 weeks take home earnings. This youngster has assumed in June the role of breadwinner for this large household (after death of father last Negress December) - Mother (with her Aunt) is looking for day work. Married brother cannot send his allotment to us - because his wife needs it. 6 children in household. Worker's mother cares for her illegimate child.

1287. Radio Mechanic - helper - U. S. Coast Guard. 77 hours at Government school spent in training for war job. Worker from Faith, N. C. (Granite industries) Sends board for son in high school, staying with parents in N.C. Working also in order to save for a little house back in North Carolina long after the war.

1288. Machine operator - 8 machines - Western Electric. $31-$32 wk.take home earnings. Sends clothes to own little girl (10 years old) State Hospital - free care. Sends money to mother (widow) in Virginia. Has 4 children. Cared for by worker in day - prefers night shift. Through misunderstanding - was discharged while sick,but did not send release,in order to get new job.Worked for firm 1 yr.was disgusted with above treatment. Out sick 2 wks. Dr's. certificate.

1291. Dispatcher - Bendix-Friese. Worker from Akron, Ohio. Left farm home in September 1941. $33.20 week take home earnings. Worker's husband in service. Has 6 months maternity leave. Receives allotment.

1294. Clerk- Baltimore Forwarding - Govt. Worker from Peoria, Illinois. $175 monthly take home earnings. Worker's husband in service - receives allotment.

1295. PBX Operator & typist - Shields Commonwell Co.(Furnaces & Plbg.)Worker separated. $26.62 take home earnings weekly. Receives $40 month from husband in service.

1307. Nursing - American Red Cross - Blood Bank. Worker says that nurses at blood bank are supposed to work and are paid for working -25 hours work, actually they work about 40 hours week. Worker receives allotment from husband in service. Take home earnings $35 week.

1315. Filing, general clerical work - Glenn Martin Aircraft. Husband owned store in which he sold refrigerators. Worker helped manage office. Formerly from Hickory, N. C. Take home earnings $30 wk. Worker's family came with her.

1323. Sales clerk - Hub Dept. Store. Husband in service, here when not on duty. Worker from Charlotte, N. Carolina. Will return to N. C. when war ends.

1332. Welder Trainee - Baltimore Enamel & Novelty Co. Worker in 18-19 age group. 3 years night school - business course. Tried inspection - at Western Electric. Tried welding - at Novelty Company. $30 weekly take home earnings. Will return to stenography, for which worker was trained.

1333. Secy.-Stenographer - Owens Yacht Company. Worker in 18-19 age group. One year technical shorthand and chemistry - night school. Earnings (take home) $28.10 weekly. Contributes all to household, except 1 war bond deduction monthly.

1335. Chief-Inspector-Forelady - Pemco Corporation. Had 1 year at night school. Polish family - but changed to American name. Worker 20-24 age group, is a white forelady over swing shifts of colored girls. Average $43 wk. take home earnings. All to household.

1337. Run drill press - Glenn Martin. Vocational School - 2 years. 20-24 age group. $52 to $62 weekly. In this Polish family, worker gives entire pay envelope to mother.

1338. Telephone operator - Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. 18-19 age group. 2 years Vocational School. $22 weekly take home earnings. In this Polish family worker gives whole pay envelope to mother. (Re-spells Polish name and adopts American one).

1347. Counter - of piece work, in production plant, Western Electric. Worker is widow. 30-34 age group. Lost her husband, who was in service and killed here in the states, last June and has applied for pension and insurance, does not know the outcome now, No money received yet.

1348. Riveter - Glenn Martin Co. Mother interviewed. Worker 20-24 age group. Sends money to grandfather, who is in a home for the aged, here in Baltimore. Earns $36 weekly.

1349. Machine Operator - Columbia Specialty Co. 50 & over age group. Provides room and board for widowed sister, whose youngster lives under same roof, until last 6 months when nephews send allotments. Earnings $20 wk. $37 allotment - nephew(1st), $68 allotment nephew (2nd) received last 6 months by married sister. 1 roomer $4 month.

1357. Guard - swing shift - Western Electric Company. Worker 45-49 group. She took job when she received word that her son had been killed in the South Pacific. Said she needed something to occupy her mind. $45 wk. take home earnings. Worker is not sure where she will live - thinks she may move back to Shamokin, Pa. where she owns her own home. While she was employed, worker met all household expenses with her wages - put her husband's earnings in bank. Room rent additional income.

1358. Teaching - School (elementary grades). Husband is liason officer for Maryland State Guard. Is eligible for a pension in 1953, when she will retire. Earnings $2200 year. Additional income - rent from rooms.

1363. Typing-filing. Bendix Radio Corp. 50 & over age group - single. Worker left Bendix because her hours were being changed from 4-12 to 12-8. She liked working for Bendix and hopes to return there if she can be put on the 4-12 shift. Father gets pension. Earnings $28 week.

1364. Inspection - Bendix Radio Corporation. Separated - 40-44. Sister gave interview Worker has 2 children - mother cares for them. Besides, worker has a son who lives at school. Daughter and son at home. Father gets pension. Worker has to support three children. $45 week take home earnings.

1365. Bookkeeper - Glenn Martin Company - Aircraft. Mother gave interview. Divorced. Has son in Navy. Worker must contribute toward mother's support. Mother says that both daughters want to remain in Baltimore, but she wants to return to S. Carolina. The mother suffers from heart trouble, diabetis and anaemia, all of which she is sure are aggravated by Baltimore weather. The daughters have also been ill, and the family has had to pay high doctor bills. Worker from Marion, South Carolina.

1366. Assembling - Glenn Martin. Mother gave interview. Worker is still employed at Glenn Martin, although she has not reported for work for two weeks, because of illness. Single - 25-29 age group. Worker must continue to contribute to mother's support. Worker from Marion, S. C. Earnings $40 week.

1367. Welding - Bethlehem Shipyards. (55 hour week). Was transferred from Norfolk Shipyards, where she was employed from 1941 until August 1944. Worker from Norfolk, Va. Earnings $65 week. Worker's son - 2 years old is cared for by mother, and she sends $20 month for his care. Husband in service and gets allotment from him.

1368. Asst. Medical Technician - U. S. Marine Hospital. Widow - 50 & over age group. Daughter gave interview. Worker from Bethesda, Md. $72 semi-mo. take home earnings. Worker and 11 year old son live with daughter and her baby. Daughter's husband in service and she gets allotment. Earnings from property in Maryland and W. Va. additional source of income. Daughter cares for worker's son.

1369. Counter clerk - Western Union. Worker from Plattsburg, N. Y. $22 wk. take home earnings. 48 hours week. Worker knows she will move elsewhere after war, but has no idea where. She also expect to be married.

1371. Grinding - Standard Sanitary Corporation. Worker is a widow 45-49 age group. Earnings $42 week. Must support mother. Mother sometimes lives with son, Negress who cannot support her because he has large family - 15 children.

1372. Mechanic - Glenn Martin's. 25-29 age group. Worker from Weston, W. Va. Illegitimate child age about 6. Take home earnings $35 week. Sister, and hired lady care for worker's child.

1373. Cleaner - Glenn L. Martin's . 25-29 age group. Worker has three children to support. Hired lady cares for them. Take home earnings $45 week.

1378. Clerical & General Office - B. & O. Office Bldg. Worker had 2 years - Nurse training. 40-44 age group and single. $80.64 - $94 - 2 weeks, take home earnings. Occasionally overtime - which accounts for fluctuation. Seniority counts in this office - been with them - 20 years. 2 room rentals $6 per week.

1381. Clerical and general office work. Equitable Trust Company (Bank). Worker is sole support of mother and grandmother. Take home earnings $48 - 2 weeks. Investments, additional income.

1386. Wrapping - packing - Chesapeake Baking Company. Separated - 20-24 age group. Worker has had a number of jobs - all unskilled in various industries. She has not stayed very long in any of them. She left her job at the baking company because she said the hours were too long. Worker has small son to suppot. $22 weekly take home earnings. Worker was twister - textile mfg. plant and prefers that type of work.

1397. Cashier - Patterson Theatre. Worker divorced - in 40-44 age group. Worker's hours are 1-6 one day; 6-10 the following. Worker has been employed in various defense plants, but left these jobs because of ill health. Laid faulty ventilation in one plant, caused her to have numerous colds. $12 week take home earnings. Worker reported no other income, but standard of living was relatively high and worker said that sometimes she has not worked for several months at a time. Unless she is supported by her son-in-law, there must be other income.

1398. Packing - Esskay. Worker complained that she often had to teach men to do the job that she does, and that they are then given a high hourly rate than she. She also said that the work is very hard, and the she often is required to work an hour or more longer than her assigned hours. She said that fifteen girls worked in a group on this job and only four of them are left. The company has been unable to replace the other eleven because - the worker says - the work is so unpleasant. Take home earnings $30 week. Worker's 3 children asleep when she works.

1408. Munitions Handler - Edgewood Arsenal. Worker from New York, N. Y. $50 every 2 weeks (take home earnings). Prefer present type of work, but if this job Negress ceases at war's conclusion, worker will return to domestic service. 25-29 age group.

1409. Saleslady - Brager's Dept. Store. "All depends on Mom" - Worker's mother now keeping house while worker is at work. If worker's health remains good - worker will continue. Worker's mother cares for 3 children.

1416. Machine Operator - Avenue Shop. She estimated expenses for both of them to be $30 a week. Half of that given as her contribution - $15 to household. Husband just returned to work after an illness of 6 months. Take home earnings $28 wk. Worker has no children, so must do something. 25-29 age group.

1417. Clerk - Joseph Degian - Transportation. 18-19 age group. 40 hour week. $21.65 wk. take home earnings. Three years office training, Vocational School.

1418. Machine Operator - Municipal Bldg. Vocational School 2 year. Worker 14-17 age group. Take home earnings $41.88 semi-monthly. Works 40 hours week.

1419. Clerk - Victor Lynn Lines - Transportation. Single - 20-24 age group. $21 weekly take home earnings. When worker returned from her vacation, her 2 weeks work waiting for her; while she had done her partner's work, when latter on vacation. Quit.

1423. Left July 1944 for surgical operation. Expects to return but not sure of exact date, possibly November 1944. Worker slitting machine operator - Baltimore Paper Box Company. Husband in service and sends allotment. Worker's mother takes care of her 2 children. Sister sends mother $5 weekly for her child now living in worker's home. Take home earnings $29 week.

1426. Cover machine operator - Benton Paper Box. Worker's husband cares for child. Take home earnings $15 wk. Husband ill since June sclerosis of liver. Cannot return to work for at least three or four months. Son - after-school part-time worker at grocery store. Public welfare pays husband's doctor bills.

1431. Bench hand - Western Electric. Worker 40-44 age group. Worker from Clarksburg, W. Va. Buying home in Baltimore. Worker is getting a new job at Calvert Distillery, doing labeling and capping. Reason for change was to get out of night work, as she has not been well. Worker has 3 children and her sister cares for them. $31 weekly, take home earnings.

1436. Clerk-Typist - White Engineering. Worker from Avelo, Pa. $30 wk. take home earnings. Pays $52 month apartment rent. Should be sending some help home, but haven't had any to spare. Worker 20-24 age group and single.

1439. Electric Helper - Baltimore-Fairfield. Worker from Robertsdale, Pa. Husband and wife were both ready to go to work together to the same shop. May be that helps explain her better than average pay, $51 week - take home earnings. Children with mother-in-law in Pennsylvania. Has 2 children and worker expects to stay home after the war.

1441. Junior-Clk. - Stenographer. U.S. District Engineer. Take home earnings $52.45 semi-monthly. Household contributions $30 semi-mo. Average. A case where check is given home. and expenses withdrawn from family purse.

1442. Clerk- American Cooperage. Separated.Worker's mother cares for child by former husband. Support of child by former husband. Earnings $30 weekly.

1448. Operator - Tilton's Beauty Parlor. Mother furnished information. Attended Vocational High School & Beauty Course. Schedule of work hours varies. 20-24 age group. $30 wkly. take home earnings plus commission - about $8 wk. and tips.

1451. Tack welder - Bethlehem Shipyards. 18-19 age group - single. Worker from Prince George County, Md. $38 weekly take home earnings. Able to make this full week, when there is no rain. $12 monthly to parents.

1452. Tack welder - Bethlehem Shipyards. $42 weekly take home earnings. Unless it rains, able to make this much. Sister in school in our home village needs $20 monthly assistance, from worker.

1453. Packer - Crown Cork & Seal. 45-49 age group. Worker from Oil City, Pa. $25 weekly take home earnings. Husband managed dairy. They are buying home here. Rent $12 additional income.

1454. Riveter - Glen Martin's. 18-19 age group. Her father is in Army and she will go where he does. While she was in Baltimore week of Pearl Harbor, former home was in Tennessee.

1461. Has just started working. Typist - City Hospital. 40 hour week, 5½ days. Had worked 16 hours week for 1½ years, before present job, as telephone operator.

1462. Telephone-Glen Martin's. Worker has daughter. $32 - $36 wk. earnings.Working for extra money needed.Any time job is over,she will keep busy in own home.

1463. Inspector - Bendix Radio. Worker 25-29 - widow. Worker from Indiana, Pa. Take home earnings $30 weekly. Husband died in war.

1466. Box liner-assembly - Pemco. Worker in bed with flu - also kidney and gall bladder trouble - a total disintegration. Take home earnings $27 wk. Has 3 children 2 in age group 6-9; one 10-13 and they take care of themselves. Worker 30-34.

1473. Slatting machine operator - Natl. Biscuit Co. 18-19 age group. $24 weekly. Father ill. Has heart attacks 2 weeks ago. Not sure when he can resume work. Will be home at least one month longer. No compensation to date.

1474. Labeling - Pepsi Cola Co. Separated - 20-24 age group. Cement floor too damp. Present job too physically strenuous. Mother cares for worker's child. Worker claims she isn't strong. $26.50 weekly take home earnings. Would prefer other factory machine work.

1475. Packer - Platt Corp. 18-19 age group. If health continues. Has just recovered from nervous breakdown of one year's duration. Two brothers in service - no allotments. Brother-in-law sends allotment.

1477. Folder and presser - Charlie Dee Laundry (Chinese) 25-29 age group. Worker from Roxbury, N. C. $28 wk. or $23 wk. depending on hours. $5 weekly to mother in Negress Roxbury. Worker has two children. Sister of worker in same household has baby 1 year and 7 mohths - though she is unmarried.

1480. Electrician Helper - Baltimore Transit. Widow, 25-29 age group. Take home earnings $35 week. Father performs odd jobs in contracting-construction work, not regularly employed. Worker's sister stays home, and cares for her child.

1487. Welding - Maryland Dry Dock. Boarders at $7 - 2 total $14 weekly additional income. Home burned down. Now buying another one. After payments completed - plans to save for tuition in Beauty Culture School. Worker 35-39 age group. $40 wk. take home earnings.

1490. Inspecting lids - Pemco Company, 45-49 age group. Worker from Big Pool, Md. Plant closes this Friday October 27. All workers dismissed. W.M.C. interviewers will beaat plant Oct. 30-31 - Nov. 1. Worker will not accept any job at Bethlehem Shipyard - Sparrows Point - because of inconvenience of travel. It is rumored that W.M.C. interviewers will plan to offer jobs at this plant. $43 week take home earnings. 2 sons in service - no allotment.

1491. Mixing Room - Pemco Co. Worker has 4 children. H.H. expense by husband. All of worker's salary is consumed by "extras" - buying clothing for the children and herself, furnishing the home. Has bought her 3rd living room overstuffed suite and supplying the children and herself with money for recreational and educational needs. Son-in-law sends allotment. Daughter contributes part of allotment money for household expenses. Worker's married daughter and 15 year old, stay at home (daughter). Take home earnings $36.43.
Worker has been notified of dismissal October 27, plant is closing down. Does not want to work at Bethlehem Shipyards because of inconvenience of travel.

1492. Wiping Cans - putting lids on cans etc. Pemco Co. $47 wk. "Rather work any time than stay in house by yourself." Plant closing Oct. 27. Worker wants re-employment, tho not at Behtlehem Shipyards - Sparrows Point - because of long trip involved, to and from work.

1495. Children's Library -Enoch Pratt Free Library. Worker attending courses Johns Hopkins University in library science at present in addition to 1 year college education. $60 semi-monthly.

1496. Riveter - Maryland Dry Dock. 18-19 age group. One year college - attending Teacher's Training School. Worker from Whitesburg, Ky. $35 weekly earnings. $5 - $10 to mother weekly in Ky.

1497. Riveter - Aircraft - Glenn Martin's. Worker in training. Will be employed on regular work November 8. 6 day week while training; when put on regular job will alternate - 5 days one week - 6 days next. Worker from Whitesburg, Ky. Worker plans to attend Jackson's Lee College in Jackson, Ky. for teacher training course of 2 years.

1498. Cleaning - Gassinger Furniture Co. Before Pearl Harbor - worker ill, nervous breakdown for 3 years. $8.91 weekly take home earnings. Works 35 hrs. week.

1501. Office cleaning - Baltimore Pure Rye Distillery. Husband ill since October 23. Has arthritis on left side in addition to suffering chronic sinus. Date of
Negress his return to work (if possible at all) is doubtful. $26.19 take home earnings.

1504. Welder - Curtis Bay Fabricating Shop. Second marriage - between them they have 8 children. His are young and need care - hers don't, but she has to stay home. Plans to work as soon as possible. Worker from Madison, W. Va. $43 wk. take home earnings. After war plans to go to Edison, Tennessee. Additional income workman's compensation - $15 monthly. The worker is in the labor market but is temporarily not employed because there is no one else to care for her newly acquired husband's children.
The 14 year old son is a problem child - won't go to school.

1505. Porter and kitchen helper - Nedic's Lunch Room. Earnings $21 week. Worker has two illegitimate children, she plans to marry but he isn't the father of
Negress the children.

1506. Just labors - Rheems Mfg. Co. Worker has 2 illegitimate children. Take home earnings $20 week. Plans to marry some one to take care of her and the children is what she wants to do. No prospects at the moment. Landlady
Negress cares for children when she is employed.

1510. Registered Nurse-Surgical Nurse. 3 years nursing in Pennsylvania - training. Specializing in Operating Room. Husband at Camp Meade - comes home most every night. Worker in 25-29 age group. Worker from Pittsburgh, Pa. Eats 3 meals a day at the hospital - free. Husband $50 allotment. $57 - 2 weeks take home earnings of worker.

1511. Tabulator - Social Security Board. Worker from London, Ky. $53 - 2 week period, take home earnings.

1512. Machine operator - American Piston Ring Co. Worker is divorced. From London, Ky. $29 wk. take home earnings. $10 week for own child's education in Kentucky with "my mother." No alimony from ex-husband. For health reasons - "dust from steel does not agree with me" worker prefers different type of work.

1513. Electrician - Md. Drydock. Worker from mining town - Century, W.Va. Additional income - room rental $5 week. Worker's take home earnings vary - $30 - $36 wk.

1520. Clerical - Inventory - Holabird Signal Depot. From Hagerstown, Md. 1 Yr. Md. Institute Fine Arts, 1 Yr. Hopkins - grad. work. $63 two weeks. $50 mo. for son at school, tuition, board - also has to supply clothes. Worker formerly WPA Recreation Supervisor.

1525. Welder - Glenn Martin's. Welding - 6 weeks school. New courses in Aircraft. Worker from Philadelphia, Pa. 6 day - $43 wk. 5 day - $36 wk.

1537. Examiner - Erlanger's Mfg. Co. Worker 50 & over age group. "Likes to pass away the time - much better than staying home all day." Has not worked a week. Stated "Forelady says I'll get at least $15 any way."

1548. Packing - Shafer Pfaff Cigar Co. Worker's husband in service, receives allotment. Saving money for new start when he comes home. "He is wonderful, as I remember I only knew him 4 days. Take home earnings $32 week. Worker in 20-24 age group.

1553. Worker absent Sept, 10 - October 23 for appendicitis operation. Mechanic, 2nd class - Glenn L. Martin. Brother in service - no allotment. Earnings $40 - 6 day week. $33 - 5 day week. Present job too monotonous. Possibly sales work after war.

1556. Single - stock clerk - Hess Shoe Store. Worker in 18-19 age group. Father ill with arthritis. $18 take home earnings.

1557. Checks out orders- ties tickets to merchandise. Normal hours are 8.00 a.m.- 5.00 p.m. but due to tremendous number of orders and Christmas rush, hours were increased October 1st. 6 days - 54 hours week. Worker 18-19 age group. $38 weekly take home earnings. Worker complained of low wages, standing on feet all day. Company did furnish chairs - but later took them away.
Worker also complained of what company considered standard quota. In order to make 70¢ an hour, worker must turn out 350 orders an hour. Worker has not been able to attain this quota and is therefore only making 65¢. Worker said many girls quit because of this unreasonable standard.

1562. Operates roll machine - General Baking Co. Husband gave interview. Worker goes to work at 11.30 a.m. and works until late evening - the exact time being determined by the amount of work to be done. She works up to a maximum of 60 hours week. Worker 20-24 age group. Take home earnings $35 wk. $10 weekly to worker's son by a former marriage. Worker from Wallins, Ky. Plans to go to Los Angeles, Calif. after war.
Husband in service. Has taken various part-time jobs while he has been stationed in Baltimore (approximately one year) to help meet expenses.

1572. Cut the tubes - Aircraft. (6 days week). Worker asked WMC to certify her for work as a gas station attendant but they refused to do so. Since this is not an essential industry. She had previously been employed in a bakery. Two brothers in service contribute. Additional income - rent from rooms. Worker single and in 20-24 age group.

1584. Negress Grade School Teacher - School #110. Single and of 20-24 age group. Attended Coppin Teachers College, Baltimore. Earnings $109 monthly. Finds disciplinary duties irksome and preparatory manuals dull. Prefers office or social work. Plans to go to Philadelphia after war.

1587. Riveter - Glenn L. Martin Company. 6 day wk. $45 take home earnings. $36 5 day week. Sister and mother knew worker earned $1.05 hourly. Single and in 20-24 age group.

1588. Marker - The Hub Dept. Store. Worker not strong. Doctor advised this working schedule (4 days) 33 hours a week. Worker suffers from low blood pressure, nervousness. Single and in 20-24 age group. "Would like to stay there the rest of my life." Worker has had brief and unsuccessful working experience. Is frail, nervous, and high strung and tried a number of jobs, which proved unsatisfactory. Works "with a bunch of old ladies- but she likes them and they like her." A very attractive looking girl - seemed to have pleasant personality. Happy due to nice job.

1589. Tobacco Stripper - Schafer's Tobacco Co. Mother and married sister supplied information. Worker single - 40-44 age group. Father unemployed for 17 years, cataracts on eyes. Take home earnings $19 - $20 weekly. $8 wk. to household.

1590. General Clerk - Woolworth 5 & 10 Store. Mother and married sister supplied information. Single - 30-34 age group. $22 wk. take home earnings. $13 wk. to household. Father unable to work.

1593. Welder - Maryland Drydock. Single - 20-24 age group. $40 weekly take home earnings. Worker from Marlinton, W. Va. Sends money home fairly regular to mother. Should get higher pay - as experienced "production welder" and present job does not recognize same.

1594. Riveter - Glenn Martin Co. Worker separated, 25-29 age group. From Richlands, Va. $35 - $45 weekly take home earnings. Transportation costs $4 every 10 days on bus. Ex-husband does not send any money for child. Worker sends $20 week for 2 yr. old boy who is at home with sister.

1595. Repair & Inspection - Anchor Post Fence Company. Divorced - 45-49 age group. $33 week take home earnings. 80% to household, as daughter is not working, and is getting no support from ex-husband for the child. Mother is bread winner in this case.

1597. Power Machine - American Hammer & Piston Ring. Worker is widow - 30-34 age group. Has 3 children. One child lives with married brother who assumes complete responsibility. Worker's mother, with whom she lives, has assumed complete financial responsibility (food, clothing, shelter) for worker's other 2 children. Worker can, and does, buy children "extras" but mother takes care of regular, essential, basic needs. Mother has savings. (Once had a profitable fruit store.) Worker's take home earnings $32 week.

1599. Mgr. & owner - Acme Transfer Company. Widow, 50 and over age group. Said they suffered with free transportation the railroads gave to business. (R.R. charge for rail and bus transfer of goods). Some months they make a little and some months nothing. There was too much of this kind of business taking tax payers money, and she would be glad when administration got out-Eleanore with them. Worker, before closing out on questionnaire had said, "there are three of us." Interviewer insinuated they were all connected with the family owned transfer business.

1601 Clerk - Bethlehem-Fairfield. Single and in 50 & over age group. Would like to get a position in city; to save transportation time. $30 week take home earnings. Not saving anything now, but $2 bond deduction weekly. Needs support for sister and self.

1602. Riveter - Glenn Martin Company. Single - 20-24 age group. Two years Vocational School - Dressmaking. Worker's family owned dairy. $38 wk. take home earnings. Garage rent $175 month, (taxes are heavy). Garage used to be a service brother's dairy business.

1603. Inspection - Martin Co. Aircraft. 20-24 age group and single. $39 to $49 wkly. take home earnings. Sends mother some money - not regularly. (None in last 6 months).

1611. School teacher (3rd grade) Highlandtown(#228)School. Three years State Normal - Towson. Johns Hopkins-summer courses and winter. $160.91 monthly take home earnings. Automatic increase of $100 a year up to $2100 - in grade school teacher salaries. Must take summer courses to qualify.

1660. Nurse's Aide - Sinai Hospital. Worker attending night school once weekly St.Paul's Institute - School of Practical Nursing. Worker's husband in service - Married [illegible] Marines. $20 every 2 weeks [illegible]

1613. Packing - Esskay. Meats. Hours: Worker's hours vary, since she works from 7.00 p.m. until she has packed the required number of orders for the day. Worker hopes to have shorter hours after the war. Says the work is very monotonous and tiring. Earnings $25 week.

1616. Assembly - Glenn-Martin. Worker from Charlotte, N.C. Worker likes present jobs on assembly line and especially enjoys riveting - which she would like to do all the time. But she wants to go home and is willing to return to her previous job if she can go home again.

1623. Riveter - Glenn Martin's. Worker from Charleston, West Va. Complained that Glenn Martin does not pay as much for job of riveter, as in Ohio plant, even if one has been able to claim 1 year's experience as riveter.

1637. Cutter - Berthold Lamm Co. Worker said that she hoped that she would not need to continue working. However, she has apparently stopped working before in the hope that her husband's earnings would be adequate and then has had to return to her job. She left her job in September to keep house for mother - who has had an operation. $25 wk. take home earnings.

1642. Telephone operator - Communications.Earnings $20 week. Works 5 days per week. Worker in 14-17 age group.

1643. Assembly line - Westinghouse. Worker had to quit job when a severe cold was follows by an attack of asthma. Worker is not sure what occupation she would like, but she would like to do handicraft of some kind or perhaps embroidering, crochet, etc. $18 wk. take home earnings.

1650. Burring - Fries Instrument Division - Bendix. At present worker has been given a furlough because she has arthritis in her right knee, but she hopes to return to work soon. Worker wanted to work in Accounting Operations Division of Bureau of Old Age and Survivors' Benefits Insurance in Baltimore, but failed to pass the written examination. She said that she was not sorry that she did not get an appointment with the Bureau - since she learned that negroes are employed there, and she would not work with negroes.

1652. Cleaning Hotel Rooms - Mt. Royal Hotel. Worker is separated. $4 weekly paid to 21 year old woman. This 21 year old woman is visiting friend. Does not plan to stay permanently in Baltimore and may leave at any time to return home. If this happens worker will be forced to quit job. Agent suggested Nursery School, (on Project) but worker replied she could not affort it on present wages. Nursery school costs $3 weekly per child. $6 weekly for 2 children and worker's earnings only amount to $56 monthly. Serious financial predicament.

Worker only 20 years old (married at 14) has 2 children and abandoned niece to support. Husband, not living with her, is chronic drunkard, who does not work steady, nor fulfill his financial obligations, as ordered by Court.

Worker did have better paying job in defense plant but had to work swing shift. At that time had no one to leave children with - and consequently kept her 8 year old niece out of school to watch the children. Finally, because of the Negress child's excessive school absences, the school and welfare authorities warned worker, niece would be placed in another home where she would be regularly sent to school, unless worker promised to send her. Consequently worker quit job.

The Welfare Department gave her allowance of $39 monthly until she, obtained present job.

1653. Power Machine operator - Rosenblum's Clothing Mfgrs. Separated - 45-49 age group. Suffers from nerves and weak back - but really wants to work and will, as long as health permits. From Raleigh, N. C. $16 wk. take home earnings.

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1660. Nurse's Aide - Sinai Hospital. Worker attending night school once weekly St.Paul's Institute - School of Practical Nursing. Worker's husband in service - Merchant Marines. $20 every 2 weeks take home earnings. Plans to stay in Nursing field, but eventually become a Practical Nurse and ultimately when she completes necessary training - a Registered nurse. 3 meals daily free. Worker has 3 roomers ($3 - $4 - $2.50) totals $9.50 weekly.

1663. Training - Glenn Martin - Aircraft. Worker has just started training, does not know what her job will be. Worker from Logan, W. Va. Earnings $30 week. Worker's child remained with worker's mother. Worker sends no money for child's care - is saving so that she can bring child to Baltimore.
Worker's husband is now a coal-miner, but plans to come to Baltimore and seek work at Glenn Martin's soon. Worker has never worked in an airplane factory before, but hopes that she will be able to be steadily employed at Glenn-Martin's after the war.

1688. Hyprolap(Machine operator). In America - 10 years she is now a citizen. From Kiev, Russia where she had High School education. Worker is divorced, 30-34 age group.$34.50 take home earnings. No alimony. $40 allotment from brother in service. 5 more brothers in service in Russian armies! Worker's mother is at home all day and cares for child.

1694. Records and Returns Secy. Bureau of Internal Revenue. Worker has made no decision as to post-war employment. Husband is Govt. employee, is treasury agent and she wants to support her mother. Will probably continue to work after the war if her present job is available. Worker's mother cares for child. Worker from Norfolk, Va.

1699. Press Operator - Crown Cork & Seal Co. 20-24 age group. Earnings $35 week. Baby is cared for along with brothers and sisters by mother. This child is illegitimate, she has no knowledge of father's whereabouts.

1711. Assistant Control Clerk - Bureau of Internal Revenue. Worker was with Bureau of Internal Revenue in St. Louis, transferred to Baltimore,when husband was stationed here. In 20-24 age group. Worker's husband in service,contributes to household. $61.76 semi-monthly earnings.

1712. Head of Addressograph Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue. Worker was employed by a number of private companies to do research work - the job was apparently, more in the nature of typing and filing information than doing actual research. Is now taking course in Industrial Accounting.
Worker supports niece - who will soon become self supporting. Additional income - mother rents apartment. $64.89 semi-mo. take home earnings.

1714. Drilling - Winchester & Wood. WMC tried to get worker to go into another plant, but she was successful in getting the job at Winchester & Woods, where her cousin had already worked and is still working. Worker likes her job very much, says that working conditions there are excellent, her superios are considerate, and the wages very good.
She was at first unwilling to be interviewed, fearing that this was what she termed "another one of the tricks of the War Manpower Commission" to shift her to another job. When reassured, she agreed to be interviewed and explained that she wanted to keep her present job as long as it was available. Worker especially likes having radio on and being able to converse during working hours.

1715. Drilling - Winchester & Woods, radio parts. Mother gave interview. This plant formerly made toys, but is now on war work. The worker's mother said that she could not say how long(the worker) had been on her present job. The worker's cousin, also employed at the same plant, said that the worker's are constantly being shifted from one job to another and have not one but several - different types of work to do. The workers do not know very much about the final product and perform only a very small part of the work on it. Apparently,most of the work, is unskilled and permits workers to shift readily from one operation to another. Worker's husband able to support her, but she likes to work.

1719. Inspector - Western Electric. 18-19 age group.Worker from Huntington, W. Va. 6 days $34 weekly - 7 days $44 wk. Worker has an illegitimate child. No support from father of child. Mother takes care of youngster of worker, under 2 years old.

1729. Assembler - Fries Instrument Division - Bendix. Worker's husband in service. Receives husband's allotment, and brother-in-law sends allotment. Worker was given a furlough in April. She became ill and was granted an extension of the furlough. Late this summer, she had word that her husband was ill, and she went to see him in Texas. She said that it takes time for a request for a furlough to be granted, so she left without applying for a furlough. When she returned to Baltimore, she was tired from her trip and stayed out of work for several more days. Then she was notified that her employment had been terminated.

She does not know yet whether she will seek work in Baltimore, or, whether she will re-join her husband in Texas and try to get a job there.

She plans, however, to seek a new job and work until her husband is discharged from service. Take home earnings $25 wk.

Brother-in-law is in service and stationed here. He lives in the household, and his wife receives an allotment; but he makes no other contribution.

1731. Packer - Capitol Cake Co. The worker made the interesting comment that many of her married friends, who left their jobs at the Cake Company for defense work, have since lost their defense jobs as a result of cut backs, but refuse to return to their former jobs. They prefer unemployment to the lower pay. She also said that most of her fellow employees have been, and are, married women who work because they like extra money - not for self support.

1756. Clerk-(filing) - Social Security. Graduate from high school in February. 14-17 age group. Worker goes to school during the day and works at night - hopes to have enough money to go to college, but expects to have to work for several years before that is possible. She would like to teach algebra. $61 semi-mo. earnings.

Father's leg was broken and some bones were removed from the leg. He has been crippled and unable to work since then.

1787. Clerk - Montogmery Ward Co. Worker in 50 and over age group. Had not worked for 15 years. Take home earnings $18 weekly. Working for increased income. Son in service.

1800. Delivery clerk - Railway Express Agency. Worker from Marion, N. C. Take home earnings $28.70 weekly. 20-24 age group. Expects to marry. Location after war depends on future husband's career.

1802. Clerk - Railway Express Agency. Worker's husband in service. Receives allotment. $34 weekly earnings. Child in household is to be adopted by mother-in-law. It was boarded out there by a home, woman decided to adopt it. Baby under 2 years of age.

1803. Delivery clerk - Railway Express Agency. Worker from Johnson City, Tennessee, and 25-29 age group. Two children by first marriage - second husband won't help out with them. Worker needs support for them, resulting in her employment.

1805. Stitch, taping - Carr Lowray Glass Co. Westfort. 40-44 age group - single. $24 wk. take home earnings. Work hard, low pay. Ill a great deal. $13 past few weeks to doctor. (Interviewer feels it's a case of occupational neurosis and it won't be long before she may have a nervous breakdown. She cried during the visit.

1816. Editor - Pratt Library. From New York, N. Y. $24 weekly take home earnings. Worker remarked how they had put off having a family until they felt economically fit to have children. Now they are living in a one room apartment and the apartments for rent all state "for gentiles only." "Our boys are fighting Fascism overseas and we have the same thing at home."
Also she finds working and housekeeping too much. She has already notified her employer of leaving in February 1945, (to get a home and raise or have a family.)

1819. Assembler - Crown Cork & Seal (Martin Div.) Separated. $31 weekly take home earnings. Has studied dress design. Didn't like it. Now is practicing on clarinet. Thinks, or hopes there might be something in Night Club work. 30-34 age group. Sister on first floor cares for worker's child. Husband contributes.

1845. Service Station Attendant - War Department. Worker entered plant as a chauffeur, had to give this up because she suffers from night blindness. Worker was employed for her longest single period of employment as a stenographer - but she dislikes office work and refused to have this listed as her regular occupation.
At this time, worker was doing 16 hrs. per wk. of volunteer work at a filter center. Earnings $80 semi-monthly.

1846. Service Station attendant - War Dept. Worker said that she liked this job better than any other she had ever had. Her supervisor - an Army sergeant - was passing by and heard her say this. He paused to say that she was by far the best worker in the group - since she was willing to do all of the work assigned to her and because she has learned to do all the jobs well. $71.00 semi-mo. take home earnings. Worker 30-34 age group. Receives husband's allotment.

1848. Chauffeur - War Dept. Worker was in WAAC from December 1942 to Aug. 1943, and performed same duties as present ones in motor pool. In WAAC, she was given a 3-months Motor Transport Course.
In December 1943, worker took job as a chauffeur at Patterson Field in Dayton, Ohio. In May, 1944 - she was transferred to Baltimore.
Worker left the WAAC after she had been refused a furlough to visit her mother, who had broken her shoulder. However, worker felt that - since she had been given the Motor Transport Course - she should take a job in which she could utilize the skill acquired in this course, so she took a job as a chauffeur at Patterson Field.
At present, worker must work to support herself. She was married on August 23, 1944 - and her husband's allotment still goes to his mother. Worker's take home earnings $50 semi-monthly.

1849. Secy. to Chief of Motor Pool - 48 hrs. per week. War Dept. Worker feels insecure - feels that she may lose job after war. Said she took this job, although offered a similar one in private enterprise at a higher salary, because she felt it would aid the war effort. Worker must also support her mother. Worker's mother puts money of brother's allotment into the bank, whenever possible. $52 semi-monthly take home earnings of worker. 18-19 age group and single.

1851. Supervisor of Office Personnel - War Dept. Motor Pool. Separated. Will be divorced next year. $52 semi-mo. take home earnings. Worker has 2 children. $12 week from husband for support of children. Mother lives near worker - children go to mother's home while worker is at work.

1861. R. N. Nurse - 3 different doctors - Church Home Infirmary. Night School - 2 years academic course - 4 years Nurses Training School - Maryland. Average $40 weekly. Worker's husband in service - no allotment.

1862. Stenographer-Clerk - DuPont Co. Attending night school to learn Spanish. Expects to go to Santiago, Chile after war.

1865. Secy.-Stenographer - Md. Dry Dock. 20-24 age group. College courses at night, one year in addition. Worker's husband in service, sends allotment. $35 wk.

1872. Waitress - New Grill & Restaurant. Does not plan to resume living with husband at war's conclusion. 25-29 age group. Worker's husband in service. "I expect to work for the rest of my life. My husband and I never did get along and I don't want to live with him when he comes back." $36 wk. take home earnings. $48 monthly for child in Maryland with friends.

1873. Waitress - New Grill & Restaurant. Entered WACS - March 1944. Discharged August 1944. Had child and did not report fact at time of induction. Separated from husband. In 20-24 age group. $36 weekly earnings.

1874. Fourth Grade Teacher - Elementary P.S. #33. 30-34 age group. Started to teach again because of emergency shortage of teachers, but now that she has resumed, she thinks she would like to continue. $104.67 monthly to household - all of worker's earnings. Has 2 children. Worker has maid living in house to take care of children. In addition to $104.67 monthly take-home earnings, worker receives $20 cost of living bonus monthly for 10 mohths to cease at war's conclusion.

1876. Miscellaneous Hard Jobs-Wrapping-Packing. Natl. Biscuit Co. Expects to separate from husband (2nd husband and children's step-father), at war's conclusion - in that case she will need to work. $30 weekly earnings. All to household. Has 3 children - sister of worker living nearby cares for them. Worker's husband in service - $50 allotment for self - nothing for children, since they are not the children of this present husband.

Worker's future desires in regard to type and hour work seem unrealistic in view of her responsibilities and the fact that she and her persent Service husband plan to separate at war's conclusion. Future part-time selling will not adequately reimburse her. When agent reminded her of this possibility she said she would manage and that her persent 6 day working schedule plus all the household duties was "killing her." Actually she did appear tired, run-down and worn looking. 30-34 age group.

1883. Adjuster-CAF-5 - Commercial Accounts Branch. Took courses in bookkeeping-stenography - enough courses to add up to quite an education. $70.02 semi-mo. earnings, (take home). Formerly was clerk-Mkpr.-Librarian - in 50 and over age group, single.

1886. Transcribing-Social Security. Worker was first employed as a charwoman in the bldg. since negro women in Baltimore were not hired for clerical work in 1936. Later, as the shortage of clerical help became acute, she took an examination and was given a job as a file clerk. Husband is also employed by Social Security. Studied at Howard University for 2 years. Worker was interested in Survey. Said she would be interested in knowing results when they are fabricated. Worker hopes to advance in her job. $63 semi-mo. take home earnings.

Negress

1889. Ammunition handler - Edgewood Arsenal. 20-24 age group. 6 days week - $61.60 - 2 wks. $20 - 2 weeks for illegitimate baby of her own, has to be boarded - here in Baltimore Worker's father not well, occasionally gets day work. $37 monthly allotment from Negress one brother in service. Has 4 brothers in service - 2 are married. 1st boy - who enlisted after Pearl Harbor is overseas - unable to get allotment. Family maintains own apartment.

1894. Operator - Sardoux Beauty Shoppe. 25-29 age group. Beauty Parlor Training Course, 6 months. "Percentage basis of pay, retain only half of what we make, as Negress proprietor keeps the remainder." Earnings (take home) according to hours overtime. $18 - $45 weekly. Worker has illegitimate child - $2.50 a week from father of child for support.

1916. Clerk - May Co. Was telephone operator for 16 years and despised it. Doesn't know why she stood it so long. 35-39 age group. Husband ill, becoming blind. Needs increased family income. Also that she likes to work, the latter reason stressed more than former. Take home earnings $15 week. Worker 's 3 children attend school, and husband looks after them during worker's absence. Room rental - additional income.

1917. Clerk - White's Confectionery. 45-49 age group. Husband's health poor. Had just returned to work after being home 3 years. Feels she should work, and likes to work. Take home earnings $12.90 weekly. Have a few rooms rented - additional income.

1918. Clerk - Professional Services - Hospital for Women of Md. She had worked there for 17 years. Is now over 75 years of age and the work was getting too strenuous so she changed to her present position. $37.20 semi-monthly take home earnings. Worker and sister keep a comfortable apartment and living, at $65 a month.

1925. Staple Machines - American Hammer & Piston Ring. Lived on farm, and she did lots of outside farm work. 40-44 age group. Worker from Salem, W. Va. Worker is saving for old age. She had been a supervisor, but, it was too hard, and now is doing other work. This Company had let go many people, but have told her she can have the job as long as she wants it. She is about 45, and having done farm work is physically able to do a man's job.

1934. Group leader - Machine Records Branch - 3rd Service Command. 25-29 age group. Overtime at the end of every month. $63 semi-monthly take home earnings. Worker from Wadesboro, Penna.

1938. Clerk-typist-Social Security. Attended Appalachian Teachers College in North Carolina. Worker had 4 years of college. 20-24 age group. Earnings $47.32 semi-monthly. Worker from Boone, N. C.

1940. Card Puncher - Social Security. 20-24. Separated. Worker from Cumberland, Md. $53 semi-monthly take home earnings. Doesn't like monotony of present job.

1941. Process chaser - Bendix. Divorced. 30-34 age group. Worker from Huntington, W.Va. $35.55 weekly take home earnings. She got an infection in one eye and is now blind. The case is not settled yet. She claims glass got in it while at work. She has no money for a law suit, but the State official is trying to get her compensation. She liked the work and Bendix very much and would like to go back. They have told her when her time comes (seniority rank), she would be considered, but she hasn't much faith in them. She was offered a position by Social Security but the wages were low, and if she took it, there would be a chance of losing out at Bendix.

1946. Presser - Jacob Goldstein's Clothing Mfgrs. Age 35-39, group. Worker has 2 children. Nursery school costs $4.50 weekly for both children. This includes 2 meals daily for both of children (breakfast and lunch). 4 year old goes to Nursery and 7 year old child reports to nursery after school. Take home earnings
Negress $15.30 weekly.

1947. Aircraft - Assembler & Riveter. 25-29 age group. Worker's husband in service, receives allotment. Money for furniture and purchase of future home, after husband's return. Worker's mother cares for child. Tries to save allotment while working. Mother is part-time worker. Accepts work only while worker is on night shift, so she can be home during day, when worker on day shift.

1948. Compound Machine - Owens-Illinois Can Co. Continental Can purchased this company
Negress October 1944. 20-24 age group of worker. Came from Fayetteville, N. C. $20 wk. take home earnings. $10 weekly to mother in N. C.

1953. Tinning Machine - Federal Tin Co. 18-19 age group. Worker from New York, N. Y. Trying to earn and save money for future educational expenses (beauty-school).
Negress $21.49 weekly take home earnings. This worker appeals to agent. She considers work as beautician more interesting and better paying.

1954. Cotton Braiding Machine Operator - Western Electric. 30-34 age group. Worker from Wilmington, N. C. "No more domestic work." Husband's family lives in
Negress St. Louis. $48 - 6 days week. $52 7 day wk. Apartment revealed worker's care and interest in her home.

1955. Machine Operator - Western Electric. 20-24 age group. One year business school. Plans to marry soon, but will continue working. At present is working to save money for marriage expenses. $12.50 take home earnings weekly. Worker annoyed at loss of 10% night bonus (night shift on this job has been dropped) and
Negress elimination of piece rate. Is considering office work. $25 weekly deduction for Credit Union, $6.25 weekly bond deduction.

1961. Checker - Glenn Martin Co. 20-24 age group. Ill (childbirth complications) $37 wk. take home earnings. Neighbor cares for child. Husband not well - suffers from pains in chest and back, therefore is unable to work full 6 day week. The agent questioned husband as to exact nature of his complaint he said doctor never called it anything by name, but added that he was prohibited from drinking.
Negress It seems doctor questioned wife if husband drank and she admitted that she gave husband a little whiskey every night "just to make him talk." Otherwise, "he just lay on the couch and don't say a work - and I like to have my husband talk to me - so I give him a little whiskey and then he begins to talk nice as anything and real friendly - like" - but doctor cautioned against this remedy.

1962. Cleans-Wipes-Polishes Cans - Natl. Can Co. Widow - 45-49 age group. $25 wk. take home earnings, Baby is illegitimate child of daughter who seemed embarrassed but mother remonstrated, "Now, Hazel, that ain't no way to act. It could happen to any one. Now look at me (she turned to agent) - I got caught too when I was 16, and he wouldn't marry me, so my father was going to send it to the Florence Crittenden Home, so I went too, and scrubbed floors. Then it died after 6 months. I left the Home, came to Baltimore and married her father " (pointing to daughter).

1978. Munitions Handler - Ordnance - Curtis Bay. 20-24 age group. Worker from Winston-Salem, N. C. $62 semi-mo. take home earnings. $30 semi-mo. to mother in N.C.
Negress Worker plans to marry. Man now overseas, but will continue teaching after war. Her preference - teaching primary grades.

1979. Munitions Handler - Ordnance - Curtis Bay. 25-29 age group. Worker was visiting friends at 1200 Canal Court. Said "this is my mailing address, but I don't live
Negress here - but please record this address." From Elizabeth City, N.C. $30 semi-mo. to mother for 2 children in N. C. - illegitimate.

1987. Press Operator - Steel & Tin Products Co. 45-49 age group. $18 weekly take home earnings. Worker intends to work, as long as health permits. Two children in household - illegitimate. They belong to worker's daughter.

1988. Burner - Curtis Bay, Ship repair and building. Mother interviewed. 20-24 age group. $45-46 weekly take home earnings. 3.45 p.m. to 1.15 a.m. (6 days) but worker does not like present shift. $18.75 bond deduction every week. Mother takes care of worker's 2 children. Receives husband's allotment.

1989. Munitions Handler - Ordnance - Edgewood Arsenal. This shift will be dropped Monday November 6, and worker will work 4-12 midnight. 25-29 age group. $46.20 semi-monthly take home earnings. Worker from Mayo, Virginia. Worker's husband cares for child. Husband employed now, but his health is very unstable. Was out ill from December 1943 - July 1944 with arthritis.

1990. Clerk-Typist - Bethlehem Steel - Fairfield Division. 20-24 age group. $65 semi-mo. take home earnings. Father had paralyetic stroke - 3 years ago, unable to work, no possibility of ever returning to work. Sister (26 years old) feeble-minded, incapable of working.

1993. Scout - Social Security. Registration. Pre-clinical training at Women's Hospital 9 months. 20-24 age group. Worker from Altoon, Pa. Sends $20 to sister each pay in Pa. Prefers nursing to Social Security work. $61.21 - 2 week take home earnings.

GENERAL COMMENTS OF WORKERS BALTIMORE, MD.

2112. Sales Girl - Hoschschild Kohn. 40-44 age group. Entering employment market for first time because of death of husband. No deductions for bonds as yet. When son-in-law is home and earning, worker does not necessarily have to work. He is now in service.

2156. Sales Girl - Linda Lynn Dress Shop. 25-29 age group. 15% bond deductions (3 $25 bonds every 2 months). Would like to open and manage a restaurant with husband after husband gets out of the Navy.

2213. School teacher - Margaret Brent Elementary School. 35-39 age group. In North Carolina must work 10 years before making State maximum salary. Negro graduates were to receive equal pay with whites, so worker left North Carolina.

2214. Driver - Sun Cab Co. 20-24 age group. $2.50 bond deduction every week. No salary--commission basis according to money turned in. Likes her present job, is one of 22 women drivers in her company, but will gladly give up her job to returning service man, if asked to.

2215. Driver - Diamond Cab Co. 40-44 age group. No salary--commission basis according to money turned in. There are five women drivers with this company. Worker will gladly compete with men on this job as she has the longest experience of women drivers and began before Pearl Harbor.

2268. Ammunition Handler - Edgewood Arsenal. 35-39 age group. She is only breadwinner at present. Her son is 17 and his wife, only 17 also, has a 4-week-old baby.

2270. Inspector - Koppers. 35-39 age group. Likes present job better than teaching.

2275. Hand Assembler - Westinghouse Elec. Co. Had never worked outside of home before, but enjoys it. Has had a spell of illness, but her job was held open for her.

2311. Inspector - Am. Hammered Piston Ring Co. 35-39 age group. $23 weekly take home earnings. Working in war plant for patriotic reasons. After the war prefers her old job as telephone operator.

2344. Sales Girl - Stewart & Company. 30-34 age group. $20 weekly take home earnings. Husband has medical discharge from service. Is a mental patient in an asylum.

2353. Tool, Crib Attendant - Westinghouse Elect. Co. Husband was injured in automobile accident. He is still in hospital, and may be permanently incapacitated. Worker is bread winner.

2428. Packer - Carr-Lowry Glass Co. 40-44 age group. Two sons in army. When they return, family will return to Pennsylvania.

For Robinson

COMMENTS

ON

ITEM 18 FINANCIAL

BALTIMORE,

MARYLAND

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
2.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $15 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Worker's father died in May. Worker's mother has been using family savings. Plans to work soon, as soon as worker gets settled in her job.
3.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $64.95 semi-monthly. $32 semi-monthly contributed to household. $3.75 semi-monthly bond deduction. One roomer pays $4 weekly.
4.	40-44	Widow	0	Earnings $10 weekly. All to household. No bonds. 2 yrs. Normal School.
5.	30-34	M.P.H.S.	3	$56 every 2 weeks. Contributes all to household. Every 2 weeks $10 bond deduction. Pays neighbor to care for small children.
6.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $19 weekly - $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Brother, school boy of 16, works part-time and Saturdays.
7.	25-29	M.P.H.S.	0	Earns $67 semi-monthly. Contributes $25 semi-monthly for niece and nephew in N. Carolina, and all besides to household. Trying to save money for tonsil operation for self. No bonds.
8.	30-34	Single	-	$18.70 weekly. $8 weekly to household. No bonds.
12.	45-49	Single	-	Earnings $31 week. Contributes all to household. From Oneida, N.Y. I think she left her former position to be with her niece who isn't very alert mentally.
13.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $24 weekly. Contributes all to household. Looks slightly weak mentally. Aunt had to give information but girl was right there. From Oneida, N.Y.
16.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earns $22 weekly, $8 weekly household. $15 weekly is actual cost of worker's rent and food bill - but this extra $7 is for baby's foods and medicines. $8 pooled with cousin for rent and meals they share. Husband's allotment. From Hazard, Kentucky. $4 weekly to landlady for care of child.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO.OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
17.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $18.20 weekly.$8 weekly to household. From Hazard, Ky.
20.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	5	Earnings $48 weekly. Contributes all to household. $2 weekly bond deduction. Worker and husband, have been able to buy house they now occupy, out of their combined earnings. House very run-down, in working class section. Agent later learned that houses in this block were selling for approximately $1500 - $1800 and had been selling before the war for $500 - $600. House, very disorderly, babies and partially dressed children sprawling all over living room.From Huntington, W.Va.
21.	14-17	M.A.S.	2	Worker's mother-in-law supplied information. Earnings $41 weekly. $12 - $15 weekly to household. $9.75 wkly. bond deduction. Very loose arrangement. Helps pay grocery bills and frequently brings in extra food on way from work. $12 - $15 approximately and buys special food for children. From Huntington, W.Va. Receives allotment from husband.
22.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	Earns $28 - $30 weekly. Contributes all to household. Pools income with husband. No bond deduction. Plan to buy a farm.
23.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Varies - can't guess average. Pools with husband. Worker never attended school. She runs restaurant for her employer - her wages depend on what they make. Daughter worked for 2 months then went back to school. Step-son in service - doesn't contribute.
24.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $16 week. Lives completely on that and buys two dollars worth of war stamps a week. From Masontown, Pa.
25.	25-29	Single	-	Refused to state earnings. Worker had a visitor present, and agent felt she did not want to reveal her earnings before personal friend - because worke most cooperative in all other respects
26.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly - $10[illegible] weekly to household. $2 weekly bond deduction. Worker enthusiastic about present job according to mother.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
27.	40-44	Widow	3	Earnings $52 semi-monthly. All contributed to household. In addition to current expenses, worker attempting to pay off past debts. Had been on relief until boy reached 16 and went to work (about 6 months ago) - then worker stated working also. In order to buy suitable clothes, and necessary household items, she made some install. ment purchases. Consequently, she pays $5 monthly to one company - and $8 monthly to second company. These payments will continue for the next 8 months. Worker also pays clinic fees (50¢ each) and other medical expenses for twin sons ill with rheumatic fever and complications. Wife of worker's brother in Service - started this month to pay worker $30 monthly for support of her baby, which she abandoned, and which worker now cares for. Worker has had this baby for 6 months - but only started to receive this money, this month. Worker's 16 year old daughter cares for children while worker is at work.
28.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $20 weekly. Contributes all to household. $1 weekly bond deduction. Husband not well. It is questionable how much longer he can work. Subject to epileptic fits and has had a mastoid operation recently. Son, 16 years old, ushers in movie theater after school and on Saturdays.
30.	40-44	M.P.S.	2	Refused to give information as to earnings. Contributes $7.50 weekly to household.
31.	50&over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $10 daily. Contributes all to household. Often rents upstairs - usually transients. Worker's daughter did not marry well. Son just thanked her for a waterproof watch. (Is now overseas.)
34.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $37.11 weekly. Pools with brother. Rent two rooms.
35.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $58 weekly. Putting brother through high school - $5 semi-monthly buy clothes. Husband has two children but helps her.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
36.	40-44	Divorded	0	Earnings $32 weekly. Took National defense course in machine work. Buying house for last two years. Rents apartments in home. Son - irregularly contributes, little to it goes into bonds for him. Son doesn't know it.
37.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $21 - $22 weekly, $10 weekly contributed to household. No outside contributions.
39.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $28 weekly, $5 weekly to household. About $5 weekly tips included in earnings. Receives allotment from husband.
40.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly, $5 weekly contributed to household. 10% bond deduction weekly.
41.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $53 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds deducted. Worker married 2½ years to second husband. During that time out of pooled earnings; Has bought 2 pieces of property; $1800 & $1750 pieces - a farm and a city home; $1300 in bonds
42.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $65 semi-monthly. $15.20 semi-monthly to household. Semi-monthly bond deduction.
43.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $25 - $26 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Worker's sister receives allotment for worker's brother-in-law.
44.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $52.50 semi-monthly. $20 semi-monthly to household. $2.34 semi-monthly bond deduction. Worker's sister receives allotment for worker's brother-in-law.
45.	25-29	M. A. S.	-	Earnings $30 - $32 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Worker's husband sends allotment.
47.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $28 - $30 weekly. $7 weekly to household. Bond deduction 10%.
48.	40-44	Single	-	Earnings $31 weekly. $7 weekly to household. No contributions to others.
49.	45-49	Widow	0	Earnings $10.50 weekly. $3 weekly to household. Merely for room rental in daughter's home. Eats separately.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
50.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $56.56 semi-monthly. $20.00 semi-monthly to household. $9.20 semi-monthly bond deduction. Brother - after school, part-time worker.
53.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $31.00 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $4 weekly bond deduction. Brother in service sends occasional money gifts, but worker's mother receives no Government allotment However, worker's mother claims she saves this money and never spends it.
60.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $27 weekly. Makes no contribution to current household expenses. Has responsibility of buying own clothes and personal incidentals. Worker says she has been able to save "quite a bit." No bonds.
61.	20-24	Single	-	$14.25 weekly earnings. $9.25 weekly to household. "Grandma saves everything we don't spend for my education. Allotment of the father of child grand-mother takes care of. Grandmother takes care of child of Service man. His wife has died since he entered service, and worker's grandmother assumed this obligation.
62.	35-39	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $36 week. Contributes all to household. Worker from Huntington, W.Va.
63.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $38 week. $19 household contributions weekly. Buying a home back in Reading, Pa. where worker is from.
65.	35-39	M.P.M.S.	0	Earnings $44 weekly. Contributes all to household. She has been married only a week. Husband will enter Service
71.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $24 week. Contributes all to household. Worker from State of Washington. Husband in service. helps.
74.	40-44	Widow	0	Earnings $16 weekly. Contributes $2 weekly to uncle.
75.	35-39	M.A.N.S.	1	Rents rooms of house. Earnings $43 weekly. Contributes all to household. Worker from Rockville, Md. Older daughter cares for worker's child.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
76.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $34 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Brother in service.
77.	20-24	M.P.S.	1	Earnings $35 weekly. Pools with husband. Child in school while mother works.
78.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $32 weekly. Information given by sister-in-law. Worker from Plattsburg, Ky.
79.	14-17	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $29 weekly. $5 weekly household contributions.
80.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $32 weekly. $8 weekly household contributions. Another brother in service doesn't contribute, away from home.
81.	18-19	Single	-	Information given by mother. Earnings $23 weekly. $5 weekly to household.
82.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	3	Information given by father who was visiting temporarily. Earnings $32 weekly. Contributes all to household.
83.	20-24	Single	-	Worker from Cumberland, Ky. Earnings $50 weekly. $10 household contribution Regular contributions to mother and 3 children. She supports these 4 people entirely and pays board. What is left is for her but it is very small.
84.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $25 week. $5 weekly household contributions.
85.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $24 week. Contributes all to household. Husband's allotment.
86.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $35 weekly. Contributes all to household. Mother lives nearby and cares for child, while worker is employed.
88.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $9 week. Worker from Charleroy, Pa. Could barely talk English.
89.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $66 monthly. Worker from Newton, Mass. Worker Coast Guard SPAR. Had 1 year nursing. Clerical work now.
90.	25-29	M.A.N.S.	5	Earnings $48 every 2 weeks. $10 every 2 weeks to household. 3 meals free, $3 wk. deducted for this. No bonds. $5.94 wk. from father of 1 child. $1.98 wk. from father of another child & clothes

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M.S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
91.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $23 weekly. $8 - $10 weekly household contribution. Mother not sure, but believed there was no bond deduction.
92.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $33 weekly. $15 weekly to household. $6.25 weekly bond deduction
93.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $33 weekly. $15 weekly to household. $6.25 bond deduction wkly.
94.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	5	Earnings $36 weekly. Contributes all to household. 10% bond deduction.
95.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No weekly bond deductio Brother in Service contributes.
96.	30-34	M.A.S.	3	Earnings $35 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds. Husband's allotment. Friend who lives with worker watches children, while worker is employed, does light household task
97.	50&over	Widow	0	Earnings $12.50 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds.
98.	25-29	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $25 weekly. $15 - $20 to household weekly. No bonds. Worker's mother cares for child. Allotment of Husband in service.
99.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	5	Earnings $19.35 weekly. $14.35 weekly to household. $5 weekly to mother in S. Carolina. This salary ($19.35) is after $3 is deducted weekly for 3 meals daily served worker. No bonds. Husband cares for children at night when worker is employed.
100.	20-24	Single	-	$65 semi-monthly earnings. $45 semi-monthly to household. $9.75 semi-monthly bond deduction. Sister receives allotment for her husband. Contributes to household from allotment.
101.	25-29	Single	-	Working on a helper's apprentice license. Earnings $12 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds. Worker's brother in Service contributes to household.
102.	30-34	Separated	0	Earnings $52 semi-monthly. $10 semi-monthly to household. No bonds.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M.S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
103.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $28 weekly. $10 weekly contribution to household. No bonds. Husband's allotment.
104.	14-17	Single	-	Worker from Ridley Pk.,Pa. Earnings $19 weekly, $5 weekly to household. No bonds.
105.	60&over	Single	-	Earnings $21.50 weekly. No bonds.
106.	25-29	M.A.N.S.(Sep.)	1	Earnings $35 - $38 weekly. $20 weekly to household. No bonds. Worker's mother cares for child.
107.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $52 semi-monthly. All contributed to household. $10 bond deduction semi-monthly.
108.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $12.40 weekly. Contributes all to household. Three members of family had pneumonia last year. Cost $200 for medical bills. Absorbed all savings of family. No bonds.Son in Service contributes.
109.	45-49	Widow	0	Earnings $22-$24 weekly. No bonds.
110.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $17.50 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds.
111.	40-44	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $16 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds. Roomer at $2 weekly.
112.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $15 weekly. $5 monthly to mother in North Carolina. No bonds. Worker from Sanford, N.C.
113.	35-39	Separated	1	Earnings $23 - $25 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds.
114.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $16.75 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds. Has lived in New York City and prefers this city or will go to Philadelphia, her husband's home and birthplace.Husband, temporarily unemployed,and about to leave for Virginia to straighten out family affairs caused by death.
115.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $26 every 2 weeks. $13 every 2 weeks to household. No bonds.
116.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $24 weekly. $10 for child in North Carolina. No bonds. $3 weekly rental for furnished room-cooking privileges. "Man can't carry all bills

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
117.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $18.15 weekly. $20 monthly to mother in N. Carolina. No bonds. Worker from Fayetteville, N. Carolina. Rents room at $5 weekly. Has cooking privileges.
118.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $16 weekly. No contributions to household. Buys own clothes - occasionally buys groceries when husband runs out of money. No bonds.
119.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $19.37 weekly. All contributed to household. No bonds. Worker and husband jointly save about $10 weekly. Landlady cares for child.
120.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $20 weekly. $2 - $3 weekly to household. No bonds.
121.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $13 weekly. $4 - $5 weekly to household. No bonds.
122.	25-29	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $24 - $27 weekly. $8 weekly to household. $5 monthly to mother-in-law for insurance payments, in S.Car. Worker from Spartanburg, S.C. Worker pays friend $2.50 to care for child weekly. Very loose arrangement. Everybody "chips in" to pay groceries and rent. Averages about $8 weekly. No bonds.
123.	25-29	Separated	0	Earnings $18 weekly. $8 weekly to household. $5 weekly to mother for care of child in S.C. No bonds. Very loose arrangement. Every one "chips in" pays household bills as they come. Averages $8 weekly. Sister's husband in Service contributes.
124.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $18 weekly. $8 weekly to sister in N. C. No bonds. Worker from Laurinburg, N.C.
125.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $22 weekly. $14 weekly to household. $8 weekly to mother and aunt. No bonds.
126.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $18 weekly. Worker from Fayetteville, N.C. Worker has a child with mother in N.C., but husband takes responsibility of sending weekly contribution for child's support. No bonds. Husband does not earn enough to support both worker and husband comfortably.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M.S.	NO.OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
127.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $38 weekly. No bonds. $8 - $10 to foster mother in New York City.
128.	20-24	Separated	0	Earnings $37.95 weekly. $10 weekly to mother in N. C. Worker from Winston-Salem, N.C. If she can keep present job - she prefers to stay in Baltimore However, in case of unemployment and inability to find new job here, she will return to Winston Salem,N.C.No bonds.
129.	45-49	Separated	0	Earnings $23 weekly. $7 weekly to household. No bonds. Worker from Clarksville, Va.
130.	18-19	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $18 weekly. $3 weekly for child in S. Carolina. $7 to $8 weekly household. $4 weekly for room (her share $2) and approximately $5 to $6 food. No bonds. Worker from Sumter, South Carolina.
131.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. $7 - $8 weekly household contributions. $10 weekly to mother in N. Carolina. Shares rpom with sister. Has cooking privileges. No bonds. Rental $2 weekly. Food bills $5 - $6. Total $7 - $8 weekly.
132.	25-29	Separated	0	Earnings $33.80 weekly. $5 weekly household. $4 weekly for child in S. Carolina. Worker from Sumter,S.C.
133.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $24 every 2 weeks. 2 meals free daily. No bonds. $6 every 2 wks. to household. Grandfather receives relief check. Grandfather not regularly employed. Does odd jobs, lawn mowing, "handy-man" around house,etc.
138.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	$50 weekly, pools with husband.
139.	40-44	Single	-	Earnings $68 semi-monthly. Worker from Detroit, Mich. Nurse at U.S. Marine Hospital. Wherever transferred will be residence after war. "Lots of bonds" - $31 monthly. Resides at Nurses home- on station. Had 3 yrs. Nurses training.
140.	25-29	Single	-	Worker from Greensburg, Pa. Earns $33 semi-monthly. U.S. Marine Hospital nurse. Bond deduction - a bond a month.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
141.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $53.70 semi-monthly. Shares apartment with couple and their child. $20 weekly household.
142.	20-24	M.P.S.	1	Earnings $9 weekly. Mother cares for child while worker employed as waitress
143.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. Lives in apt. with orphan girl, who does housework for $4 a week. Preacher - Pilgrim Holiness Church. Calls in homes.
144.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $63 semi-monthly. Half contributed to household. U.S.Marine Hospital nurse. Had Nurse's training 3 years.
145.	30 & over	Single	-	Earns $105 semi-monthly - U.S.Marine Hospital. Subject to transfer. Worker from Stapleton, N.Y.
147.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $48 semi-monthly, U.S.Marine Hospital. Had 3 yrs. Nurse's Training.
148.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $47.18 semi-monthly. Worker from Staten Island, N.Y. At U.S. Marine Hospital. Had 3 yrs. Nurse's Training. Will go wherever transferred.
151.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Saves husband's allotment. Worker's mother cares for child. Earnings $25 - $28 weekly. $15 weekly to household. $6.25 weekly bond deduction. Buys baby food separately.
152.	18-19	Separated	1	Earnings $66 every 2 weeks. $15 weekly to household. Worker's mother cares for child. Husband of sister in service contributes.
153.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $22 - $23 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds.
154.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $22 - $23 weekly. $10 weekly to household.
155.	20-24	M.A.S.	2	Earnings $36 weekly. $20 weekly to household. No bonds. One boarder at $10 weekly. Worker's mother-in-law cares for children.
156.	25-29	Separated	0	Earnings $34 weekly. $15 weekly household contribution. No bonds.
158.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2	One roomer $3 weekly. Earnings $14.25 weekly. No bonds. All to household.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 — BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
159.	25-29	Widow	0	Earnings $32.50 weekly. No contributions to household or other
160.	40-44	Separated	4	One roomer at $4 week. Earnings $24.80 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds.
161.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $53.72 semi-monthly. $12 semi-monthly to mother in Baltimore. Worker under doctor's care for low blood pressure and heart condition. Uses her money for doctor's bills and medicines. 2 boarders at $10 weekly each. Total $20 weekly.
162.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $25.05 weekly, average. Contributes all to household. Worker and husband paying off home they occupy Working on tomatoes at present - piece work (canning factory).
163.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Husband on pension $11 every 2 weeks, worked for City of Baltimore. Husband contributes his pension. Earns $27.50 weekly. No bonds. Contributes all to household.
164.	25-29	Separated	1	Worker's sister cares for child. Earnings $26 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Buys own groceries and cooks separately for herself and child in addition.
166.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $27 weekly. $8 - $10 weekly for illegitimate child with mother in Virginia. No bonds.
168.	20-24	Separated	0	Earnings $25 weekly. $7 weekly household contribution. No bonds.
169.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $27 weekly. $3 weekly bond deduction. $7 weekly to household.
170.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $30 weekly. $15 weekly to household. $5 weekly to brother in Baltimore. $10 bond deduction weekly.
171.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $115 monthly, $60 monthly to household. 1st and 2nd grade teacher.
173.	50 & over	Single	0	Earnings $34.82 semi-monthly. 10% bond deduction. No household contributions.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
174.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $16 weekly. No tips - no bond deduction. Contributes all to household. 2 boarders - each $10 weekly - totals $20. Mother contributes part of money received from boarders toward household maintenance.
175.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $29.20 every 2 weeks. No bonds. Contributes all to household. Worker from Rockingham, N.C. 2 free meals furnished daily to worker by employers. 3 roomers - total $4.50 weekly. Mother does private domestic day's work. Does not work every day.
176.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly, No bonds. No household contributions. 2 roomers at $4 weekly each, totals $8.00.
178.	35-39	Separated	0	Earnings $50 every 2 weeks. Contributes all to household. Every 2 weeks $7.80 bond deduction. One roomer $3.50 week. Contribution from son in Service. Mother not working at present. Does seasonal canning of vegetables when needed.
179.	25-29	Separated	2	Earnings $49.18 - 7 day week. No bonds. $5 every week to mother in Baltimore. $44.18 weekly household. Roomer $3 weekly. Ex-husband sends $10 about every 2 weeks.
180.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	-	Earnings $62 every 2 weeks. $30 every 2 weeks to household. $8.75 bond deduction every 2 weeks. Worker's mother cares for illegitimate child.
181.	25-29	Separated	0	Earnings $54 every 2 weeks. $10 weekly to mother. $9.38 bond deduction every 2 weeks.
182.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $25 weekly. Pools earnings. Mother - about $3 weekly.
183.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly. Contributes all to household.
184.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly. Contributes all to household.
186.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly. Contributes all to household.
187.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $18 week. Brother in Service irregularly contributes to household.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
189.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $25 weekly. Pool with husband.
190.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $21 weekly. Pool with husband.
191.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $22 weekly. $7 weekly household contribution. Worker will follow husband wherever he decides to go after war. Worker from Graceville, Md. Husband's allotment.
192.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $18 weekly. $8 weekly to household. Receives allotment from husband in Service.
193.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $20 weekly. $8 weekly to household. Worker from Staffordsville, Ky. Brother in service, but not a very big contributor to household.
194.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $33 weekly. $12 weekly to household. Worker packs cookies.
195.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $22 weekly. Pools with husband. $5 weekly to mother.
196.	50&over	Widow	0	Earnings $30 weekly. Son doesn't contribute but he is in service. Worker lives alone.
197.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $25 week. Pool with husband. Child in school most of the day, while worker is employed.
198.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. Contributes all to household.
199.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $8 weekly. Pools with husband. She said $8 weekly was probably overestimating her income. Very weak and ill - she said some days she didn't open the shop at all but had to keep it functioning for after the war.
201.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $27 semi-monthly. $16 semi-monthly to household. Brother(in Service)- but very small contribution.
202.	35-39	Single	-	Given by sister - rather unwilling and grim. Non-English speaking mother was asleep on couch whole time. No report on earnings."It ain't my business

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M.S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
(contd.)202.	35-39	Single	-	and it ain't yours either, Lady.- Sis wouldn't tell the nosy census man either. It ain't nobody's business but her'n." Worker Dept. Head, Lord Baltimore Press, Labeling Dept.
206.	50 & over	Widow	0	Worker's niece supplied information. Earnings $20 - $22 weekly. $8 weekly to household. Merely an approximation. Niece not sure of exact amount.
207.	14-17	Single	0	Earnings $26.50 weekly. $12 weekly to household.
208.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earnings $21 weekly. Contributes all to household. $2 weekly tips included in above "take home earnings". Actual "take home salary" is $19 weekly. Twisted glands, birth injury. Son, 29 years old, unable to work - had no muscular co-ordination - nor power of articulate speech.
209.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $20.95 weekly. $5 weekly to household. $4.50 weekly bond deduction. Worker from Clay, W.Va.
211.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $34.11 weekly. Contributes all to household. $6.75 weekly bond deduction. Husband ill with mild case of t.b. has been home 4 years.
212.	35-39	Separated	0	Earnings $33.63 weekly. $10.15 weekly for children in S. C. with sister-in-law. $3.12 monthly bond deduction. Weekly deduction is 78¢. Worker from Spartanburg, S.C.
213.	35-39	Widow	0	Earnings $19.40 weekly. Contributes all to household. $8 - $10 weekly for child in N.Y. No bonds. 1 roomer.
216.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $45 weekly. Pool with husband.
217.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $45.00 weekly. Contributes all to household. Worker from Fielda, Va. Sister rents house at home.
218.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $33 weekly. Contributes all to household. Worker from Kannapolis, N. C. Rents house at home.
219.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $35 weekly. Contributes all to household.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
220.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $35 weekly. $10 weekly household contribution. Worker from Orange City, Ia.
221.	30-34	Single	-	$72 semi-monthly earnings. $6 weekly deduction for 3 meals furnished daily. No bonds.
222.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $29.04 weekly. All contributed to household. No bonds. Worker from Hemp Hill, W. Va.
223.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $52 weekly. $8 - $12 weekly to mother in Tennessee. No bonds. Worker from Lafollette, Tenn.
224.	35-39	Widow	1	Earnings $36 weekly. Contributes all to household. $1 bond deduction weekly. Daughter part-time after school worker and also works on Saturday, but keeps this money for her own personal needs.
225.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $20 weekly. "Something no regular amount " $5 weekly average to household.
226.	18-19	Single-	-	Earnings $19.78 weekly. $5 weekly to household. No bonds. Saves $5 wk.
227.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	3	Earnings $31 weekly, contributes all to household. $2.50 weekly bond deduction.
228.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $33 weekly. $10 household contribution. Husband's allotment comes but she has to send most of it back. Mother cares for child.
229.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $50 weekly. Pools with husband. Plans living -Uniontown, Pa.
230.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $50 weekly. Pools with husband. Worker from Pound, Va.
231.	50 & over	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $32 weekly. Pool expenses. Send home for improvements on farm, also son in college. From Woodlawn, Va.
232.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $150 monthly. Pool expenses with mother. Worker from Brotan, Neb.
233.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $45 weekly. Share with mother and sister. Worker from Winston Salem, N. C.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
235.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $33 weekly. Receives husband's allotment. Worker from New Orleans, La.
236.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $57 semi-monthly. $10 weekly to household. Planning college soon - this fall.
237.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Receives husband's allotment. $61.76 earnings semi-monthly. $10 weekly to household.
238.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $61.20 semi-monthly. Contributes all to household.
240.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $59 semi-monthly. Worker from Wilkinsburg, Penna.
241.	30-34	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $100 semi-monthly. Worker from Huntington, W.Va.
242.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $57 semi-monthly. Worker from Asheville, N.C.
243.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $55 semi-monthly. Worker from Wilkinsburg, Pa.
244.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $57 semi-monthly. Pools with sister. Send home irregularly - help younger family thru school. From Connellsville, Pa.
245.	25-29	M.P.S.	0	Earnings $45 semi-monthly. Pools with husband. Two roomers. Worker from Creedmoor, N. Carolina.
246.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $49 semi-monthly. Worker from Dorrington, Connecticut.
247.	18-19	M.P.S.	0	Earnings $61 semi-monthly. Pools with husband. Worker from Charleston, W. Va.
248.	14-17	Single	0	Earnings $120 monthly. $10 week to household. Worker from Weatherly, Pa.
249.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $55 weekly. $10 week to household. Worker from Weatherly, Pa.
250.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $44.96 week. Bonus 10% for night work. Pools with husband. Daughter-in-law cares for worker's child.
251.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $29 weekly. Worker from Grafton, W.Va. Has not decided to return

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS.
252.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $24 week. Worker from Elkins, W. Va. Undecided as to returning.
253.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $44 weekly. Pools with husband. Rents home in Maryland.
254.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $42 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Mother uses part of brother's allotment. $4.37 weekly bond deduction.
255.	20-24	Separated	3	Earnings $40 weekly. $10 to household. Worker from Eastern Shore, Md. If can still get work here will remain. Worker's mother cares for children. Husband does not contribute.
256.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $27.33 week. Pools with husband. Worker from Morehead City, N.C.
257.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $25 week. Shares expenses with husband. $2 week helps in-laws.
258.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $53 semi-monthly. $10 week to household. From Roanoke, Va.
259.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $53 semi-monthly. $10 week to household. Worker from Roanoke, Va.
260.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	6	Earnings $52 week. Pools with husband. Older son looks after children.
261.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	6	Earnings $95 semi-monthly. Share with husband. Worker from Endicott, N.Y. Older daughter cares for children.
262.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $39 weekly. Mother takes all and buys clothes etc. Also the take home earnings would differ from week to week - but this is as good an average as possible.
263.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $44 week. $10 weekly to household. Irregular help to parents. Worker from Glendale, Springs, N.C.
264.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $52 week. $10 week to household.
265.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earns $42.50 wk. Husband's allotment. All to household.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
266.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $24.96 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Worker from Collinsville, Pa.
267.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	4	Guest gave interview. Worker from Pound, Va. She didn't know earnings. Worker rivet preparer-Fairfield Ship yard. Girl takes care of children.
268.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $36 weekly. Pools with husband. Sends to parents irregularly-when they need something. Sent $150 to father for a new set of teeth. Worker from Ewell, Md.
269.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $36 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Worker from Ewell, Md.
271.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	4	Earnings $24.96 week. Pools with husband 1/2 of pool weekly, for household. Has roomer $6 weekly. Girl from outside cares for children.
272.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $20 weekly. Household $10 weekly. No bonds.
273.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $60 weekly. $7 weekly for child in N. Carolina. $53 weekly to household. No bonds.
274.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	3	Earnings $33 weekly. $31.50 weekly to household. $10 monthly to father in Kentucky. 6 day week. No bonds. Worker from Jenkins, Ky. Husband's choice of future residence. Wants to get job in mines - Kingsport, Tenn.
275.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $44 weekly. All to household. Worker from N. Wilksboro, N.C.
276.	35-39	Widow	1	Worker's mother accepts only this small sum, because worker under heavy expense for her son. He attends private school- and tuition and book costs as well as clothing represent a considerable outlay. $25-28 weekly earnings. $5 weekly to household.
277.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $25 - $28 weekly. $10 weekly to household.
278.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	3	Earnings $42 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Spends $30 weekly on groceries. Worker claims it costs that much "to eat decent." From Greensboro, N.C. Friend cares for children.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
279.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $33.60 weekly. $10 weekly to household. 10% bond deduction. Father,a city employee, recently injured at work, is at home. At present, he receives no salary, or accident compensation, since he was dissatisfied with the settlement offered, and prefers "to fight it out" in Court if necessary.
280.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $25-27 weekly. $10 weekly to household. 10% bond deduction wkly. Allotment from husband in Service.
281.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $34 weekly. $15 weekly to household. $3 bond deduction weekly.
282.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $42 weekly. $15 weekly to household. No bonds. Wants to work a little while after the war, so they can accumulate some savings. Allotment from husband.
283.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $29-$31 weekly. $15 weekly to household. 10% bond deduction weekly.
284.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $42 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $42 - 6 day wk. $32 - 5 day week. $5 weekly bond deduction. Husband's allotment.
285.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $28 weekly. $15 weekly to household. 10% bond deduction. Allotment from brother in service.
286.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $45 every 2 weeks. $10 weekly for child with mother in N.C. Worker from Oxford, N.C. Prior to this worked on father's farm in Oxford, N.C.
287.	20-24	Separated	0	Earnings $28.16 weekly,every 2 weeks $10 for child with mother in N.C. $2 weekly to household. Buys own groceries separately. Worker complained of low wages - only 50¢ an hour.
288.	45-49	M.P.W.S.	0	Earnings $23.64 weekly. All to household. Worker from Warrenton,N.C.
289.	25-29	Single	-	$23.64 weekly. $2 weekly to household. $5 every 2 weeks to mother. Buys food separately. Worker from Durham, N.C.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
290.	25-29	M.A.S.	3	Earnings $24.50 weekly. No bonds. Contributes all to household. Receives husband's allotment. Pays neighbor across the street to care for children. Plans to divorce husband.
291.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $20.83 weekly. Contributes all to household. One roomer at $2 weekly. Husband receives $26 monthly pension. Husband contributes his pension money.
292.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $17 weekly. $6 weekly to household. No bonds.
293.	40-44	Widow	0	Earnings $18.39 weekly. No bonds. Will work if health continues. One roomer $1.50 weekly.
294.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $24 weekly. $12 weekly to household. No bonds. Worker's 2 brothers send mother money every wk.
295.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $31.90 every 2 weeks. Contributes all to household. No bonds. Sister receives alimony from husband. Allotment from husband in service. Sister - a non-worker, contributes part of her alimony towards household expenses.
296.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $22.35 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds.
297.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. This includes $2 weekly in tips (average).
298.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $33 - $38 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $33 - 45 hr. week. $38 - 54 hr. week. $3 weekly bond deduction.
299.	18-19	Single	-	$82 monthly,) $40 monthly to household. earnings.) No bonds.
300.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $22 - $25 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $5 weekly bond deductio
301.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $27.37 weekly. $17.37 weekly. $10 weekly to widowed sister in Va. No bonds. Needs support self partially.
302.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $18 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M.S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
303.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $16.91 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds.
304.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $34 weekly. $20 weekly to household. $4 weekly bond deduction. $5 Savings Club deduction wkly. Worker assumes complete responsibility for all household bills, food, rent, utilities, coal, etc. Accepts $10 weekly from sister towards household maintenance. Keeps no exact account - pays bills as they come and buys what is needed - but feels $20 weekly is a fairly accurate average. Husband 1st Petty Officer sends worker allowance monthly, not the government.
305.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $26 weekly, $10 weekly to household. $4.50 weekly bond deduction.
306.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $18 weekly. $10 weekly to mother in Va. No bonds. Needs to support herself partially.
307.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $35 weekly. Information given by daughter and husband. Pools with husband.
308.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $30 weekly. Husband in service contributes. Mother takes care of child.
309.	20-24	Divorced	1	Earnings $40 weekly. $10 to household. Alimony and money for baby. Relative in house cares for child.
310.	30-34	Separated	4	Earnings $35 weekly. Contributes all to household. Worker from Norfolksburg, N.C. All in school except baby who is in nursery school, while mother works. Husband helps family.
311.	25-29	M.P.S.	0	Earnings 460 semi-monthly. Pool with husband. Special contributions to grandmother, who needed several things, not much. Worker from Chicago.
312.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $1440 weekly. Pools with husband, No deductions as yet, this is gross salary. Worker from Galax, Va. Two sons in service contribute.
313.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $31 weekly. Pools with husband. Worker from Dunmore, W.Va.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
314.	45-49	Widow	0	Earnings $24 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Worker from Chester,S.C.
315.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $33 weekly. Pool with husband. Worker from Chester, S.C.
*317.	40-44	Widow	1	Earnings $24 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds. Worker from Baltimore,Md.(54 Hr. wk.)
*316.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $38 weekly. Contributes all to household. $1 weekly bond deduction. 45-Hr. week. 2 roomers total $9 weekly.
318.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $42 weekly. Contributes all to household. $3 - $5 for other children. Worker from Ridgwood,W.Va. No bonds. Neighbor lady upstairs cares for children.
319.	14-17	Single	-	$16.55 weekly earnings. All contributed to household. No bonds. Brother-in-law in service contributes.
320.	14-27	Single	-	Earnings $14 weekly. Contributes all to household. Plans to marry service man but will continue to work.
321.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $18 weekly. Contributes all to household. $1.50 weekly bond deduction. $.50 weekly Christmas Club deduction.
** 323.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $18 weekly. Contributes all to household. $1.50 weekly bond deduction. 50¢ weekly Christmas Club deduction.
** 322.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $26 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds.
324.	25-29	Separated	0	Earnings $45 - $47 weekly. $10 weekly for child in New York City with mother. No bonds. Worker from Worcester, Mass.
325.	30-34	Widow	0	Earnings $44 weekly. $15 weekly for 2 children in Kentucky. Buys clothes for children in addition. $10 weekly bond deduction. Needs to keep job as long as possible."My children are getting big (10 and 7 years) and the bigger they get the more they need, so I've got to keep working. There is

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 — BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M.S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
(Contd.) 325	30-34	Widow	0	more chance to make money up here than down home in Kentucky. Worker from Morehead, Ky.
326.	35-39	Separated	2	Earnings $30 weekly. Contributes all to household. Has one boarder. Worker has mother care for children.
327.	30-34	Separated	2	Earnings $33 weekly. $12 weekly to household. Worker's mother cares for children.
328.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly. $12 weekly to household. No bonds.
329.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $20 weekly. Contributes all to household.
330.	35-39	M.P.N.Sw	3	Father receives old-age pension. He contributes his total monthly pension. Earnings $23 weekly. All contributed to household. 10% bonds.
331.	30-34	Widow	0	Earnings $33.40 weekly. No bonds.
332.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $28 - $29 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds. Husband's contribution only $10 weekly. "He's busy running around with another woman, and that's where his money goes" - wife explained in a matter-of-fact voice.
333.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $35 weekly. Contributes all to household. 6 day week; 5 day wk. $25. No bonds. 5 sons in service. One son contributes regularly.
334.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	3	Earnings $36 weekly. Pools with husband. Worker from Freeland, Md.
335.	18-19	M.A.N.S.	3	Worker receives 60¢ an hour. $10 weekly contribution to household. $1 weekly to Red Cross and Catholic Church. Impossible to guess take home earnings.
336.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $45 weekly. Shares expenses with husband's parents $5 weekly. Worker from Clintwood, Va.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
337.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	3	Earnings $33 weekly. Contributes all to household. Daughter contributes ($20 monthly) part of her allotment. Worker's daughter cares for children. $1 weekly bond deduction.
338.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earnings $28 weekly. Contributes all to household. $2.50 weekly bond deduction. 2 Roomers - each $5.00, totals $10 weekly. Daughter-in-law contributes part of her allotment.
339.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $40 weekly. $10 - $20 about every 6 weeks to mother in Ohio. No bonds. Worker from Portsmouth, Ohio.
340.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. $10 weekly to household.
341.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $38.50 every 2 weeks. $5 to $10 every 2 weeks to household. Deduct $6 every 2 weeks for 3 meals daily furnished worker. No bonds.
342.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. $7 weekly for nephew boarded out. No bond deduction Worker buys own food and groceries. Contributes nothing towards rental.
344.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $27.37 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $20 monthly to Mother in Virginia. No bonds. 2 free meals daily. One roomer.
345.	45-49	Single	-	Earnings $16.90 weekly. $8 weekly toward household. Mother has outside income which she uses to contribute to current household expenses.
346.	25-29	Separated	0	Earnings $27 - $33 weekly. $5 weekly to mother in Illinois. $27 - 5 day Wk. $33 - 6 day week. $6.25 weekly bond deduction. Worker from Duquoin, Ill.
347.	45-49	Single	0	No bonds. Refused information as to earnings as Clerk-Typist - Autoline Oil Company. Worker resides with mother.
348.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $42 weekly. Pools with husband. Worker from Adamsville, Ala. Rents house in Alabama.
349.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $42.80 week. Pools with husband-50% of pool weekly.Worker fro Slatefork, W.Va.,where children are.

Schedule No.	Age	M. S.	No. of children	Comments
350.	18-19	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $19.96 weekly. $10 weekly household earnings. Worker from Albemarle, N.C.
351.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $1.00 hour. Worker from W. Palms, Florida. Receives husband's allotment.
352.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	4	Earnings 90¢ hour. Pools with husband. Daughter in school in Va. Worker from Mt. Airy, N.C. Daughter in school a dependent. Worker likes to work in order to have things she wants for herself.
353.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $19 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Worker from Lonaconing, Md.
354.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $95 month. Splits with mother. Mother gave interview. Worker is a nurse - 84 hr. wk. seems impossible, but that is what the lady said.
355.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings 88¢ an hour. Worker from Lewistown, Pa. Landlady gave interview.
356.	25-29	M.A.S.	2	Earnings 80¢ an hour. Contributes all to household. Worker from Monessen, Pa. Receives husband's allotment. Children go to school.
357.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $240 monthly. Pools with husband. Worker from Beaver, W.Va.
358.	18-19	Single	-	Gross earnings $1.04 hour. Worker from Centerville, Iowa.
359.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $57 semi-monthly. Worker from Tifton, Ga.
360.	20-24	Single	-	Interview given by landlady. Earnings (gross) 78¢ an hour. Worker from W.Va.
361.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings (gross) 75¢ hour.
362.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Gross earnings 78¢ an hour. Contributes all to household. Roomer pays $10 weekly.
363.	20-24	Single	0	Worker from Dayton, Ohio. Landlady gave interview. Didn't know earnings. $5 weekly contribution to others.

Comments on Item No. 18 — Baltimore, Md.

Schedule No.	Age	M. S.	No. of children	Comments
364.	14-17	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $29.81 weekly. $5 weekly to household. $9.75 war bonds weekly. Allotment from husband.
365.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings (gross) 54¢ hour. Mother $10 week. Contributes all to household. The two girls support their mother completely. Do not live together. Sister of the next worker.
366.	18-19	Single	0	Earnings 55¢ hour. Contributes all to household. Supports mother with aid from married sister.
367.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $79 monthly, $15 semi-monthly to household. Husband's allotment.
368.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $45 semi-monthly. Worker from Pennsylvania.
369.	18-19	Single	-	Gross earnings 69¢ an hour. Worker from Pennsylvania.
370.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Gross $1.14 hour. Pools with husband. Worker from Parkersburg, W.Va.
371.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings 82¢ hour. Pools with husband. Mother-in-law given $25 - $30 monthly. Worker from New Orleans, La.
372.	35-39	Single	-	Gross earnings 86¢ hour. $10 week to household.
373.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $18 week. Pools with husband. Worker from Richmond, Va.
374.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Gross earnings 73¢ hour. Split expenses with sister. Worker from Indiana, Pa. Receives husband's allotment.
375.	20-24	Single	-	Gross earnings 73¢ hour. Split expenses with sister.
376.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	$120 month earnings. Pools with husband. Contributes $25 monthly to mother. Worker from Williamstown, W. Va.
377.	20-24	Single	-	Gross earnings $1.14 an hour. $10 weekly, to Mother. Worker from Port Carbon, Pa.
378.	20-24	Single	-	Gross earnings $1.14 hour. Worker from Mystic, Iowa. No household contributions.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M.S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
379.	18-19	M.P.S.	0	$25 gross earnings. Take home $23 weekly. Her husband pays $5 each for the two, laundry, meals etc. His home is Neb., "but he'll never take her there." Likes to pass time away. Saving money for own home.
380.	25-29	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $67 - 2 weeks. Contributes all to household. Allotment $80 -Navy self and child. Sister lives across the street and cares for child.
381.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $63 every 2 weeks. $25 contribution to household - 2 weeks. $50 allotment - husband (Army). Child illegitimate.
382.	25-29	M.A.N.S.(Sep.)	0	Earnings $20 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Boarding 2 children in Va. with relation and friends. No other income, no alimony. Separated from husband.
383.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $150 monthly. Half to household. Husband's salary $162.00 a month. Teacher - Douglas High School. Teaches night school. (4 nights $45 a mo.)
384.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $50 - 2 weeks. $15 - 2 weeks to household. Worker from Wilmington, N.C. Actually from $10 -$20 weekly to household ea. pay day.
385.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $39 weekly. $10 - $15 wkly. regular to others, outside household. Worker from Parkersburg, W.Va. Only one sister not wage earner, and father working, back in W.Va. One sister in WAACS. 7 sisters.
386.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings 95¢ hour. Pools with husband. Worker from Littlestown, Pa.
387.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $1620 yearly. $10 weekly to household. Husband's allotment. Worker from Denton, Md.
388.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings 55¢ hour. $10 weekly to household. Worker from Denton, Md.
389.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings 80¢ an hour. Worker from Webster, Ia. Receives husband's allotment. $10 weekly for board and room.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
390.	18-19	M.A.S.	1	Earnings 80¢ an hour. $10 weekly to household. Worker from Barnes, Va. Receives husband's allotment. Sister has 3 children. Worker has one, total 4.
391.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $75 semi-monthly. Income from private investments.
392.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $40 weekly. No household contributions. Really lives off father in traditional manner.
393.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	3	Earns 75¢ hour. Pools with husband. Sends home to father money occasionally Worker from Hillsville, Va. Son old enough to take care of kids. Rent farm at home.
394.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $33 weekly. Shares expenses with sister. Send $5 weekly to parents.. Worker from Colburn, Va. Worker at Eastern Standard Sheet Corp. Agent states - "When I asked No. 23 (relationship of worker of service persons contributing regularly) the girls said "Well no, but a lot of men around the plant do." I didn't think I'd ask any more.
395.	20-24	Single	-	$48 weekly earnings. Share with sisters. Sends money home sometimes. Worker from Va. Agent's comment. When I asked No. 23 the girls said "Well no, but a lot of men around the plant do." I didn't think I'd ask any more.
396.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings 70¢ hour. $10 weekly to household. Worker from Webster, Ia.
397.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $40 semi-monthly, plus lunches. Lives off parents.
398.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. $10 - $15 sends home occasionally. Worker from Parkersburg, W. Va. Mother and sister wage earners.
399.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings every 2 weeks - $47.45. Half of earnings to household. Worker has a married brother in service.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS.
400.	20-24	Separated	1	Earnings $66.50 every 2 weeks. $56.50 every 2 weeks to household. $10 every 2 weeks to mother in Va. $7.50 bond deduction every 2 weeks. Ex-husband sends about $10 monthly for worker's child. These payments are irregular - they never exceed $10, and are sometimes less. Sister who lives on next street cares for child every night.
401.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $16 weekly. $6 weekly to household. No bonds. One meal daily furnished free at place of employment.
402.	18-19	Single	-	$21 weekly earnings. $6 weekly to household.
403.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. $15 weekly to household.
404.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $30.70 semi-monthly. All to household.
405.	20-24	Separated	2	Earnings $22 weekly. No bonds. Grandfather receives old age pension $40 monthly. Brother in Merchant Marine sends worker $50 monthly. Worker's grandfather contributes part of his montnly pension. Worker's uncle gives her $5 - $10 weekly, he is in household.
406.	50 & over	Widow	1	$19.08 weekly to household - all of earnings. No bonds.(Adopted child).
407.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $15 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds.
408.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	1	Earnings $29.75 weekly. $2 weekly to household. No bonds. This is her regular contribution to rent. Buys groderies and supplies for her-self and baby separately. Cooks own meals separately. From Cambridge, Md.
409.	35-39	Separated	0	Earnings $28.75.$2 weekly to household. No bonds. This is merely contribution toward rent. Worker buys own food and groceries. Prepares own meals.
410.	25-29	Separated	2	Earnings $47-$48 weekly. $2 weekly to household. $3.50 weekly bond deduction. $54 clear salary for 7-day week. Merely pays for room.Buys own food separately and prepares meals. Average $10 weekly.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
411.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	1	Earnings $33 weekly. Contributes all to household. $3 weekly bonds. Child's father gives worker about $20 - $25 monthly.
412.	40-44	Divorced	0	Earnings $19 weekly. No bonds. Contributes all to household.
413.	40-44	Widow	4	Earnings $31.27 weekly. $1 bond deduction weekly. None to household. Daughter contributes part of her allotment from husband in service.
414.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings 72¢ an hour. Split expenses of household with sister. Piece work and night bonus - average 85¢ - 90¢ hour, gross earnings plus extra. Sister receives allotment from husband.
415.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earnings 86¢ an hour. Split expenses with sister. Radio preachers ask for money and this lady sends it - about $3 or $4 a week. From Jonesville, Va. Allotment from husband.
416.	20-24	Single	-	Earns 76¢ an hour. Splits household expenses with sister. Worker from Clarksburg, W.Va.
417.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings 75¢ an hour. Splits household expenses with sister. Dwelt in Clarksburg, W. Va. previously.
418.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $2300 year. Split household expenses with sister and friend. Worker from Mayfield, Ky. Husband's allotment.
419.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings 85¢ an hour. Split household expenses with sister and friend. Worker from Oneida, Tenn.
420.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $11.50 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Neighbor cares for children.
421.	35-39	M.A.N.S.	5	$32 every 2 weeks. All to household. Father of one child contributes $5 weekly, but not too regularly.
422.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $25 every 2 weeks. Contributes all to household. Son in service contributes.
423.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $29 weekly. $10 to household weekly. $10 monthly to mother in West Baltimore. $3 weekly bond deduction. Husband's allotment. Will work after war

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
424.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	4	Earnings $27 every 2 weeks. Contributes all to household. Worker rents a room in an apartment. They all (6) sleep in 1 room and have cooking privileges in kitchen.
425.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $33 - $36 weekly. $6.25 weekly bond deduction. Worker from Washington, Pa.
426.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $55 semi-monthly. All to household. Mother receives pension (Veteran) for dead husband's war Services (Spanish American). Mother contributes part of pension.
427.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $18 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Brother's allotment. Mother contributes part of allotment money.
428.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. $10 weekly to household. 10% bond deduction. Brother's allotment, Mother saves some for him. Uses some for current living expenses.
429.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $29 weekly. $12 weekly to household. 10% bond deduction. Brother's allotment. Mother contributes part of allotment money.
430.	40-44	Separated	0	Earnings $63.20 semi-mpnthly. $4 weekly to household. $18 to father and brothers in N. C. semi-monthly. Buys own groceries. 10% bond deduction. Cousin-in-law contributes part of allotment.
431.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earnings $38 semi-monthly. Contributes all to household. 10% bond deduction. Brother only rooms - does not take meals - pays $3 weekly.
432.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $23 weekly. $5 weekly to mother for child in S. C. Worker uses her money to clothe herself and child in South Carolina.
433.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $37.40 weekly. $11.25 weekly bond deduction. None to household.
434.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. $2.25 weekly bonds. Mother uses pension. Takes meals out.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
435.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $25-$30 weekly. $3 weekly bond deduction. Refused contribution to household information - " I consider that much too personal and unnecessary."Brother about to be drafted.
436.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earnings $23 every week. No bonds.
437.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $10.38 weekly. All to household. $10 monthly to mother in Va. No bonds.
438.	14-17	Single	-	$19.10 weekly earnings. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Sister contribute part of allotment of brother-in-law, in service.
439.	35-39	Widow	0	Earnings $46 - $48 weekly(av)$10 Bonds/Wk. $20 weekly to household. $5 weekly to mother in Tennessee. Worker has paid medical bills for daughter's operation and illness amounting to $200. (miscarriage and complications). Rents rooms - $10 weekly. Both daughters receive allotments. Daughters contribute part of their allotments.
440.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $14 weekly. Contributes all to household. $5 - $10 every 2 wks. to mother in S. Carolina.
441.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $20 - $25 weekly. Contributes all to household. $3 weekly bond deduction.
442.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $38 weekly. All to household. 75¢ weekly bond deduction. Worker's mother cares for child.
443.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $36 weekly average. $10 weekly to household. 10% bond deduction. One boarder $10 weekly. Saves part of husband's allotment.
444.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	4	Earnings $14.97 weekly. Contributes all to household. $1.50 weekly bond deduction. Works 5-day week.
445.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $96 monthly. Pools with husband. Worker from Eckles, W.Va. Mother-in-law cares for children.
446.	20-24	Single	0	Earnings $88 semi-monthly. Worker from Cumberland, Md.Planning marriage.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
447.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Given by son who was barely intelligible. Some kind of mental deficient yet working. He was a big hulking person - about 20. No report on earnings, as to amount. Pools with son and husband. "Ma wouldn't like me to tell you - she won't even tell me."
448.	35-39	Separated	0	Earnings $45 weekly. All to household. Father of daughter's children sends $6 weekly.
449.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $26 weekly. $5 weekly to household. 10% weekly bond deduction. Brother-in-law in service, sister contributes part of her allotment.
450.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $53.95 semi-monthly. $20 semi-monthly to household.2 boarders. Aunt's source of income unknown.
452.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $28 weekly. $12 weekly to household.
453.	35-39	Widow	0	Earnings $35 weekly. Contributes all to household. $6.25 bond deduction. Son-in-law sends allotment.
456.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $30 weekly. Contributes all to household. $3 weekly bond deduction.
457.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $30 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Receives husband's allotment.
458.	40-44	Separated	0	Receives 2 free meals daily. Earns $25 every 2 weeks. $25 bond every 2 weeks.
459.	30-34	M.A.S.	2	Earnings $48 every 2 weeks. Contributes all to household. Tries to save some of husband's allotment.
460.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $27.50 weekly. $7 -$8 weekly to household. Buys groceries separately. Rents room at $5 weekly.
461.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $43.50 weekly. Pools with husband. Worker's husband here temporarily, really travels on job. This will be his home however, Staten Is.NY. Won't take child in school-says authorities said schools too crowded-however, this doesn't seem to be true.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 Baltimore, Md.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
463.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $1.07 hour (gross). Allotment from husband. Rents apt.alone
464.	45-49	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. Contributes all to household.
465.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $10 weekly. Contributes all to household.
466.	25-29	Separated	4	Earnings $32 - $34 weekly average. Contributes all to household. $1.50 weekly bond deduction. Cousin's husband in service. Cousin contributes part of her allotment. Worker's mother cares for children.
467.	20-24	Single	-	Gross earnings 63¢ an hour. $7 weekly to household. Worker from Grary, Pa.
468.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Gross $1.00 hour earnings. Pools with husband. From Morgantown, W.Va.
469.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Gross $1620 yearly. Pools with husband. Worker from Washington, D.C.
471.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Gross earnings $1.02 hour. Pools with husband. Little sister has infantile - helps now and then. Saving for home. Worker from Ruby, S. Carolina.
472.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Supported three younger brothers until married - now just helps mother. Pools with husband. $3 - $4 week to mother. Earnings March to August - $1070. Hope to buy home. Most of earnings in bank.
473.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Gross earnings $1620 yearly. Overtime pay is $1.10 hr. and she does work overtime occasionally. Receives husband's allotment.
474.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings 65¢ hour. Worker from Clarksburg, W.Va.
475.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Gross $2000 year. Pools with husband. Worker from Phoenix, Arizona.
476.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $35 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Worker from Detroit, Mich.
477.	35-39	Widow	5	Earnings $30 week. Went to Defense School - 8 hours a night. Contributes all to household. Only Social Security deduction. Oldest daughter cares for smaller children.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
478.	30-34	Single	0	$9 week plus board and room. No deductions are made. Worker from Louisville, Ky.
480.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $28.50 weekly. Worker from Parkersburg, W. Va.
481.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Gross earnings 80¢ an hour. Has child in W. Va. sends her presents occasionally - child lives with ex-mother-in-law. Receives husband's allotment. Worker from Pittsburgh, Pa.
482.	20-24	Single	-	Gross earnings 75¢ hour. Worker from Uniontown, Pa. Contributions of just regular presents like birthdays, etc.
483.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings 95¢ an hour - gross. Contributions of gifts to others, Worker from Uniontown, Pa.
484.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $37 week. Contributes all to household. Worker from Avis, Pa.
485.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Worker from Avis, Pa.
486.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings 85¢ hourly also time and a half, gross earnings. Worker from Cowen, W. Va.
487.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings 80¢ hourly. Money to mother. Will also continue school.
488.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings 75¢ hourly. $10 weekly to household. Worker from Cowen, W. Va.
489.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $48 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Sends to two children (outside of household). Husband in regular army - transferable.
490.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $6 day. Pools with husband. Worker from Cresson, Pa.
491.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $35 weekly. Pools income with husband. Worker from Gettysburg, Pa. Rent farm at home.
492.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $41 weekly. Son's allotment comes to her but is put into account for him. $5 weekly sends home to children. Mrs. Mabe pays $10 weekly and so does her husband, yet they are a household because their rooms connect. From Laurel Springs, N.C.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
493.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Gross earnings 40¢ hour. $10 week to household. Receives husband's allotment.
494.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $1500 year. Pools with husband.
495.	20-24	Single	- -	Earnings $36.42 week. Worker from Beaver, Ky. No contributions to others.
496.	20-24	Single	-	Landlady gave interview. Worker from McDowel, Ky. Earnings $26.97 week. 10% bonds, 20% tax.
497.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $25 - $30 weekly. Pooled with husband - 90% of pool. Worker from Morgantown, W. Va.
498.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Worker from Lexington, Ky. Neighbor gave interview. Didn't know earnings.
499.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $62 week. Splits expenses with husband - $30 week. Worker from Sheefallo, Pa. Husband gave interview.
500.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $42 - $30 weekly. Contributes all to household. $12.50 weekly bond deduction. $42 weekly - 54 hr. wk. $30 weekly - 45 hr. week.
501.	25-29	Divorced	1	Earnings $30.18 weekly. $15 weekly to household. $1 weekly bond deduction. Worker also received $9.44 bonus for wk. 9/24/44. This is a merit bonus for exceeding her quota on production. She does not receive this every week. Worker receives small amount (would not state exact amount) from ex-husband for child. Worker's mother cares for child.
502.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $34 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Receives husband's allotment. Worker's father not regularly employed. Does "odd jobs" carpentering etc. Is working at present.
503.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $61.45 semi-monthly. Worker normally invests her complete check in U. S. Government Bonds - unless there is an emergency - illness or some unexpected expenditure (house repairs etc.) No household contributions.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
504.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly. $5 weekly to household. No bonds.
505.	20-24	Single	-	$23 - $26 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Depending on shift. If works night shift clears $26 - if day shift - $23. No bonds.
506.	25-29	Separated	1	Earnings $24.05 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Former husband sends $10 weekly for child. Father, who lives in the apartment below, and owns the house, subsidizes household income. Gives non-working daughter (worker's sister) money necessary for herself and children's clothes etc. - and helps them out " whenever they need money upstairs for groceries, etc."
507.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $25 weekly. All to household. 10% bond deduction. Daughter and son-in-law make no contribution - buy their own groceries and food supplies separately. Daughter "keeps house" and this is contribution enough according to worker's viewpoint.
508.	30-34	Separated	1	Earnings $21.18 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds. Worker's mother cares for child.
509.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $23 weekly. $10 to household. Husband's allotment.
511.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $35 semi-monthly. $20 semi-monthly to household. Worker left 5 & 10 Store employ because "too many negroes" both as co-workers and customers. 10% bond deduction.
512.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings weekly $21. $10 weekly to household.
513.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $25 & $40 week. $10 to household. $6.25 bonds, accident insurance, taxes etc. ded. $25 - $45 hr.wk. $40 - 54 hour week. Worker from Ky. A third girl shares household expenses.
514.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $25 - $40 week. $10 to household. Was married recently. Allotment has not started yet.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
515.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $40 week. Worker from Lynchburg, Va. 2 friends share HOLC apartment. Had to leave as her "ride" (to work) interrupted interview.
516.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $21 week. $15 week to household. Allotment from husband. Sister cares for child.
517.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $62.55 semi-monthly. Mother taken care of by "kids" since 1921, there were seven children, oldest one was 12. "I raised my kids right!" Mother gave interview. Worker contributes all to household.
518.	20-24	Single	-	$11 weekly to household. Presser in tailor shop. Sister gave interview. No report on earnings.
519.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	$8 weekly earnings. All goes into bonds. Children in school while worker is employed.
520.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $48 semi-monthly. Contributes all to household. Son-in-law in service. Daughter, expects baby next month, contributes part of her allotment.
521.	30-34	Widow	0	Earnings $16.50 weekly. $4 weekly to household. No bonds. Worker from Jacksonville, Florida. 3 meals free. Allotment from son. Cafeteria employee.
522.	50 & over	Widow.	0	Earnings $20.29 weekly. No bond deduction but worker buys $2 weekly in stamps by herself. "Place (of employment) is near home and while I don't make a barrel of money - every little bit helps."
523.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $33 weekly. All to household. $2.50 weekly bond deduction. Husband restricted in his work due to acute arthritis and heart condition. At present he is a bartender but he cannot count on continued employment because of health - diabetis.
524.	18-19	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $29 weekly. $14 weekly to household, Husband's allotment. Saves allotment. Cousin after-school worker - in order to earn personal spending money. Worker's aunt cares for child.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
525.	30-34	Widow	1	$22.50 monthly from American Aviation Company, workingman's compensation for husband's death. Will continue until baby is 18 years old. Earnings $69 semi-monthly, $32 semi-monthly to household. $2.50 war bond deduction semi-monthly.
526.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $20 weekly. Contributes all to household. 50¢ weekly bond deduction. Child goes to home of worker's mother, while she is employed.
527.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $32 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $4 weekly bond deduction. Father has temporary job as clerk in Food Fair (Super Market). Had been foreman in Boiler Room on construction job. Leg was smashed in recent automobile accident and he may never be able to resume former work. Present job, pays very poorly, and he dislikes it. May quit at any time.
528.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $40 weekly. $20 weekly to household.
529.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $19 - $20 weekly. $14 - $15 weekly to household. $5 weekly to mother in Baltimore. Grandmother cares for children, while mother is employed.
530.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $64 monthly. $6 monthly to household. Buys groceries separately. Mother-in-law cares for baby. Saves part of husband's allotment.
531.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $28.40 semi-monthly, John Hopkins Hospital. $25 to mother in Cambridge, Md. Buys own groceries. Worker is saving for future educational expenses. Saves approximately $10 semi-monthly.
532.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $48 weekly. $45 - weekly. $3 weekly to father. Wants to work and eventually accumulate sufficient money to buy a home - and have something to leave son. $5 weekly bond deduction. 48.00 - 6 day wk. $35.00 wkly. take home earnings for 5-day week.
533.	20-24	M. A. S.	0	Earnings $23.50 weekly. $7 weekly to household, $2 weekly to mother in Baltimore. No bonds. Earnings include $4 weekly average in commissions. Husband's allotment.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
534.	18-19	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $26.33 weekly. All to household. $3.75 weekly bond deduction.
535.	30-34	M.A.S.	3	Earnings $30 weekly. All to household. Will only work if present type of work available. Receives husband's allotment
536.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	5	Earnings $28.50 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds. Husband with children at night, while mother works.
537.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $14.74 weekly. $5 weekly to household.
538.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $18.50, all to household, wkly. $1 wkly. bond deduction. Father occasionally sends small money payment to mother ($10) - about every 3 weeks or so.
539.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $54 semi-monthly. $43 semi-monthly.
540.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $37 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Father not well. At present doing odd-jobs. Is not regularly employed. Neighbor next door cares for child.
541.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	4	Earnings $58 semi-monthly. Contributes all to household. Worker's sister cares for children. No bonds. Sister returning to S. Carolina around Christmas time. Worker is trying to persuade her to remain with her. If sister insists on leaving, then worker will be forced to cease work -either permanently or until she can arrange for children's supervision - since sister supervises them at present.
542.	25-29	M.A.N.S.	1	Earnings $18.75 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Worker's husband sends her weekly check. Worker's mother cares for child.
543.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $18.50 weekly. All to household.(Past time saleslady.) No bonds.
544.	30-34	Divorced	0	Earnings $22 weekly. $5 weekly for son with worker's mother. No bonds. Buys clothes for son in addition. Worker's ex-husband sends $15 weekly for son.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
545.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Worker from New Salem, Pa.
546.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $35- $40 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Worker from New Salem, Pa.
547.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $16.25 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds.
548.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $70 monthly. No household contributions. Aunt has income from datate which she uses for household upkeep and food purchases.
549.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $125.43 monthly. $30 monthly to household. This includes $16 cost of living bonus, paid monthly for 10 months - only for the duration. Actual base salary, minus deductions is $109.43, monthly.
550.	45-49	Widow	0	Earnings $24 weekly. All to household. $12.50 weekly bond deduction for son's future college education. In addition worker saved every cent possible. Neglected to buy clothes or spend money for amusement or recreation. Son, a brilliant boy, of 17 died 3 weeks ago - polio, contracted when counselor at summer camp. Ill - 3 days.
551.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $25 weekly. Worker from Wilsondale, W.Va. $80 allotment from husband in Marine Air Corps.
552.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $30.71 weekly. $50 allotment from husband in Air Corps monthly.
553.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $20 weekly. All to household. No allotment from son in service. Worker from Huntington, W.Va.
554.	50 & over	Single	-	Earnings $22.50 weekly. All to household.
555.	35-39	Single	-	Gross $27.00 weekly. Take home $23.00 weekly. All to household.
556.	25-29	Single	-	70¢ an hour rate. $25 weekly. All to household. Loses time on account of health. $5 week room rental.
557.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $38 weekly. $8 weekly to parents in W. Va. each pay day, worker from Johnstown, Pa.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
558.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $24 weekly. $10 to household, weekly.
559.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $31 weekly. All to household. Worker's mother-in-law cares for children. 50¢ weekly bond deduction.
560.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $48 - $49 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $6.25 wkly. bond deduction. 2 boarders at $10 each. Totals $20 weekly. Sister contributes part of allotment.
561.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $40 weekly. None to household. 10% bond deduction. Worker trying to save as much as possible for the future.
562.	45-49	Separated	0	Earnings $38 weekly. $6.50 weekly to household. $3 weekly bond deduction. Worker from Waynesburg, Pa. Son-in-law sends allotment.
563.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. $6.50 weekly to household. No bonds. Worker from Waynesburg, Pa.
564.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $28 weekly. $6.50 weekly to household. Husband plans to open re-tire (repair) shop. No bonds. Worker from Waynesburg, Pa. Husband's allotment saved.
565.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $22 weekly. All to household. No.bonds. Worker from Huntington, Pa. Worker paying for furniture.
566.	30-34	M. A. S.	1	Earnings $68 semi-monthly. All to household. $18.75 bond deduction semi-monthly. Worker from Hampden, Va. Husband's allotment.
567.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $34 weekly average. $24 weekly $10 week for child with mother-in-lenn. Worker very vague about exact amount. Completely clothes the child and sends mother money as needed and all extras. While there is no regular contribution, worker felt if money and purchases were divided over a period of time, it would average $10 weekly.
568.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $44 weekly. All to household. Combined earnings of worker and husband have been used to buy furniture and household equipment, in addition to paying for current living expenses.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
570.	35-39	M.P.S.D.	0	Earnings $42 2 wk. period. All to household. $18.75 every pay day deducted for bonds. Worker from Gainesville, Fla. Husband has had Service discharge.
*569.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Worker from Princeton, W. Va.
572.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $37 weekly. $30 monthly to household. Sends $5 week to mother. Worker from Fayetteville, W.Va.
573.	25-29	Divorced	0	Earnings $30 weekly. $30 month to household. $20 month to parents. $2.50 per wk. deducted for bonds. Bought $50 war bond in last war loan drive. Former husband sends allotment. Has 7 year old son, who stays with his grandmother in W.Va., since he is well cared for there. Worker says she would like to have him with her, but has no one to care for him.
574.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $55 - $60 semi-monthly. Irregular contribution, pays sometimes for telephone bill, groceries, etc. Worker from Dundalk, Md. Has given money to various relatives in need of funds - frequently - no record kept.
575.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $2880 weekly. $18 weekly to household. Sometimes sends money to brother in service. $6.25 per wk. deducted for War Bonds, Husband buys $25 bond every week. Child in Govt. operated nursery school. Receives rent from rooms and apartments.
576.	30-34	Separated	0	Earnings $28.87 week. $10 week to household. $2 week deducted for War Bonds. Worker from Beckley, W. Va.
577.	25-29	Separated	0	Earnings $32 - $38 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $5 weekly for bonds. Always $50 bond in War Loan drives. Worker from Beckley, W.Va.
578.	20-24	Separated	0	Earnings $40 - $50 week. Do not always work Saturdays. $5 week deducted for bonds. Buys $50 bond in each war loan drive. Sends money to mother - amount varies. Worker from Bescco, W.Va.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
579.	20-24	Single	-	$40.56 gross. $29 weekly take home earnings. Worker from Adrian, Mich.
580.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	$60 gross earnings. $32 - 2 weeks take home earnings. Contributes all to household.1 hr. overtime, each day, time and half 9 hr. schedule - 5 hrs. Saturday.Too long hrs.run down condition of health.
581.	35-39	Separated	0	$80 gross. $69 take home earnings every 2 weeks. Contributes toward support mother and father in Towson, Md. Father is too ill to work -Mother does day work. $9 - bonds - every 2 weeks.Son 21 yrs. old has been in Army over a year - but not yet received allotment. Sends war bonds to grandparents occasionally.
582.	20-24	Widow	1	$20 - $22 weekly earnings. $5 - $6 weekly to household. No bonds.$10.86 Social Security for baby - monthly. Worker's mother cares for child.
583.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $27.50 every 2 weeks. $5 every 2 weeks to household. $8 every 2 weeks to mother in Va. 2 free meals daily. Worker from Drakesbranche, Va.
584.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $28 every 2 weeks. $2.50 weekly. $10 monthly to mother in N.C. No bonds. No meals at home. 3 meals daily free. Room rented to one couple. Worker from Chester,N.C.
585.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $23.75 weekly. $21.25 weekly to household. $10 monthly to mother in S. C. Worker's sister-in-law cares for children.
586.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $61 every 2 wks. $21 every 2 weeks to household. $30 every 2 weeks for child in S. C. $10 every 2 weeks to grandmother in S. C.Worker from Greensboro, N. C.
587.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $30 every week. $8 weekly to household. $10 - $15 weekly to mother in S. Carolina. No bonds. Worker from White Oaks, S. C.
588.	20-24	M. A. S.	1	Earnings $35 weekly. $15 weekly to household. 10% bond deduction. Receives husband's allotment.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
589.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $29.33 every 2 weeks. All to household. Worker and husband are paying off the house they occupy - which they have purchased. Will continue working if health is good. Couple rents room - additional income.
590.	20-24	M.A.S.	3	Earnings $33 weekly. $15 weekly to household. 10% bond deduction. Aunt contributes part of her allotment. Husband's allotment.
591.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $36 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $5 monthly to grandmother in Baltimore. $3.75 wkly. bond deduction.
592.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $50 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $10 bond deduction weekly. $50 weekly - 54 hr. week. Worker saves between $25 - $30 weekly besides bonds. Saves husband's allotment.
593.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $5 weekly bond deduction. Worker from Danville, Va.
594.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $25 - $28 weekly. $4.25 weekly bond deduction. "Staying at home - emotionally and tempermentally does not suit me - because I don't have any children." Husband's allotment
595.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $86 semi-monthly. $15 - $18 weekly. $20 semi-monthly for child in Iowa. Husband's allotment. Sister uses her allotment for living expenses.
596.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $22.50 weekly. Contributes all to household. Saturday's - (8 hrs. is rated at time and a half which adds about $5 a week for $1.25 for bonds each week (deducted). Brother in service (Marines) sends home allotment. Uncle boards and rooms with family.
597.	35-39	M.P.S.	2	Earnings $16.75 weekly. All to household. All children go to school.
598.	25-29	Divorced	2	Earnings $38 weekly. $38 weekly to household. $2.00 on bond each week deducted. Mother cares for children. Ex-husband pays $5 for childrens keep - irregularly. No alimony. Brother overseas - $37 allotment monthly.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
599.	20-24	Single	-	Average $30 weekly earnings. Contributes all to household. Alternate weeks - 6 days and 5 days and get time and half for 8 hrs. on Saturdays that she works. So far no allotment from brother in Navy.
600.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $22 weekly. $11 weekly to household. $10 each week sent to W.Va. for niece and nephew. Education for niece and nephew. $18.75 deducted for war bonds. Worker from Rhodell,W.Va
601.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $20 weekly, and less. All to household. 1 war bond deduction per week. 1 boarder $5 weekly.
602.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $25 weekly. $25 weekly to household. $2 per week Bonds. Son-in-law in Army. Allotment $110 each month. 2 grandchildren under 2 years. Husband is ill with arthritis since 1939 and cannot work outside.
603.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $18.11 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $1 weekly bond deduction.
604.	50 & over	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. Worker suffers from arthritis. Needs to work and will continue as long as health permits. 50¢ bond deduction weekly.
605.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $32 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Prefers present type of work. Husband only employed 2 days weekly at A. & P. Is not well - unable to work every day, but expects to be able in a few months.
606.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $17.42 weekly. $5 - $10 weekly to mother in Georgia. None to household. No bonds.
607.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $15 weekly. Contributes all to household. Prefers present work (Shirt folder - Laundry) to private domestic, because "there's no Sundays to it." No bonds. Son-in-law's allotment.
608.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	0	$24 weekly. $5 weekly to household. $10 weekly for child and worker's meals at mother's. $6.25 weekly bond deduction. Husband confined to T.B. Sanitarium since May 1943 (discovered by draft board.)

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
609.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $54 weekly.($46 average) $5 weekly. $10 weekly for children at mother-in-law's. $7 weekly for meals with mother. No bonds. $54 - 6 day week. $38 - 5 day week. Husband's allotment.
610.	35-39.	M.P.N.S.	3	$28 weekly to household. All to household. Worker must work - Husband does not earn enough. No bonds.
611.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $28 weekly. $7 weekly to household. $5 weekly to mother in Maryland. 10% bond deduction weekly.
612.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2	$32 weekly earnings. All to household. No bonds. In addition to household expenses worker and husband pay $25 monthly for worker's father-in-law in convalescent home. Sister-in-law cares for children.
613.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $62 semi-monthly. $10 weekly to household.
614.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $1.25 weekly bond deduction.
615.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	$25 - $30 weekly. All to household. Worker's eyes are beginning to weaken after a life-time of hand sewing. $2 weekly bond deduction.
616.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $42 every 2 weeks. $8 weekly to household. No bonds. Husband's allotment.
617.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earnings $17.26 weekly. No bonds.
618.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $20 weekly. All to household. $3 weekly bond deduction.
619.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $16 weekly. All to household. No bonds.
620.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $23 weekly. $5 weekly to household. No bonds.
621.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $42 every 2 weeks. All to household. Plans to attend business school at night in order to learn shorthand.
622.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $16 - $17 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Worker and husband combine earnings, use surplus for payments on house for son.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
623.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Mother receives social security pension monthly $28.50. Mother uses social security payments for household expenses.
624.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $18.83 weekly. All to household. $5 weekly bond deduction.
625.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $35 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Husband's allotment. Worker has mother take care of child.
626.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $25 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $5 weekly bond deduction. Husband's allotment. Mother receives pension for husband $30 monthly, Spanish American War Veteran. Saves husband's allotment. Brother-in-law sends allotment.
627.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $25 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $3.75 weekly bond deduction. Uses allotment to pay for car - furniture payments and saves for future home.
628.	50 & over	Single	-	$15 weekly earnings. $8 weekly household. No bonds. One brother a retired druggist, contributes to household upkeep.
629.	45-49	Divorced	0	Earnings $30 weekly. All to household. 2 operations within 8 months of this past year. (March and November.) No alimony from husband.
630.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $17.70 weekly. All to household. 1 roomer $5 weekly.
631.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $20 -$25 weekly. $9 weekly to household. $5.50 a week for bonds. No allotment from 3 brothers in service
632.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $32 weekly. Contributes $10 h.h. weekly. $10 weekly to parents, who are too old to work. Worker from Maryville, Tenn.
633.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $7 a week gross. Tips average $25 - $30 a week, at restaurant.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
634.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Gross earnings $80 - 2 weeks. $59 take home earnings - 2 weeks. $15 every 2 weeks to sister(living elsewhere with her mother) who is a widow, and has 3 children.
635.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $43.00 (take home) 2 weeks. Gross $47 - $52 - $62. Contributes all to household. Bond, insurance, tax. Often has overtime pay and is held at the office, (Expediter's) Bethlehem Steel, even after 10 hour day. Works ½ day only on Saturday. Father in Sanitorium - free care - 1 year. Contributes his clothing, shaves, personal needs. Worker from Shamokin, Pa. Brother -21 years old in the army, no allotment sent home.
636.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $40 every 2 weeks. All to household. Once a month - an extra hour (1 day) $1.25 overtime.
637.	20-24	Single	-	$51 plus gross earnings - $33 to $35 wkly. take home earnings. Household $20 weekly. $16 - $18 deducted.
638.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $34 semi-monthly, No household contributions. Buys $50 bond every 3 months. Husband earns $25 month as interne. Husband's father sends allowance. Rental from friend living in their apartment. Friend living in apt. cares for child, when mother works.
639.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $48.10 weekly. $40 week to household. Is using her money for increased family income. Will work only as long as there is a job. Contributes to mother - general clothes, if needs doctor, etc. Worker from Beckley, W.Va. Does not have to work, if work lasts, otherwise will return to former home.
640.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $42.00 weekly. $43.75 monthly to household. $23.75 for rent; $20 food approximate average. Husband in Army - allotment. Worker from Washington, D.C.
641.	25-29	Single	-	Interviewed sister. Regular monthly contributions to household $43.75. Worker from Roanoke, Va.
642.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $44 week. Sent $100 to mother. Worker from Oswald, W. Va.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
643.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $18 weekly. Contributes all to household. Contributes clothes for sister occasionally. Worker from Cape May, N.J.
644.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $32 weekly. $10 weekly. Receives husband's allotment.
645.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $12 weekly. Occasional help to mother. Has been ill and unable to recently. Mother and 2 brothers are in mining town in Kentucky. Sick a lot; Not full pay, but minimum is all she has been getting.
646.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	$23 weekly (night shift.) All to household. Husband not well. Worker feels she cannot count on his support. In fact, he may be her dependent. $3 bond deduction - $21.63 weekly home earnings for day work.
647.	30-34	M.A.S,	0	Earnings $38.50 weekly. $15 weekly for children with mother. 20% bond deduction weekly.
648.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $34 weekly. $10 weekly to household. 10% bond deduction. Step-father ill from injuries in World War I sells vegetables as a huckster 2 days weekly.
649.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $24.50 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds. Husband ill from injuries incurred in last World War, sells vegetables as huckster 2 days weekly.
650.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $24 (45 hr.) weekly. $28 (54 hr.) weekly. $8 weekly to household. No bonds. Receives husband's allotment. 2 sisters live together on next block. Eat meals in worker's home. Pay $7 and $10 each weekly. Totals $17 weekly. Mother of child lives around the corner. Is employed and comes over for meals. Pays worker's mother $10 weekly for child care and meals. Child is niece.
651.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $31 weekly. Contributes all to household.
652.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $33 weekly. $31 weekly to household. $2 weekly contribution to others. This rate for 6 day, time and half overtime to be added - 3 mos. of summer.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
653.	14-17	Single	-	Mother gave interview. Earnings $15 week. $15 weekly to household.
654.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	6	Earnings $63 weekly. Contributes all to household. Worker from Cattlebburg, Ky.
655.	25-29	Single	0	Earnings $21 week. $3 weekly bond deduction. Contributes earnings to household.
656.	25-29	Single	-	Step-father gave interview. Earnings $25 week. Contributes all to household. He didn't know her bond deduction or how much tax, guess about the same.
657.	18-19	Single	-	Sister gave interview. Earnings $54 weekly. Contributes all to household. Contributes $25 week to mother and sisters. Worker from Clarksburg, W.Va.
658.	25-29	Single	-	Mother gave interview. $61.20 earnings semi-monthly. $10 weekly, household.
659.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $24.85 weekly. All to household. Child can stay home with sister, of worker.
660.	35-39	M.P.S.	0	Earnings $10 weekly. $15 monthly to others. $10 weekly to household. (Part-time job). Step-son does not send home any money. Brother-in-law boards and rooms $10 a week.
661.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $24 weekly. Contributes all to household. Mother and sister need support.
662.	30-34	Single	-	Mother gave the interview. Earnings $9 week. $7 weekly to household. Had rheumatic fever - now she is slightly crippled. Fur - seasonal work.
663.	18-19	Single	-	Sister gave interview. Household contributions $8.50 week.
664.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	4	Earnings $13 weekly. All to household. Three sons in service - no allotment from any of them. (Worker has 28 hr. week.)
665.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $47 week. $20 weekly to household. $7.50 bond deduction a week. Wants to work at Western Electric good pay-good hours-nice people.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
666.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $33 weekly. Contributes all to household. Pays 55¢ week on brother's insurance. $9 deducted for bonds weekly, included in deductions. Union dues, income tax, insurance. Worker from Easley, S. C. Her folks came from Georgia, for war jobs.
667.	20-24	Widow	0	Earnings $35-$50 weekly. $15 weekly to household. When works on Saturday's get time and half, weekly rate fluctuate from $35 to $50. $10 war bonds weekly. Worker from Fairmont, W. Va. Husband was in Army Air Corps, died in July. Pension, and insurance has not been received, amount uncertain $50 a mo. for life, if unmarried pension. $10,000 20 years Insurance.
668.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $15 week. Pools with husband $80 of pool month. $10 war bonds a wk. Worker from Vernon Hill, Va.
669.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $25 week. Pools with husband 50% of pool. $10 home month.
670.	20-24	Single	0	Earnings $37 week. All to household.
671.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	-	Earnings $32 weekly. $15 weekly to household. Allotment from son. Worker from Paintsville, Ky.
672.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $35 weekly. $12 weekly to household. Allotment from husband.
673.	18-18	Single	-	Earnings $32 weekly. $20 weekly to household. Friend lives there too-does not contribute really but gives tremendous presents.
674.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Mother gave interview. Health not good loses lots of time. Earnings $26 week. $15 week to household. Allotment from husband.
675.	18-19	Single	-	Landlady gave interview - more friend than landlady. Earnings $35 weekly. $5 weekly to mother.
676.	40-44	Separated	0	Earnings $35 week. Contributes all to household. Worker from Charlestown, W. Va. (Son gave interview).
677.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $20 week. $15 week to household. Rent home in Ky. Got false teeth for Dad - $25. Worker from Ky.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
678.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $42 week. $10 week to household. Worker from Betsy Lane, Ky.
679.	20-24	Single	-	Mother gave interview. Earnings $25 week. $10 to household. Buys one war bond weekly - wants to buy a car. Worker from Betsy Lane, Ky.
680.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $25 week. No household contributions. Rents apt. with friend $10 week. Worker from Whitesville, W.Va
681.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $44 week. Worker from Whitesville, W. Va.Interview given by friend,
682.	20-24	Separated	0	Earnings $45 week.Worker from Kentucky.
683.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $43 week. From Bluefield,W.Va. Allotment from husband.
684.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Husband is ill, so she must work. Earnings $20 week. All to household. Nursery school takes child.
685.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $33 week. Pools with husband 50% weekly. Worker from N.Tagwel, Va. Little girl takes care of baby - her phraseology. A friend lives with them who contributes $8 weekly.
686.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $32.48. Worker from N.Tazwel, Virginia.
687.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	Daughter gave interview. Earnings yearly - $2600.00. Pools with husband $25 week. Children attend school.
688.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $20 week. $7 weekly to household. Mother cares for child. Receives husband's allotment.
689.	20-24	Single	-	Mother gave interview. Earnings $73 semi-monthly. Contributes all to household.
690.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $34 to $44 week. Worker from Harlen County, Ky. Sick 3/4 of summer and had to get money from home. Household expenses shared by 3 girls.
691.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $35 week. $10 week to household. $10 home weekly. Worker from Coalmont, Pa. Two sisters who share the apartment with them.In apartment. Another pair of sisters -not related.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
692.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. From Hanover, Pa.
693.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. From Hanover, Pa.
694.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $26 weekly. Worker from Burlington, N.C. Each month allotment Air Corps - husband $50.00.
695.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $25 - $30 weekly. $10 household. $100 - husband in Navy sends home. ($38.00 plus his own).
696.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $31 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Worker from Maryville, Tenn.
697.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $61.25 - 2 weeks. $20 2 wks. to household.
698.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	$29.62 earnings bi-monthly. Contributes all to household.
699.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Gross earnings 78¢ an hour. No household contribution. "Takes all her money to buy clothes" direct quote from husband. Worker from Snyders, Pa.
700.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Gross 65¢ an hour. Pools with husband. Two sons-in-law alot money to two daughters who contribute some of it to household. From Williamson, W. Va.
701.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earnings $22 weekly. Contributes all to household. No bonds. Son in service contributes regularly.
702.	35-39	Widow	1	Earnings $21.50 weekly. $7 weekly contributed to household. Worker has T.B. and had kidney removed. Was ill in the past for 6 years at a sanitarium with T.B. Last yr. had pperation, kidney removed. No bonds. Brother in service contributes.
703.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $30 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $1 weekly bond deduction. Tries to save husband's allotment.
704.	35-39	Separated	2	Earnings $45.-- - $50 weekly. Contributes all to household. Separated from husband, he doesn't send her any money. Worker from Charleston. S. C.
705.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $48 week. $20 weekly to parents Red Cross and other drives - a day's salary. $70 husband's allotment. Worker from Raleigh, N. C.

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706.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $19 weekly, plus tips. Contributes all to household. Son is at home in Virginia with grandparents going to school. Sends clothes and occasionnally food. $3.50 per wk. rental from one room.
707.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $35 weekly. $11 weekly household. Child's father - Navy - no allotment. (Child illegitimate)
708.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	$23 weekly. (Commission on percentage in addition) irreg.
709.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	1	$50 earnings every 2 weeks. $85 every 2 weeks to household. Father is overseas $40 per mo. allotment. Brother - no allotment - sent to wife living separately. (Child illegitimate.)
710.	35-39	Separated	1	No alimony - husband in Va. Earnings $46.50 gross. $36 - 2 week period take home earnings. $21 for 2 week period. $15 contributed to others wkly. 1 child in Baltimore, must pay rm. rent. 1 child in Va. with Aunt. Worker from Williamsburg, Va.
711.	20-24	M.P.S.	1	Earnings $25 weekly. Contributes all to household. Husband contributes allotment - $80.00. At home part of time
712.	30-34	Divorced	1	Earnings $30 weekly. Contributes all to household. Money for daughter's education.
713.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. $5 weekly to household.
714.	30-34	Separated	0	Earnings $38 weekly. $10 - $15 weekly for child in N.Y.C. Worker really prefers lighter work, but needs the money this job pays.
715.	30-34	Divorced	0	Earnings $21 weekly. $4 weekly to household. $10 weekly to parents in S. C. 2 meals free daily.
716.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $16.50 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Likes present job because worker has Sunday's free. Worker and husband combine their earnings and are attempting to pay off Government loan which they borrowed in order to buy house. Paying $22 monthly in addition to their ground rent and taxes.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M.S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
717.	40-44	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $46.70 gross. $41 take home earnings wkly. All to household. $50 per month allotment from husband in Army.
718.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	$80.08 gross earnings. Take home $62.45 2 weeks. $46.45 to household. $6 - $10 every 2 weeks to husband's sister in S. C. and also to mother in Baltimore.
719.	25-29	Single	0	$49 gross earnings - $39 weekly take home earnings. Sends weekly amount to niece in Virginia - $10.
720.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Neighbor cares for child. Gross earnings $48.00 weekly. $41.12 take home earnings. All to household. Paying furniture for home.
721.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	3	Earnings $44.80 gross weekly. $41.60 weekly take home earnings. Contributes all to household. Neighbor cares for children.
722.	25-29	M.A.S.	1	Receives $80 allotment from husband. Gross $62.50, take home earnings $50 weekly. All to household. Worker from Rhodell, W.Va.
723.	18-19	Single	-	Gross earnings $83.00. $63 every 2 weeks take home earnings. $20 every 2 weeks. Brother in Army sends $25 each month. Nephew - son of brother in Army in household.
724.	25-29	Separated	1	$60 gross. $50 every 2 weeks take home earnings. $45 - 2 weeks to household. $5 - 2 weeks to widowed mother, and sister.
725.	25-29	Divorced	0	No alimony. $25 gross earnings. $11.62 every 2 weeks - tips $15. R.R. $3.00 $12 - 2 wks. to parents and son in South Carolina.
726.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1	Gross earnings $57 - $60. Take home earnings $48.60 weekly. $.88 an hour - gets bonus, on basis of speed and production. Worker from Weston, W. Va.
727.	18-19	Single	0	$10 each pay day to parents in Pa. $62 basis gross. $40 every 2 weeks take home earnings. All to household. Earner from Brownsville, Pa.
728.	20-24	Single	-	$33 weekly earnings. Sends money to parents each month in Pa. - $30 month. $4 - bonds, income tax, & S. S. 3 girls share rent and household expense.
729.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	$42 gross. Take home earnings $29 weekly. Allotment from husband $50 a month. Worker from Marquette, Mich.
730.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earnings $32.50 weekly. Contributes all to household. $37.50 monthly allotment from son in service. Time and a half overtime on Saturdays.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
731.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $24 weekly. Half of earnings to household. $2 - bonds each week. Husband in Army - $50 allotment per mo.
732.	40-44	M.P.S.	1	Earnings $19 weekly. All to household.
733.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $13 week.Saving for child's education.
734.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $32 week. $10 week to h. h.
735.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $1440 yearly. $10 week h.h.
736.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Daughter gave interview.Splits with husband $15 week. Earnings $25 week.
737.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $20 week. $6 week bonds. Worker from Beaverdale, Pa.
738.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $36 week. Sends money home weekly. Worker from Beckley, W.Va.
739.	30-34	Separated	2	Earnings $47 week. All to household.
740.	25-29	Divorced	1	Earnings $30 week.Needs to support son.
741.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $27 week. $6 week to household $5 sent home weekly. Worker from W.Va.
742.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $22 week. $6 week to household $5 sent home weekly. Worker from W.Va. 20% bond deduction.
743.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $1560 year. Half of income to household. No bonds.
744.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $1440 yearly. No bonds. Supports mother.
745.	18-19	Divorced	0	Earnings $44 week. Worker from Besoka, W. Va.
746.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $25 week. $10 weekly to household.
747.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $25.22 week. All to household
748.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Sister gave interview. $5 week to household. Receives husband's allotmer
749.	25-29	Divorced	0	Earnings $31 week. $10 week to household. Worker from Elkins, W. Va.

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750.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	Part time worker. Earnings $7.17 weekly. Husband home when she works and cares for children.
751.	30-34	Divorced	0	Earnings $90 semi-monthly. Sends mother $10 week. Needs support for children. From Pikeville, Ky.
752.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $40 week. $10 to household. Home $30 week. Worker from Charlottesville, Va.
753.	14-17	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $20 week. Receives husband's allotment. $10 week to household.
754.	35-39	Widow	1	Husband died 4 months ago. Earns $14.90 week. All to household. Child needs support.
755.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $28 week. All to household, clothing etc.
756.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $54.04 week. $30 week to household. Irregular help to mother. One $25 bond weekly.
757.	30-34	Separated	3	Earnings $13.34 weekly. All to household. $20 every 2 weeks from former husband.
758.	25-29	Separated	0	Earns $18 weekly. $4 weekly to household. Buys groceries separately. No bonds.
759.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $30.50 weekly. All to household. Husband works at Ship yards. Worker from Scranton, Pa.
760.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly. $5 weekly to household. $18 - 5 days. $23 plus - 6½ days. Plus $2 evenings.
761.	35-39	M.P.S.	0	Earnings $72.50 every 2 weeks. $52.50 household 2 weeks. $10 weekly to 12 year old girl, at home with husband's parents in Dayton, Ohio for the duration. $80 monthly allotment from husband who shares home here.
762.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $25 weekly. $50 monthly allotment from husband in service. Room rent $5 week.
763.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $32 weekly. $20 weekly to household. Brother in service sends home allotment.
764.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $17.90 weekly. $13 weekly to household. Pays $13 rental to sister. From Ocoee, Tenn.
765.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	$100 gross earnings. Take home $50 monthly. All to household. Invests in war bonds each month, which are deducted from amount above.
766.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $17.90 weekly. All to household. Has children and feels she needs the extra money. No bonds. Husband cares for children, and if not home, she takes them to Milk Bar where employed.
767.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $19 weekly. All to h.h. $1 wkly. bonds.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
768.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	5	Earnings $25 weekly. Contributes all to household. Worker's husband does not earn a great deal. Feels she needs the extra money. 10% bond deduction weekly.
769.	40-44	Separated	0	Earnings $27.66 weekly. All to household. No bonds.
770.	25-29	Separated	0	Earnings $35 weekly. $10 weekly to mother-in-law for child. $3 weekly bond deduction.
771.	18-19	Single	-	$60 semi-monthly earnings. $2250 semi-monthly bond deduction. $10 weekly from sister-in-law for support of niece living with worker and mother.
772.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $23.25 weekly. All to household. $1 weekly bond deduction. Worker's husband cares for child.
773.	14-17	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $22 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Husband's allotment.
774.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $17 weekly. $7 weekly to household. No bonds. Wants to start housekeeping on own - and in that case needs the added income her earnings bring - for a year or two. Husband's allotment.
775.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. $16 weekly to household. $2 wk.bonds
776.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $20.49 weekly. $10 weekly. No bonds.
777.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings gross $60 plus. $42 weekly take home earnings. $27 weekly to household. $15 to mother each week. From Va.
778.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $35 -$41 weekly. $30 weekly to household. Clothes etc., for 13 year old son - at school for blind at Overlea, Md. - at advice of Johns Hopkins, but gets free room, board and tuition. $5 back home to mother - Hurlock, Md. weekly.
779.	18-19	Single	-	Gross $50. $44 - 2 weeks earnings. $5 to household.
780.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Gross $42.12. Take home earnings $26.52 weekly. All to household. "Father lives at our old home in W.Va. and we send clothes and money occasionally." Education for son.
781.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	0	$29 weekly earnings. $9 weekly to household. $10 weekly for her 2 year old baby boy in Va. with her mother. Lost track of father of child. No money for child's support.
782.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	$62 gross. $36 - $46 weekly, earnings. Saving for home of our own, when husband returns from service. $50 month allotment received regularly from husband in service.
783.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $49.51 weekly. $39.50 weekly to household. $8 - $10 weekly to mother regularly. $50 allotment, monthly
784.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $42 a week. 20% bonus when on night shift. Paid $25 hospital bill (Orthopedic) for relative. From Pa.
785.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	$34 - $43 weekly earnings. $15 weekly to household, of parents at home. Worker from Lisbon, Ohio. $50 allotment.
786.	40-44	Divorced	1	Earnings $31.50 weekly. Contributes all to household. Ex-husband sends enough for room and board regularly of daughter. 14-yr. old daughter attending school on Eastern Shore, Md. no report on amount sent - in care of Great-aunt. Husband sends enough for 2 youngest children - every two weeks.
787.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $35 weekly. $40 monthly. If 6-day week - can count on $40 - on account of overtime pay. From Pa.
788.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. Worker from Zeblon, N. C.
789.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	6	Earnings $35 weekly. All to household.
790.	20-24	Single	-	$60 gross. $45 weekly earnings. $35 weekly to household. $10 weekly sent home to parents. From Chattanooga, Tenn.
791.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $34.54 weekly. $24.54 h.h. $10 wkly. to parents.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
792.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $50 - 2 weeks. $8 each week to household. $50 allotment from husband, overseas.
793.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $40 - $45 weekly. All to household. From W.Va.
794.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $34 weekly. $14 weekly to household. From W.Va.
795.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $34.80 weekly. All to household. $10 monthly to father in South. $6.25 weekly bond deduction.
796.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earnings $16.90 weekly. One meal free daily.
797.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $24 weekly. $8 weekly to household. $9 weekly to mother in Baltimore. Plans to marry soon (this year or early next year) but will continue to work.
798.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $18 weekly. $5 - $6 weekly to household. No bonds. One meal free daily.
799.	40-44	Separated	0	Earnings $15 - $16 weekly. No bonds. Will work "unless my health gets bad."
800.	30-34	Divorced	0	Earnings $50.15 semi-monthly. $35 semi-monthly to household. $6.25 bond deduction semi-monthly.
801.	30-34	Separated	1	Earnings $20 weekly. $10-12 weekly to household.
802.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $18 weekly. All to household. No bonds.
803.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $16.62 weekly. $8 weekly to household.
804.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $31.39 weekly. Worker from Weston, W. Va.
805.	30-34	Divorced	0	Earnings $32 weekly. Sometime has to work Sundays at Western Electric. 10% bond deduction. From Columbus, Ga.
806.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $53.57 semi-monthly. Wants to return to school and get further training that will enable her to get a better job. Her rating is CAF-1, and she said that she had just enough to live on - not any money to save. From Frederick, Md.
807.	20-24	Widow	0	Earnings $58 semi-weekly. Must support her son. Receives Government check for child. Suspect husband killed in action. Worker from Yawkey, W. Va.
808.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $58.77 semi-monthly. No deduction for bonds - says she earns just enough to pay her expenses. Husband sends allotment, is in Marines. Worker from Mavisdale, Va.
809.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $20 week. Worker from Grand Rapids, Mich.
810.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $25 week. Worker from Catonsville, Md.
811.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $58 semi-monthly. $10 semi-monthly to household. Worker from Millville, W. Va. Husband sends allotment.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
812.	35-39	Widow	0	Earnings $58 semi-monthly. $10 semi-monthly to household. $35 monthly to son in W.Va. Has 13 yr. old son, whom worker wants to have an education
813.	50 & over	Single	-	Employed McPherson Haberdashers, alterations. Contributions varies with needs of household. Receives rent from rooms. Sister gave interview.
814.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. Studied Fashion Designing at college. Worker from Syracuse, N. Y.
815.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $9 weekly. Husband has war bond deduction Worker from Hamilton, Md.Does volunteer work 3 afternoons a wk. at the local blood bank. Worker helps at meat market owned by a relative - 5 yrs.
816.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Receives husband's allotment.Worker said she preferred not to give earnings and said that, in her opinion, this study was a waste of time and money. She was willing to listen to my explanation of it, but was obviously not convinced of its worth.
818.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $20 semi-monthly. $5 week to household. Worker from Hamilton, Md.
819.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $35 weekly. $5 household contribution wk. Worker from Shippensburg, Pa.
820.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $20 weekly. Tries to use as much of earnings as possible for bonds. From Hazelhurst,Ga.
821.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $36 weekly. Sends money home sometimes. Sister has had 16 operations in last 2 yrs. - result of ruptured appendix. Had attack of appendicitus month after bearing child, has not been well since. Worker from Ocracoke, N. C.
822.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $43 week. Bought $25 bond out of each pay. Earner from Charlotte, N. C.
823.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $38.90 week. $10 to household weekly. No regular bond deduction. Worker from High Point,N.C.
824.	35-39	Separated	0	Earnings $57 semi-monthly. $57 monthly to household Husband remained in Asheville, N.C.Will stop work when father retires and needs some one to care for him.
825.	14-17	Single	-	Mother gave interview. Earnings $20 weekly. $10 weekly to household.
826.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $17 week. Worker from Ashland, Ky.
827.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $44 weekly. $40 weekly to household.
828.	35-39	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $28 week. $3.85 bond deduction a week. Allotment from husband. Worker from Houston, Texas.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
829.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $49.19 weekly. All to household. $5 wkly. to grandmother. Almost divorced - husband will move out on the 15th of the month. She can't get an apartment until then. She considers herself divorced.
830.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $34.51 weekly. All to household. Buying a home. Sends money home irregularly. She will quit work unless she gets a raise. Worker from Cumberland, Ky. Child at day nursery.
831.	18-19	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $32 weekly. None to household. $4.66 wk. bond deduction. $32 weekly - 54 Hr. week. Buys groceries separately at own expense. Husband sends allotment. Sister uses brother-in-law's allotment. Worker's mother cares for child.
832.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $15 weekly, $4 weekly to household. Expects to marry this yr. but will work just the same. Worker from Enfield, N. C.
833.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. $10 - $15 weekly to mother in S. Carolina. No bonds.
834.	25-29	Separated	0	Earnings $28 weekly. $2.50 weekly bond deduction. Does not want to return to laundry work, it pays too poorly."
835.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $26 weekly. $23.50 weekly to household. $10 monthly to father in Virginia. No bonds. Sister and brother-in-law share rental costs but buy groceries and prepare meals separately.
836.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $27 - $29 weekly. $10 monthly to mother in S. C.
837.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $14.86 weekly. No contributions to others, Rents room and has cooking privilege.
838.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $52.48 semi-monthly. Contributes all to household. $8.75 semi-monthly bond deduction Brother's allotment.
839.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $47.13 week. $25 week to parents. Husband works at Bethlehem Steel (Fairfield Ship yard). Worker from Paintsville, Ky.
840.	45-49	Separated	0	$7,000 - $9,000 year. $75 month to household. Rent from apartments. Son-in-law sends allotment. I believe that this estimate is very high. Worker and daughter were both obviously trying to show how much they had and were used to; the estimate was followed by remark "Of course that's not all profit,"; and their apartment and clothing were not in keeping with an income that size. The worker started by telling how she had just almost won $2,000 in a horse race. The horse she bet on ran 2nd

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841.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $28.80 week. $5 weekly to household, average. Worker gets allotment from husband.
842.	20-24	Separated	0	Earnings $26 weekly. $10 weekly to household. From Erwin, Tenn. She has more money than she said - I suspect some other source of income which she wouldn't tell - beautifully dressed and furs etc.
843.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $26 weekly. All to household. $7.50 weekly to others. Daughters, back home with husband's mother - sends weekly upkeep. Saving for home of our own. Worker from Chattanooga, Tenn.
844.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $29 weekly. All to household.
845.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $25 weekly. $10 to household. Saving for a home of our own in Charlestown, W. Va. $50 monthly allotment from husband.
846.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $23 weekly. Contributes all to household. Mother dobs out spending money - the typical Polish attitude. Not citizen of this country. She has been here since she was 7.
847.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	$20.70 gross. $16 weekly take home earnings. Contributes all to household.
848.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $38 gross. $29 weekly earnings (take home). $19 weekly to household. $10 weekly to 12 year old sister is her godchild - contributes to her education and upkeep. Husband answered questionairre for wife. Husband of Creole descent.
849.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $35 - $40 weekly. All to household. $50 allotment once a month from husband in the service.
850.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $61 semi-monthly. $50 month to household. Husband's allotment.
851.	35-39	Widow	1	Earnings $28.90 weekly. All to household. Son in service (air force) but have not claimed allotment.
852.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $45 weekly. $10 weekly to household. From Beckley, W. Va.
853.	18-19	Single	0	Earnings $25 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Worker from Beckley, W. Va.
854.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	$38 gross. $34 weekly take home earnings. $25 - $55 household and board. $55 a month sent back to S. C. as rental to hold our own home. No deduction for war bonds Went to work at 13 yrs. of age and worked about 3 yrs. (until married 8 years ago).
855.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $30 - $40 wkly. 5 days - 1 wk. $30; 6 days next week - $40.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
856.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $35 - $38 weekly. Husband in service, sends $50 a month allotment to grandmother in Baltimore, who had always cared for him. Parents are at home and independent financially. Shares apartment with friend.
857.	20-24	Divorced	0	$38 weekly. $20 monthly is sent for care of her two children in Tennessee with their grandparents, hope to bring them up here, again next month. Has been 2 yrs. in February in Baltimore. 8 hrs. - 10 hrs. day. Been unable to get support for self or 2 children from ex-husband who has re-married and is in Kentucky - only sends $5 every 5 or 6 months. Doesn't know address - not present to push it.
858.	25-29	Divorced	1	Earnings $33 weekly. $50 allotment from ex-husband each month. Expects to put in request for son's allotment too. Next door neighbors care for child.
859.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $52 - 2 weeks. $10 week to household.
860.	18	Single	-	Earnings $23 week. $7 week to household.
861.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $17 week. $5 week to household.
862.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $45 - 2 weeks. $10 household weekly.
863.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $14.75 weekly. $18.75 bonds weekly deduction. Helps young brother - $25. From Circleville, W.Va.
864.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $39 week. Worker from Elkins, W.Va.
865.	25	Single	-	Earnings $25.61 week. $12 weekly to household.
866.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $53.57 every 2 weeks. $15 month to household. Worker from Nanty-glo, Pa.
867.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	4	Earnings $41 week. All to household. Worker from N.C.
868.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $43.00 weekly. $10 to household weekly. $7.50 weekly for brother age 10, living with grandmother. $6.25 week bonds. Worker from W. Va.
869.	30-34	M.A.S.	3	Cousin gave report, (works alternate ship)said she buys a $50 war bond a week. Husband in service, 3 children.Husband's allotment. Worker from W. Va.Alternate shift with cousin who cares for children.
870.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. $6 weekly to household. $6.25 week bonds deducted.
871.	35-39	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $31 week. All to household. $6.25 a week for bonds is withheld. Husband's allotment.
872.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $47,38 week - 61 hours. $25 household weekly. If can't get work here, will return after war to Durham, N. Carolina, former residence. Boy 13 sick - cost $400 for doctor and time lost.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
873.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $40 weekly. $10 to household weekly. $10 weekly - sends money regularly to mother in W. Va. Worker from Shinnston,W.Va.
874.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly take home earnings. Shares apartment with 2 girls. Worker from Minden, W.Va.
875.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. Worker from Minden, W.Va.
876.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	When on night shift - $30 average - day shift $28, weekly. $50 allotment from husband.
877.	25-29	M.P.W. S.	0	Earnings $25 weekly. $15 weekly to household. $10 weekly to mother in W. Va. Worker interviewed is bride of 2 weeks, and her husband is also in war work. Worker from Shinnston, W. Va.
878.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $59.60 - 2 weeks. $20 weekly to household. Boy friend is in service, expects to marry when he comes out. Gross earnings $68 plus.
879.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $37 to $47 weekly. 6 day week time and half for overtime. Expects to get married around Christmas. Worker from Booneville, N. C.
880.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $93 monthly(take home earnings) and all to household. Is working in order to afford educational opportunities for daughter - (college eventually).
881.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $60 semi-monthly. $10 semi-monthly to household. Plans to marry after the war, but will continue to work in order to acquire sufficient money to buy home and furniture. No bonds - $1.50 daily deduction for 2 meals furnished daily.
882.	25-29	Divorced	0	$60 semi-monthly earnings. $5 weekly to household. $9.38 bond deduction semi-monthly.
883.	40-44	M.P.S.D.	1	Earnings $31 weekly. All to household. Must work - can't depend on husband who has fractured disc in his spine (war injury). $5 weekly bond deduction. $50 monthly pension from U. S. Government for husband's injuries sustained in World War II. Husband employed - but is unable to work steady.
884.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. $50 monthly pension to step-father for injuries sustained in World War II.
885.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $28 weekly, $15 weekly to household. $3 weekly bond deduction.
886.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $17 weekly. $10 - $12 weekly to household. $5 weekly bond deduction.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
887.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $16 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds.
888.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	$32 - 5 day week; $42 - 6 day week. All to household. Father has pension from Baltimore Transit Company.
889.	40-44	Divorced	0	Received divorce recently and will be from now on self dependent. Earnings $26 weekly. One son in service contributes. Has her own apartment.
890.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $55 semi-monthly. $20 monthly to household. Father has pension. Did not know amount.
891.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $66 semi-monthly. $35 semi-monthly to household. One brother in service, contributes when he's home
892.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Grandmother receives monthly old age pension $17.14.
893.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earnings $28 weekly. All to household. Bond deduction $2 weekly. Mother receives old age pension -$17.14 mo.
894.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $25 - $28 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Son-in-law sends allotment.
895.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly. $10 - $12 weekly to household. $4.25 weekly bond deduction.
896.	25-29	Separated	1	Earnings $39 - 6 day week. $30-5 day week. $10 weekly to mother for child. No bonds. This is merely an approximation - worker's contribution varies depending on child's needs - but averages $10 weekly over long period. Neighbor cares for child in household.
897.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	$19.75 10 day period. All to household. Husband not well or strong after illness of pneumonia last year.
898.	20-24	Single	-	Mother interviewed. Earnings $124 monthly. $45 monthly to household. 10% bond deduction. Father an invalid.
899.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $19.50 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Husband an invalid.
900.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $13.86 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Worker's husband or worker's aunt who lives upstairs care for child.
901.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $26.40 weekly. $2 weekly to household. No bonds. Buys own groceries. Worker from Richmond, Va.
902.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	7	Earnings $30 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Daughter a part-time (5.30 - 10 p.m.) night worker - does cleaning. Husband suffers from high blood pressure and heart trouble. Has been away from work 10 months. Doubtful, if he can resume. Son expects to be inducted in Army fairly soon. Worker's husband takes care of children. Daughter home during day.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
903.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $18 weekly. All to household. No bonds. One boarder - $10 weekly. 2 brothers in service contribute.
904.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $34 weekly. $16 weekly to household. $10 weekly to mother in Ohio. $6.25 weekly bond deduction.
905.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. $10.50 weekly to household. $1 weekly bond deduction. This salary does not inclue $12 bonus paid every 4 weeks. Husband sends $10 weekly for worker's younger sister. (Brother-in-law of worker.) Mother a part-time worker,at present, a charwoman.
906.	30-34	Separated	0	Earnings $43 weekly. $5 - $10 weekly to mother for child in Pa. $2 weekly bond deduction. Husband left worker for another woman and worker has had to make all payments on their jointly incurred debts, singly for furniture and household equipment purchased (on time). Has not been able to save any money. Worker and husband came to Baltimore from Pennsylvania for war work.
907.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $20 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Husband's allotment.
908.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $40 semi-monthly. $10 semi-monthly to household No bonds.
909.	35-39	Divorced	2	Daughter interviewed.Earnings $46 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Worker's mother who lives nearby cares for children.
910.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $2 weekly bond deduction.
911.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $24 - $26 weekly. All to household. $2 weekly bond deduction.
912.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $50 semi-monthly. $15 semi-monthly. Plans to marry but will work for at least a year "in order to get a good start." No bonds.
913.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2	Daughter interviewed. Earnings $45 weekly. $40 weekly to household. $5 weekly to mother in Va. 10% bond deduction. 2 boarders at $10 weekly each. Total $20 weekly. 15 year-old daugher stays home.
914.	20-24	Single	-	Sister interviewed. Earnings $30 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Worker from Welsh, W. Va.
915.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $54 weekly. $49 weekly to household. $5 weekly to mother for child in Ohio. "I've worked so long, it would seem funny not to --I just like to work. Guess I don't know any better." Worker and husband use combined earnings (surplus) to make payments on home in Portsmouth, Ohio. Will remain "as long as there is work here." No bonds. Grinding Machine operator - Ship Bldg.

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916.	20-24	Single	-	Father and sister supplied information. Earnings $62 semi-monthly. $10 weekly to household. 10% bond deduction. 4 brothers in Service - allotment for one only. Father incapacitated for 4 months. Severe blood poisoning and fractured hand. Can't return to work for another month. No compensation.
917.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	2	Husband and daughter supplied information. Earnings $26 weekly. All to household. 10% bond deduction. $3 weekly deduction for meals furnished worker at place of employment.
918.	45-49	Widow	0	Earnings $23.10 weekly. All to household. Prefers present type of work post-war period, but if unable to retain job, will return to private cooking and domestic work. $1 weekly bond deduction. Son has stiff arm (partially paralyzed) and therefore finds it difficult to obtain suitable employment. (Was rejected by Army). Is employed at present.
919.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $31 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $6.25 weekly bond deduction. Brother in service contributes.
920.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $25 weekly. All to household. $6.25 weekly bond deduction. Worker from W. Va.
921.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly. $10 weekly to household. 75¢ weekly bond deduction.
922.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $28 weekly. $15 weekly to household. $1.50 weekly bond deduction.
923.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $18.50 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds.
924.	18-19	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $25.20 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Worker earns $5 extra weekly as part-time saleslady in Hub Store. Brings actual weekly take home earnings to $25.20 weekly.
925.	25-29	Widow	1	Worker has missed only 4 days in 2 years of employment on 7-day week. Earnings $58 weekly. $15 weekly to household. $3 weekly bond deduction. Son receives $10 monthly from Social Security. Will continue until he is 18 years.
926.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $19 weekly. All to household. No bonds. "Would like to work, if my son (in Service) lets me when he comes back." Two sons-in-law send allotments. Older daughter cares for children.
927.	45-49	Separated	0	Earnings $15.42 weekly. No bonds. 2 roomers at $2 weekly, totals $4 weekly.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
928.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $20 weekly, $10 weekly to household. $3 weekly bond deduction.
929.	14-17	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $19 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Saves husband's allotment.
930.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Husband is a lieutenant in the army. Worker says she took job because she wanted to do something for the war effort and plans to go back to housekeeping after the war. Earnings $39 week. $20 weekly to parents - father has tuberculosis and cannot work. Her expenses for maintenance are about $15 week. Worker from Black Star, Ky. Husband sends allotment to worker. $5 week bonds.
931.	50 & over	Single	-	Earnings $2,000 annually. Income from investments about $100 per year.
932.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $23 weekly. Would like to leave Baltimore for South or West, would prefer California. Is simply tired of living in Baltimore and wants to make a change.
933.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $57.86 semi-monthly. $55 monthly to household. Bond deduction - $6.25 out of each pay. Worker from China Grove, N. C.
934.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Gross earnings $65.88. $52 weekly take home earnings all to household. $10 monthly to father. From S.C.
935.	25-29	M.P.S.D.	1	Earnings $29 week. $18 week to household. Worker from Jackson, Tenn. Husband who is on night shift cares for child.
936.	20-24	M.P.S.	0	Earnings $20 week. $10 week to household. Worker from Chicago, Illinois.
937.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $46 week. $20 week to household.
938.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $33 week. $17 weekly to household. Worker from Peekskill, New York.
939.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Husband gave interview. Earnings $35 week. $20 weekly to household. The couple was married last spring. They have bought a great deal of furniture recently - after having lived in a furnished apt. for some months, and it is likely that the wife's earnings will be necessary for some to come. Worker from Weston, W. Va.
940.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $24.50 week. $18 week to household. Worker has war bond deduction of $3.50 week. From Virginia
941.	50 and over	Sep.	0	Daughter-in-law gave interview. Earnings $15 week. Worker does not contribute to household expenses. Worker from Greenwood, S. C.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
942.	50 & over	Widow	0	Daughter gave interview.Earnings $20 week. $10 week to household. Worker from N. J.Worker lives with daughter and grandchildren.
943.	25-29	Separated	2	Sister gave interview. Sister said worker's husband deserted her shortly before their second child was born. Since then worker has had to support self and two children. Earnings $40 week. $25 wk.household. Worker has been ill and unable to work steadily during past few months (whole family has had suffered from respiratory ailments and sinus), and mother has had to go to work to help.
944.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $40 weekly. $20 weekly to household. Likes Baltimore, but will continue to live here only if husband is able to get a good job.
945.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $21.08 weekly. All to household. 2 brothers send allotment home to parents.Worker from Gastonia,N.C.
946.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $25 weekly. All to household.
949.	19	Single	-	Earnings $50 semi-monthly. $15 semi-monthly to household.
950.	19	Single	-	Earnings $28 weekly. $8.00 weekly to household.
952.	35-38	Single	-	Contribution to household $10 weekly. Her answer as to earnings - "I don't wish to divulge that information."
953.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $43 weekly. Doctor's bill for sister's baby $40. A boarder and roomer. Worker from Scranton, Pa.
954.	35-39	Widow	1	Earnings $62 semi-monthly. Household contribution $32 semi-monthly. Grandmother cares for child. Worker has two to support besides herself.
955.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $34 weekly. $15 weekly household contributions. 2 roomers - $9 week additional income.
956.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $100 month - all to household. Taxes not deducted. Main reason for working is to buy clothes for her two children, and help some with household expenses. Father receives $51 pension.
957.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $46 semi-monthly. $60 monthly to household.
958.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $23 weekly. All to household. She could only say "We pool our money" and could give no estimate of her part.
959.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $64 semi-monthly. No household contributions. Worker from Annapolis, Md.
960.	25-29	M.P.S.D.	0	Earnings $26 weekly. Contributes all to household. She and husband pool their wages. She feels she should work because of Aunt who lives with them.$2 wk. to other

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
961.	45-49	Widow	0	Earnings $20 weekly. No contribution to household.
962.	50 & over	"	0	Earnings $100 month. All to household. Brother pays $40 for his keep. She was well dressed, home well furnished, so there was more income than her $100 a mo.
963.	30-34	M.P.S.D.	3	Husband on medical discharge from service. Earnings $51 week. All to household. Neighbor takes care of youngest, others in school.
964.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $17 week. All ro household. Husband - $5 to $10 to his mother, every 2 weeks.
965.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $30 weekly. They have just recently married and set up housekeeping. Both parties had been married before. Husband's 2 children with mother. He supports them.
966.	50 & over	Single	-	Earnings $115 monthly. $40 monthly to household. Sister and brother-in-law are old, retired. Income from savings and pension.
967.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $30 week. $25 contributed to household. Husband's sister paid $10 a week for light house work and caring for baby. Worker from Johnstown, Pa.
968.	40-44	Single	-	Earnings $27.95 week. $10 week to household. $10 bonds week, not included.
969.	40-44	Single	-	Household contributions $60 month. Sister gave information. Said "she gets more than I do" ($28. wk.)
970.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $26 week. $20 week to household.
971.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $26 week. $20 week to household.
972.	25-29	M.A.N.S.	1	Earnings $42 week. $37 week to household. Grandmother cares for child.
973.	25-29	Separated	2	Getting divorce. Earnings $37.22 week. All to household. Sister age 17 works part-time, 4 p.m. - 11. Worker says she should get partial support from former husband for the 2 children, but doesn't get it half the time. Has to keep taking it to court.
974.	40-44	M.A.N.S.	1	Earnings $42 week. $38 weekly to household. Keeps house, says all she saves is $10 a week in bonds. $15 to father, who is in Florida. Worker is separated.
975.	17	Single	-	Earnings $22 week. $7 to household. If present work doesn't last, she might go in training to become a nurse
976.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $30 week. All to household. She takes full responsibility of house. Doesn't make both ends meet. Worker's husband, in service, married a WAC. Army now has him locked up, so she gets no Govt. contribution.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
977.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $50 weekly. $20 week to household. $5 weekly to mother. Worker paying furniture and buying home.
978.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $30 week. $10 weekly to household. Helps mother - taxes, etc. $40.00. Worker from Pa.
979.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earnings $36 semi-monthly. $15 weekly to household. Son is mentally deficient, and will work for short periods now and then. Was working at present, but makes no contribution.
980.	30-34	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $23 week. $10.50 week to household.
981.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $56 - 2 weeks. $7.50 in bonds a week. Worker from Akron, Ohio.
982.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $24 weekly. $10 weekly to household.
983.	35-39	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $25 week. Contributing mother $200 (Dental and Medical care) (2) children's clothes. Could not give estimate. Worker's husband will lay-off from work for a month at a time for minor reasons. Family income too low.She came to work here - from Charlestown, Pa. She buys most of children's clothing and has to help her own mother. Manages to save $9.38 in war bonds.
985.	25-29	Separated	1	Mother gave interview. Will have divorce soon.Final decree in March 1945. Earnings $20 week. $9 to household weekly. Earnings vary - worker is paid by hour - gets more per hour after 8 p.m. than earlier in day. Mother gets $20 month for apt. $5 week for room rent.
986.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $27 week. $15 week to household. Is not sure whether she can continue to work - is going to have medical examination to find out whether she is pregnant. Worker from W. Va.
987.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $130 monthly. $85 monthly to household. Finds that expenses are too high to permit hiring of maid. Has had high doctor bills this last year. Had hospital bill of almost $1,000 this year.
988.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $30 weekly. $20 weekly to household. Husband sends allotment. Worker is employed by father-in-law to work 9 - 5 (4½ days a week).Is supposed to work these hours - does not always do so
989.	25-29	Single	0	Earnings $30 weekly. $12 weekly to household. Was in Machine Shop before being transferred to Sheet Metal Dept. (Sister gave interview).From Ky.
990.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. $12 weekly to household.$5 wk. bond deduction. Worker from Burdine, Ky.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
991.	20-24	M.P.S.	0	Earnings $50 weekly. $25 weekly to household. Husband's home is in Hawaii - is stationed in Baltimore. Husband is Hawaiian. He owns a store in Honolulu - receives an income from it even though he is in Service now. Worker from Wash. D.C.
992.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $40 - $45 week. $30 week to household. Husband's health does not permit him to work steadily. He is a housepainter. Worker from Ky.
993.	35-39	M.A.S.	0	Sister gave interview. Earnings $45 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Allotment from husband,
994.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $40 weekly. Worker from Fayetteville, W.Va
995.	18-19	Single	-	Worker is still being trained for job. Earnings $25 weekly. $5 weekly to parents. Worker from W.Va.
996.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. $15 weekly to household. $5 to parents weekly. Worker from Ravenswood, W.Va.
997.	20-24	Divorced	0	Worker is still training - will enter plant soon. Earnings $25 week. $10 week to household. $10 wk. to mother for care of child, West Virginia. Former husband is in service. Worker from Cadillac, Mich.
998.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $52 weekly. $20 weekly to household. Worker from Ashland, Ky.
999.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $33 weekly. $10 to household weekly. Worker from Johnstown, Pa. Worker and cousin get allotments from husbands. Worker says she took job only as a patriotic duty during war time, not because she planned a future as a worker.
1000.	50 & over	Single	-	Mother gave interview. Mother says that worker's contract specifies that she is not to divulge income. (Calvert Private School). Contribution to household is irregular. Supports mother. Mother receives small pension.
1001.	25-29	Widow	0	Husband killed in action. Earnings $35 weekly. Received payment from Government - which has ceased because full amount has been received. This payment, was in connection with her husband's death,
1002.	20-24	M. A. S.	0	Earnings $35 weekly, sends $5 week to mother. Worker gets allotment from husband. From Frederick, Maryland.
1003.	40-44	Single	-	Earnings $95 semi-monthly. $60 monthly to household
[illegible]4.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $26 weekly. $15 weekly to household. Rents rooms. Has two children to educate. A 17-yr. old daughter plans to attend college and study interior decorating. A son 15-yrs. of age in high school, go to college later. Husband's earnings insufficient.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1005.50	& over	Single	-	Niece gave interview. Earnings $23.00 week. $65 month to household.
1006.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $155 month. $50 month to household. Plus maintenance - which varies. Sometimes it is only lunch. When the worker stays for several days, it includes a room and all meals. Medical care is also provided. (John Hopkins Hospital)
1007.	18-19	Single	-	Friend gave interview. Earnings $38 week. Worker from N.C.
1008.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $25 week. $12 weekly to household. From N.C.
1009.	20-24	Single	-	Sister gave interview. Earnings $38 week. $15 weekly to household. $10 - $15 month to parents. Amount varies from month to month - this figure is an average.
1010.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $28.80 weekly. No war bond deduction. From W.Va.
1011.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $51 semi-monthly, $18 semi-monthly to household $12 semi-monthly bond deduction. One boarder $10 weekly.
1012.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $23.36 weekly. $8 weekly to household. No bonds.
1013.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $87 semi-monthly. $50 month for bonds. Says she makes no regular contribution to household. I think it quite likely that the worker does not contribute to the household expenses.
1014.	20-24	M.P.S.	1	Is divorced and has re-married. Earnings $22.50 week. Worker from Juno, Alaska. Worker's former husband sends allotment of $30 month for baby. The baby is a child of the worker's former marriage. Girl cares for it.
1015.	25-29	Separated	0	Sister gave interview. Was unable to supply much information regarding worker's job. Earnings $30 week. $15 weekly to household. Child is with worker's mother. Worker from Jenkins, Ky.
1016.	20-24	Separated	0	Earnings $33.99 wk. $20 wk. household. From Jenkins, Ky.
1017.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $18 week. $10 weekly to household. Mother supports herself on the rent from rooms.
1018.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $130 monthly. Apparently the contribution to household is small and irregular. Worker and sister receive allotments from husbands.
1019.	35-39	Separated	3	Husband's whereabouts unknown for past 4 years. Worker left husband because he refused to support family. She had to support five young children and was unable to get any help from the children's father, who once quit his job (a well-paid one) when a court order required that he turn a part of his earnings over to the worker for the support of their children. One who was contributing to family's support is now in Merchant Marine and may send home some money. One married; 3 too young to work. Earnings of worker $40 - $45 week. All to household.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1020.	30-34	M.P.S.	0	Earnings $38 week. $25 week to household. Husband in service; son - 15 years old is in Military School in Indiana. The son is child of a former marriage. Buys $25 bond each week. Worker came to Baltimore to be with husband - stationed here. Worker from Evansville, Ind.
1021.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	$83.20 earnings, semi-monthly. $40 semi-monthly to household. Worker from Atlantic City, N. J.
1022.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $18 week. Worker from Puerto Rico, Central Aquirre. Worker is not licensed to practice her profession - nursing in this State. Baby Clothes Dept. Store.
1023.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $35.40 week. Varies with amount of commission (i.e. earnings vary). Worker says she enjoys her present position very much-hopes to keep it.
1024.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	First was employed by the University as a Secy. and has since become Acting Director of Art. Earnings $100 plus monthly. $35 month to household.
1025.	20-24	Single	-	Sister gave interview. Earnings $45 week. $25 wk.
1026.	20-24	Separated	1	Earnings $30 week. $20 weekly to household. Worker must support her small child. Neighbors look after child while mother works.
1027.	50 & over	Single	-	Earnings $1,000 year. Reared a niece, who is now married and has invited worker to live with her. Worker prefers to live alone and support herself.
1028.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. Contributions to household varies - $10 average.
1029.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. $10 weekly to household.
1030.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $46.76 weekly. $41.76 to household weekly. $5 for care of son in Ky. weekly. Hope to have our own home and saving to buy same - much later. Illness of son has been costly - now at home in Ky. Worker from Vanzburg, Ky.
1031.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $34.00 weekly. All to household. Paying for our home in N.C. - but will make no immediate change, as we like our war jobs here. Brother and worker are on different shifts and care for child who is of school age.
1032.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. $12 weekly to household. (Gross earnings $25.00).
1033.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $17 weekly. $12 wkly. to household.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	NO. OF M. S. CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1034.50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $25 - $25 weekly. All to household. Never claimed allotments for 2 sons in service.
1035.	20-24 Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly. $10 weekly to household.
1036.50 & over	"	-	Earnings $45 week. $20 to household.
1037.50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $48 week. $20 to household. Working to help educate children. No contribution from son in Navy.
1038.	20-24 Separated	0	Friend whom worker shares apt. with gave interview. Earnings $50 week. $6.25 war bond deduction. Household expenses are about $25 week (that is, maintenance $25 week.)
1039.	25-29 Separated	0	Earnings $25 weekly. $18 to household. Rent from room.
1040.50 & over	Single	-	Sister gave information. Earnings $17 week. $7 to household. Not well enough to work for about 10 years previous to Pearl Harbor.
1041.	45-49 Single	-	Sister gave information. Earnings $25 week, all to household. She "foots" all household expenses, so sister remarked "she can't have much left."
1042.	20-24 Single	-	Earnings $45 to $55 week. One week 5 days, other week 6 days, alternating. Worker from Hickory, N. C.
1043.	20-24 Single	-	Earnings $52 week. While she doesn't want the job after the war, she feels she will have to keep it as long as it will last. Worker from Wendel, W. Va.
1044.	20-24 Single	-	Earnings $45 week. Worker from West Virginia.
1045.	18-19 Single	-	Earnings $42 week. Worker from Rieveville, W. Va.
1046.	35-39 Single	-	Mother gave information. Household contributions.
1047.	25-29 M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $30 week. $15 week to household. $15 to mother.
1048.	25-29 M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $35 week. Worker a native of Finland, 7 yrs. in this country. Contributes all to household. Money saved for purpose of trip home to Finland after the war. Husband has been invalided (rupture) for 7 months, and received 2/3 of his machinist pay - at Coast Guard (civilian job). Expects to return to work this month.
1049.	18-19 Single	-	Earnings $26.85 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Worker from Grafton, W. Va.
1050.	20-24 Single	-	Earnings $34 - $44 weekly. Rm. and Bd. $10. in household. Sends $10 home to parents. Worker from Johnstown, Pa.
1051.	20-24 Single	-	Earnings $42.54 weekly. $10 weekly rm. and bd. $10 wkly. to others. 5 day wk. $42; $54 6 day week. From Pa.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M.S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1052.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $51 semi-monthly. All to household.10% bonds.
1053.	45-49	Widow	2	Earnings $63.70 semi-monthly. All to household. $5 bond deduction semi-monthly.
1054.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	4	Earnings $70 every 2 weeks. No bonds. Baby is at Nursery School and other children take care of themselves while I work. Son - after school worker at meat market. Mother, daughter and son use their earnings for personal expenditures - clothing, accessories and incidentals.At present they are paying exceptionally heavy dental bills. In the past, she had used her earnings to buy occasional pieces of furniture for the house.
1055.	14-17	Single	-	$16 weekly take home earnings. No bonds; no household contributions.Father pays normal current household bills and upkeep. Brother, mother and worker use their money for personal clothing, and incidental expenditures.
1056.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $11 weekly. All to household. This salary after average of $3 weekly deducted for 2 meals served daily. $11 is the take home earnings. In addition, worker averages $9 weekly in tips.
1057.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	1	Earnings $38 weekly. $22 weekly to household.Worker from Binghamton, N.Y.Actually worker boards in a private house. For all meals and a room for herself and baby, she pays $18 weekly. She buys special baby foods separately.
1058.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $38 weekly. $10 - $15 weekly to mother in Ky. No bonds. Worker from Belcher, Ky.
1059.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $22.19 weekly. All to household.
1060.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $28 weekly. $8.50 weekly to household.No bonds. Worker has used husband's allotment to pay father's medical expenses. (Inflammatory rheumatism). Incapacitated for 9 months - father has just resumed work.Will work until worker and husband can finance their own home in post-war period.
1061.	30-34	Divorced	2	Earnings $23 weekly. All to household. 75¢ weekly bond deduction. Neighbor upstairs cares for children. Ex-husband sends $50 monthly for children only.
1062.	40-44	M.A.N.S. Separated	0	Earnings $100 month. No other income. Has what's left after expenses. Boards and rooms.
1063.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $21 weekly. Couldn't estimate hshd,contributions
1064.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $150 monthly. $35 monthly to household.
1065.	25-29	Single	-	2 brothers in Service contribute. Refused to answer regarding take home earnings. Said she makes a good salary. Clerical worker - American Oil.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1066.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $29 weekly. $12 weekly to household. No bonds. Brother, after school worker, earns own spending money.
1067.	45-49	Widow	2	Earnings $26 weekly. All to household. $2 weekly bond deduction.
1068.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $48 semi-monthly. $20 semi-monthly to household. $4 semi-monthly bond deduction.
1069.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $33 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $3 weekly bond deduction.
1070.	20-24	Single	-	$45 - earnings 6 day weekly; $32 5 day weekly. $10 weekly to household. $5 weekly bond deductions.
1071.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $19 weekly. Household $10 weekly. No bonds.
1072.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Boarder $10 weekly. Husband and nephew-in-law send allotments. $46.19 semi-monthly earnings. $7 weekly to household. $2 bond deduction semi-mo.
1073.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $20.17 weekly. $7 weekly to household. 10% bond deduction. Husband and uncle send allotments.
1074.	18-19	Single	-	Mother interviewed. Earnings $92 monthly. $20 monthly to household. No bonds. Amount merely an approximation. Mother not positive.
1075.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $14.75 weekly. $5 weekly to household. No bonds.
1076.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $20.54 weekly, all to household. Worker and husband were able to make substantial payments on home recently purchased, due to their increased income - achieved by her employment. Worker very plain, pleasant woman - when agent remarked on neatness and attractiveness of her home, she smilingly replied that she spends her whole week-end cleaning - and doesn't do much else besides work and clean the house. No bonds. Son in service, no allotment.
1077.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $18.99 weekly. $13 weekly to household. No bonds.
1078.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $15.04 weekly. $11 weekly to household. No bonds.
1079.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. All to household. No bonds.
1080.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. All to household. $2 weekly bond deduction.
1081.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $24.40 weekly. All to household. $7.50 weekly bond deduction.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1082.	20-24	Widow	0	Worker's husband killed in Hawaii - February 1942. Earnings $20 weekly. $5 weekly to household. $1 weekly bond deduction. $55 monthly benefit will continue 1962. (Husband killed Hawaii 1942). One boarder at $5 weekly.
1083.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. $5 weekly to household. $1 weekly bond deduction.
1084.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $1 weekly bond deduction.
1085.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $22 weekly. Worker contributes all to household. 2 sons in service - no allotment.
1086.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $22.40 weekly. $7 weekly. No bonds. Buys 1 bond monthly $18.75 with allotment money from husband.
1087.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $21 weekly. All to household. $6.25 weekly bond deduction. Worker's husband and Aunt next door care for children.
1088.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly, all to household. No bonds. Father in State hospital for 9 years. Practically lost his mind. Brother to be inducted into Army this month.
1089.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $19.75 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds.
1090.	40-44	Single	-	Earnings $48.65 semi-monthly. All to household. No bonds. Boarder.
1091.	45-49	Single	-	Earnings $26 - $28 weekly. All to household. No bonds.
1092.	25-29	Single	-	Sister gave information. Earnings $28 weekly. $10 weekly to household.
1093.	18	Single	-	Earnings $32 weekly. $20 weekly to household. $2 war bonds deducted. Two brothers in service.
1094.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $26 weekly, 45 hours. $16 weekly to household. $8.00 weekly board for daughter going to school. $18.75 bond every two weeks. Worker from Gale. S. C.
1095.	45	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $20 week. All to household. No income tax deducted. Makes bigger payment on home when I asked her contributions she said, "It all goes into the house". The husband spoke up and said, "Put it this way: "Your money goes into paying on the home." Husband on Swing shift, and cares for children.
1096.	35-39	M.A.N.S.	0	Mother takes care of child in Pa. Earns $33.84 wk. $6 wk. household. $20 wk. for son.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1097.	30-34	Divorced	0	Earnings $50 weekly. $9 weekly to household. $10 to $15 for children with grandmother weekly. Clothing for her 2 children. Worker from W. Va. Has been divoredd twice. Now considers herself as permanently in labor force.
1098.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $30 weekly. Contributes all to household. Son been ill (St. Vitus Dance) $300 last 6 months for his care. Grandmother cares for children.
1099.	20-24	Divorced	0	$30 week earnings. $7 weekly to household. $5 wk. for boy. Buys some extra groceries. Her son livin with father, (worker's divorced husband).
1100.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $30 weekly. 50% weekly to household. Worker desires further education herself, and sister attending school, and needs employment. $50 allotment each month from husband in the Army.
1101.	20-24	Single	-	Mother gave report. Two brothers in Service, send contributions. $8 weekly to household. Did not know exact amount of earnings.
1102.	18-19	Single	-	Mother gave report. $8 weekly contribution to h. h. Worker has been employed less than one year.
1103.	35-39	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $47 - 2 weeks. 25% each 2 wks. to husband' widowed mother, who must pay off mortgaged property Crippled brother needs assistance. Brother, in institution, and his children need care and help. $50 monthly allotment from husband.
1104.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	$220 monthly worker's earnings. 50% monthly to household. $35 - $40 to relatives and parents living in Baltimore. Independent contracting work done by husband in spare hours.
1105.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $269 plus monthly. 50% monthly to household. $20 monthly for education of nieces and nephews in country. Investment - Pieces of property in Baltimore.
1106.	35-39	Divorced	1	Earnings $15 weekly. All to household. $20 a month life insurance from husband. Daughter institutional care - (free) in Allentown State Hospital. Worker from Scotia, Pa.
1107.	25-29	Separated	0	Earnings varies $30 weekly. $5 weekly to relative out of city.
1108.	20-24	M.P.W. D.	0	Earnings $32 weekly. $10 to household weekly. Hope to have a home of our own.
1109.	20-24	M.A.S.	2	Earnings $41 weekly. $35 weekly to household. $5 weekly to widowed mother, living in Baltimore. $50 mo. allotment from husband in Army. Friend cares fo children.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M, S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1110.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $32 weekly. 50% to household weekly. $10 to son - 11 years old - home in Phila. Pa. with grandmother. Buy home of our own - save $15 ea. wk.
1111.	25-29	Separated	0	Earnings $39 weekly. $10 to mother weekly, a widow needs weekly care - lives by herself in Baltimore.
1112.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $25 weekly. $25 wkly.to household. $50 monthly allotment from husband. Child attends Negro Nursery School in Project Area.Worker Asst. Cook.
1113.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $67 - 2 weeks. All to household.
1114.	20-24	M. A. S.	1	Earnings $43 weekly. All to household. Will renew allotment of husband next month - after 8 months withdrawal, punishment of husband in Service. A.W.O.L. - December - February.
1115.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $22.85 weekly. 50% weekly to household. $5 monthly sends to grandmother in Va.If not too cold will continue at present job. Worker from Riverhead, N. Y.
1116.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $15 weekly. Tips $2 weekly. 50% to household.
1117.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $43 weekly. $50 allotment from husband mo Worker from War, W. Va. (mining).
1118.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $32.72 weekly - 6 day week. $10 weekly to household. $50 comes from brother in service mo.
1119.	40-44	Widow	0	Earnings $63.75 2 weeks. 50% - 2 wks. to household. $10 - $15 - 2 weeks for care of father-in-law in Va. Worker is a widow of a month.2 roomers $5 total each week.
1120.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $17 weekly. Tips $7 - $9 weekly.
1121.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $31.78 weekly. 50% weekly to household. $5 weekly to help support cousin in Baltimore.
1122.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $34.10 weekly. $15 weekly to parents in W. Va. "Expects to have home of my own - so need to accumulate funds."(To be married at once but will continue to work.) Worker from Beckley,W.Va
1123.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $20 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $50 from brother in service each month comes into household.
1124.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $45 weekly. 50% to household wkly.$10 weekly, to mother caring for youngster six years old in country for whom worker sends money. Cannot trace whereabouts of father of child.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1125.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $51 weekly. 50% to household. $10 wkly. to mother - home in Virginia; $5 weekly to niece and nephew in Baltimore, need financial help with education.
1126.	20-24	Single	-	Nothing - to household. Worker from Rural Retreat, Virginia. Earnings $38 weekly.
1127.	25-20	Single	-	Earnings $40 week. $10 week to household. $20 month to mother. One roomer. Worker from Virginia.
1128.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $37 - $47 week. $16 week to household. $10 week to brother.
1129.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $35 weekly. $16 weekly to household. $5 week to brother. Allotment from husband.
1130.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $20 week. $10 week to household.
1131.	19	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $60 semi-monthly. $17 weekly to household.
1132.	40-44	Widow	0	Earnings $23 weekly. All to household.
1133.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	$8.56 - 3 days. All to household. Increased home income is reason for this work. Only been there two weeks.
1134.	30-34	Single	-	Contributions to household $60 month. Brother-in-law sends allotment. Worker and her mother operate small grocery store and they divide time. Pay - "what's left." Haven't balanced books to enable them to give financial information.
1135.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $24 week. $10 contributed to household. 1 roomer - boarder.
1137.	45-49	Widow	0	Earnings $41 week. $15 week to household and $38.80 month buying home. (Includes rental). Son-in-law's allotment.
1138.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $72 semi-monthly. $50 semi-monthly to household. Sister-in-law is there about two-thirds of the time. She is in poor health.
1139.	18-19	M.P.S.	0	Husband stationed so near - comes home frequently. Earnings $25 weekly. All to household. $50 allotment from husband stationed at Ft.McHenry.
1140.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $58 every 2 wks. $38 every 2 wks. to household. $10 bond deduction every 2 weeks.
1141.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $23 weekly. $8 weekly to household. No bonds.
1142.	20-24	Separated	0	Earnings $23.72 weekly. $9 - $10 weekly to mother in N. Carolina. No bonds. Worker from N.C.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1143.	25-29	Separated	3	Earnings $23.80 weekly. All to household. No bonds. One meal served daily free.
1144.	20-24	Separated	0	Earnings $32 weekly. $4 weekly to household. $10 weekly to mother. 2 roomers at $3.50 weekly.
1145.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $26 weekly. $2.50 weekly to household. $1 bond deduction weekly.
1146.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $31 every 2 weeks. $2.50 weekly household. $3 deduction every 2 weeks for meals. No bonds.
1147.	20-24	Divorced	0	Earnings $22 weekly. $10 weekly to mother for 3 children. No bonds. Worker from Sumter, N. C.
1148.	30-34	Separated	0	$30 - 2 weeks. $20 - 2 weeks household. $10 2 wks. to parents in N. C. No alimony claimed, as not yet divorced although separated 6 years.
1149.	20-24	M. A. S.	0	Earnings $46 - $56 weekly. Depends on whether 5 or 6 day week. Saving for her own home in W. Va. $50 a month allotment received from husband in Service. Worker from Ellamore, W. Va.
1150.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $31 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $20 a month from brothers in service monthly pay - $100 allotment from brother-in-law also in service. Information secured from Mother, in absence of worker.
1151.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $23 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Worker from Clarksburg, Va.
1152.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $23.97 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Worker from Clarksburg, W. Va.
1153.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	4	Earnings $50 - 2 weeks. All to household. Medical assistance occasionally to widowed mother. Husband's shift enables him to watch over children. This information was given by husband, in absence of worker. All 7 children are here with parents, and one son is eligible for drafting into service.
1154.	25-29	Separated	1	Earnings $72.26 - 2 weeks. All to household. Husband - $12.50 toward support of child. Child at Day Nursery - State Normal. Worker from Cambridge, Md.
1155.	25-29	Separated	0	Earnings $31.58 weekly. 50% weekly to household. Receives no alimony.
1156.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $36 to $40 weekly. Is saving for furniture for her present apartment, with everything in readiness - when husband returns from service. $50 allotment each month from husband. Worker from Knoxville, Tenn.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1157.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $40 weekly. 50% to household. Worker from New York, N. Y.
1158.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $20 weekly. $7 weekly to household.
1159.	25-29	Divorced	0	Commissions on sales - $15 to $20 weekly. $9 weekly to household. No alimony. Mother is ailing.
1160.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $218 monthly. $60 to household monthly. Worker from Towson, Md. Sends $20.00 yr. to Aunt.
1161.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $132.50 monthly. $40 monthly to household.
1162.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $31.28 weekly. $10 to household weekly.
1163.	40-44	Divorced	0	Earnings $38.62 weekly. All to household. No alimony
1164.	30-34	M.A.N.S.	0	$30 weekly - 7 day wk. 50% to household.
1165.	25-29	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $29 weekly. $22 weekly to household. $7 helps support younger sister in Baltimore. $42 - allotment from father of child (monthly) for child support. Mother takes youngster to Nursery School (1 yr. already).
1166.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $16 weekly. All to household. Child attends day nursery in Project area. $80 allotment from husband in service. Rentals for couples living in Federal Housing project increases, if wife goes out to work, and also draws support from husband.
1167.	20-24	Single	0	Earnings $50.95 2 weeks. $5 - $10 - 2 weeks to 6 year old nephew in Virginia. Clothes, occasionally money.
1168.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	1	Earnings $27 - $42 weekly. 50% to household wkly. Sister is at home and cares for children.
1169.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $22.61 weekly. $12 weekly to household.
1170.	25-29	Separated	1	Earnings $23 weekly, to $28. All to household. 10,000 production unit, gives bonus - 10% - over this $1.00 a day approximately. Double time for Sundays. Brother sends about $50 to widowed mother (each month) - in Service. No alimony - ex-husband supposed to give child $5 - asked for by Probationers Court - (deserted 3 yrs. ago).
1171.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $43 weekly, to $45. 82¢ an hr. All to household. $30 allotment from brother received each month.
1172.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Monthly allotment from husband (officer). Investments - additional income. Earnings $114 monthly 50% to household.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1173.	30-34	M.P.S.	0	Earnings $136.50 monthly. Worker from Chicago, Ill. She is working for "pin money" - only - using her salary on bonds, does not need to work. Husband in service but lives at home - Navy Officer, Cost inspector - accountant. Investments additional income.
1174.	20-24	M.A.S.	2	Earnings $35-$40 weekly. All to household. $5 weekly to mother-in-law who lives in Baltimore. $100 allotment from husband in service overseas for wife and 2 children. Children in care of Auntie living in neighborhood.
1175.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $29 - $39 weekly. $12 weekly to household. Worker paid 55¢ an hour. 7 day wk.- $39;6 da. $29
1176.	20-24	Separated	2	Earnings $63.40 2 weeks. All to household. No alimony. Two of these 7 sisters - work after school - clerking in store and in Read's Drug."
1177.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $32 - 2 weeks. 50% of earnings to household. Child is at home and mother cares for her.
1178.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $32 weekly. $10 weekly for child care, with grandmother in N.Carolina. Plans to marry (civilian) in near future - but will continue to work.
1179.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $35 weekly. $20 weekly to household. Father-in-law receives monthly pension -Spanish American war. No bonds. Husband has 1-A card - doing odd jobs at present. Not regularly employed. Brother-in-law sends allotment.
1180.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $18 - $20 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Brother-in-law's allotment.
1181.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $19 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Brother in service - no allotment.
1182.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $17.28 weekly. All to household. $2 bond deduction weekly. Brother in service - no allotment.
1183.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $40 semi-monthly, $5 weekly to household.
1184.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. *$10 weekly to household. $5 - $10 weekly to grandmother in N. C.*"No special charges - merely helps out," but this averages about $10 weekly. This is Aunt's estimate of salary. No bonds. Worker from Hollow Springs, N.C.
1185.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $28.60 weekly. $20 monthly to mother in Md. $5 - $5 weekly to sister in Virginia. No bonds.
1186.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $19 weekly. $16 weekly to household. No bonds. $3 weekly to father in Maryland.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M.S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1187.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $3 weekly bond deduction.
1188.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $4 weekly bond deduction.
1189.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $28 weekly. $5 weekly to household. $10 weekly to mother in N. C. No bonds. Roomer $3 wkly
1190.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $22 weekly. All to household. No bonds.
1191.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $16.80 weekly. Worker from Thurmond, Md.
1192.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $32 weekly average. $5 weekly to household. $8 weekly to mother in Spartanburg, S.C. No bonds. Buys own groceries.
1193.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $16.50 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Worker from Spartanburg, S.C.
1194.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $23 weekly. All to household. No bonds. One boarder $7 weekly.
1195.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $22.46 weekly. $5 weekly to household. No bonds. One boarder $7 weekly. From Chester, Md.
1196.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $20 weekly. Worker suffers from kidney trouble - will continue to work as long as health permits. From Graconville, Md.
1197.	45-49	Separated	0	Earnings $30.34 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Has very good record at the plant and says she feels proud of herself. Loves the job and wants to continue. $2 weekly deducted in Credit Union.
1198.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $51 semi-monthly. All to household. No bonds.
1199.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $29 weekly. All to household. Would like to continue if returning soldier does not want or need her job. $3.75 weekly bond deduction. Mother-in-law lives in same house (separate apt.) and cares for worker's child.
1200.	20-24	Divorced	1	Earnings $32 weekly. All to household. $4 weekly bond deduction. Ex-Husband - (for child only $21.67. monthly) - in Service. Father nervous breakdown. Worker's mother cares for child.
1201.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $27.79 weekly. All to household. No bonds Father has heart trouble - works irregularly. Brother-in-law in service, contributes to household
1202.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $41 weekly. $8 weekly to household. No bonds. Worker's husband in service, allotment.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1203.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $28 weekly. All to household. $2 weekly bond deduction. Brother part-time after school worker.
1204.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $26 weekly. All to household. $1 weekly bond deduction.
1205.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $32 weekly. $12-14 weekly. Would prefer to continue in this type of work, but when Govt. contracts expire she fears lay-offs-in that case will try sales work in Dept. store. $10 wkly.bond deduction.
1206.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $24 weekly. $10 weekly to household. $2 weekly bond deduction. Saves allotment,husband's
1207.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $18 weekly. $9 weekly to household. $18.75 weekly bond deduction.
1208.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $41 weekly. All to household.Earner's sister-in-law next door cares for child. Saves husband's allotment while she is employed.
1209.	35-39	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $20 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Worker takes child to sister's in next block,who cares for her. Receives husband's allotment.
1210.	30-34	Widow	5	Earnings $14.75 weekly. All to household.No bonds. Older children care for small ones while mother works.
1211.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $29 weekly. None to household.Mother says she's satisfied as long as worker "keeps herself, dresses nicely, and spends her money sensibly." 10% bond deduction.
1212.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $20 weekly. No bonds. $10 monthly to mother in South Carolina. From Manning, S.C.
1213.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $28 weekly, to $38. Household $10 weekly. 3 roomers - $12 a week total.Information received from worker's mother.
1214.	20-24	M.A.S.	3	$50 - 2 weeks. All to household. $5 every 2 weeks transportation cost - on Edgewood Arsenal bus. Free rides on Sunday only.$100 allotment each month from husband for herself and children. Children attend Nursery School in Project.
1215.	20-24	M.A.S.	2	Earnings $60 - 2 weeks. All to household. $100 - allotment from husband in service overseas. Children in mother's care, she lives in "our" neighborhood.
1216.	30-34	Separated	2	Earnings $20 week. $10 household contribution. Friend with whom worker lives cares for children. Worker must support 2 children.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1217.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $24 semi-monthly. $20 semi-monthly, h.h. Worker's duties are typing, filing, etc.
1218.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $27 week. $20 weekly to household.
1219.	20-24	Single	-	Sister gave interview. $27 week earnings. $20 weekly to household.
1220.	20-24	Single	-	Sister gave interview. Earnings $30 weekly. $20 weekly to household.
1221.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $30 week. $25 weekly to household. $10 every 2 weeks to parents. Worker and sisters must support their parents. Their father is ill, and the mother stays at home to care for him and keep house, Worker from Steubenville, Ohio.
1222.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $42 week. $30 weekly to household. $10 every 2 weeks to parents. Father is ill and if cannot work. Worker will remain in Baltimore/work.
1223.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $30 week. $20 weekly to household. $10 every 2 weeks, to parents. Worker left home town Steubenville, Ohio, because of lack of employment opportunity - will remain in Baltimore after the war if a job is available.
1224.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $35 weekly. Helps mother $300. Buying car and is saving some, planning to go to Law School after war. 1 roomer - $7 week.
1225.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $32.50 weekly. Worker from Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1226.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earnings $32 weekly. $19 weekly additional (part time) job besides. Works from about 11 a.m. - 1 p.m. door-to-door subscription work for a Sash & Door Co. Earns about $19 a week at this "as long as it lasts."
1227.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $26 weekly. Worker from Parsons, W. Va.
1228.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $26 weekly. No household contributions. Worker from Parsons, W. Va.
1229.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $50 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Allotment from husband in service. Pension received by father-in-law.
1230.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $31 weekly. $7 weekly to household.
1231.	30-34	Divorced	2	Earnings $16 weekly. Called this job, just a gesture. One day while shopping in the store, she asked for a job. Doesn't know if she will continue. Hasn't thought of it either way. Father on night shift, cares for children while she is employed.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1232.50	& over	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $40.35 weekly. All to household.
1233.50	& over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $32 weekly. Contributes all to household.
1234.	45-49	Divorced	0	Earnings $33.19 weekly. Boards and rooms.
1235.	30-34	Widow	3	Earnings $30 week. All to household. She keeps a humble but clean apartment for herself and 3 boys, who were well kept looking, for a working mother. Older boy, age 12, is helpful in home, in disciplining younger ones, when schools out.
1236.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $30 week. Helps mother $35. Pays insurance, laundry, saves about $40 month of her salary. Husband has deferment.
1237.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $19 week. $30 month to household. Brother-in-law in service contributes.
1238.	20-24	Separated	1	Earnings $31.50 week. $15 weekly to household. When on night shift - $35. When on day shift-$28. Lady of house from whom she rents her quarters cares for child. Worker from Wilson, N. C.
1239.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $24 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Step-father in service contributes.
1240.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $19 weekly. $8 weekly to household. Husband and brother-law in service send allotments.
1241.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $15 wk. $8 wk. h.h. Husband & brother-in-law ".
1242.	25-29	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $19.50 week. $15 to household weekly. Husband's allotment. Neighbors care for child.
1243.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $16.22 week. $10 to household weekly.
1244.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $52 semi-monthly. $45 semi-monthly to household. Worker took position when husband was ill with pneumonia and she had to work to support family. Husband has since recovered, but worker does not want to leave her job for fear husband will be drafted, and she will be unable to get back her job.
1245.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $27.02 weekly. $8 weekly to household. Husband in service contributes regularly.
1246.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Brother-in-law in service contributes to household.
1247.	45-49	Widow	1	Earnings $25 weekly. $20 weekly to household. Rent from apartment, additional income.
1248.	35-39	Single	-	Worker bookkeeper - Federal Reserve Bank, preferred not to report earnings, which she said varied considerably - since she often works overtime and is paid time and a half for that.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1249.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $15 week. $10 weekly to household. Child is in school while worker is at work.
1250.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $28 week. $15 week to household.
1251.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $50 weekly. $40 weekly to household. Worker, husband, and son play in a trio. Their work requires that they travel to various cities - both in and out of Maryland, but they maintain their permanent home in Baltimore
1252.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. Worker sends $15 week to parents. Worker from Johnstown, Pa.
1253.	45-49	Separated	0	Earnings $25 week. Worker receives rental from farm.
1254.	25-29	Divorced	0	Earnings $100 semi-monthly. $30 week to household.
1255.	45-49	Widow	0	Earnings $64.19 semi-monthly. $50 semi-monthly to household. Worker has War Bond deduction of $12.50 semi-monthly. Worker from Lynchburg, Va.
1256.50 & over		Widow	0	Earnings $33 week. $5 week to household.
1257.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $55 weekly. All to household. Worker employed in order to have increased income. Son going in service.
1258.	18-19	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $55 2 weeks. $12 - 2 weeks to household. One son (illegitimate - 3 yrs old) lives with brother in Baltimore.
1259.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $58 2 weeks. $12 2 weeks to household $50 allotment is sent each month by husband.
1260.	40-44	Widow	0	Average earnings $43.95. $50 clothes for 14 year old son, who is attending school in Baltimore. Son has been placed in Boys Home on Linden Av. Baltimore - support of him temporarily. 2 boarders - $5 - until now. Worker leaving this area (housing project) to be near her son in Baltimore and room and board cheaper. Worker from Elkins, W.Va.
1261.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $269.65 monthly. 50% monthly to household. Works for education of worker's own son. Worker(A. B. Howard University, 1 summer University of Pa.; 1 summer N.Y.University, also Extension Courses 3 yrs.
1262.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $52 weekly. $50 allotment from husband in service.
1263.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $42-$44 wkly. Sends $10-$15 to home folks back in Scranton, Pa. weekly.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1264.	14-17	Single	-	Piece rate. Earnings $28 - $30 weekly. $10 wkly. to household.
1265.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	3	Earnings $29.41 weekly. 75% weekly to household. $10 week - room rental. Pays $35 a month for little home, but landlord has never put in any furnace and children have colds constantly.
1266.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $50 weekly. $10 to household weekly. Room rental (1) $4 a week. One brother sends allotment to mother $50.00.
1267.	30-34	M.A.N.S.	1	Earnings $39 plus weekly. 50% weekly. Worker from Coldwater, W. Va. Mother of worker cares for child. Maintains her own apt. on 1st floor mother and father live upstairs in same household.
1268.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $40 weekly. $5 weekly pay for sister's music lessons, and besides sends home money every month. Worker from Westminster, S. C.
1269.	25-29	Separated	0	Earnings $35 weekly, $5 sends home to parents weekly to S. C. Worker from Pickens, S. C.
1270.	50 & over	Single	-	Because of very irregular employment, worker said she was entirely unable to estimate her earnings. Her household expenses vary - depending upon whether she eats at home or where she is employed- and again worker said she could make no estimate. Worker is a practical nurse, hours etc. varies with each case.
1271.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $31 week. $15 week to household. Husband sends allotment. Worker from Elizabethton, Tennessee.
1272.	40-44	Widow	0	Daughter gave interview. Earnings $65 weekly. $50 weekly to household. Son-in-law sends allotment to daughter. Worker would like to continue in occupation after war if available. Otherwise she will return to her former position as a recreation supervisor.
1273.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $46 week. Worker from Kings Mtn., N.C.
1274.	45-49	Single	-	Mother gave interview. Earnings $18 weekly. $9 to household weekly. Mother said there was no other source of income, but the apartment was well-furnished and the mother well dressed. There must be some money for household expenses other than the worker's $9 week. The mother is a widow; her husband was a minister.
1275.	18-19	Single	-	Friend gave interview - shares apt. with worker. Earnings $60 semi-monthly. Worker said that about half of her salary is spent on self-maintnance. Wilmington, Delaware worker's former abode.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1276.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $33 weekly. $25 weekly to household. Worker is sole support of mother and 16-year old sister, who have no other income whatsoever. Standard of living is obviously very low. Sister is 16 and still in school.
1277.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $45 - $50 weekly. $55 month to household. Household expenses are about $25 per month. Sends $50 - $60 per month to mother for support of brothers and sisters. War bond deduction $3.25 per week.
1278.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $33 week. Since July, worker has been sole support of household, but does not know yet how much of her salary is needed for household expenses.
1279.	50 & over	Single	-	Earnings $22.15 week. $17 week to household. Although worker needs to work she is obviously unable to continue working much longer. She is not strong and suffers from constant colds.
1280.	50 & over	Single	-	Earnings $2000 plus year. $50 month, household.
1281.	30-34	Separated	0	Worker works 7 hours day, but her time of work varies from day to day. Earnings $32 week. Worker's husband and two of her children are living in Baltimore, but not with worker. The third child has remained in S. Carolina. Worker from Rock Hill, S.C.
1282.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $26.40 week. $20 week to household. $5 month to daughter in Virginia. Husband and one daughter are in Baltimore; one daughter remained in Virginia. Worker from Lynchburg, Va.
1283.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $16 weekly. 50% to household, wkly.
1284.	25-29	Separated	2	Earnings $42 weekly. All to household. Works for education of children. $10 a week for support of children, sent by ex-husband.
1285.	18-19	M.A.N.S.	1	Earnings $40 2 wks. to $50. All to household. This youngster has assumed in June the role of breadwinner for this large household (after death of father last December) - Mother (with her aunt) is looking for day work. Mother cares for smallest children. Worker's own child is an illegitimate one. 6 children in household.
1286.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $25 weekly. All to household. Neighbors take care of children.
1287.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $31.05 weekly. 50% to household. $5 weekly sent to son in high school for board, staying with parents in N.C. Working in order to save for a little home back in N.C. after war.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE.	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1288.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	4	Earnings $31 - $32 weekly. $26 - $22 household Sends $5 - $10 to mother (widow) in Virginia, weekly. Sends clothes to own little girl (10 years old) State Hospital (free care). Cares for children herself, works night shift.
1289.	45-49	Divorced	0	Earnings $20 semi-monthly. $8 week household. Often makes extra contributions, repairs, etc.
1290.	40-44	Single	-	Sister gave information. Earnings $20 week. $7 week to household. Partial support-Mother.
1291.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $33.20 week. Husband's allotment. Worker from Akron, Ohio.
1292.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	3	Earnings $25 week. All to household. Husband on other shift cares for children while worker employed. From Massachusetts.
1293.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $56 week. Worker from Eccles, W. Va.
1294.	35-39	M.P.S.	0	Earnings $175 monthly. All to household. Worker from Peoria, Ill. Husband's allotment.
1295.	20-24	Separated	0	Earnings $26.52 week. $15 week to household. $40 month from husband in service.
1296.	50 & over	Separated	0	Earnings $23 week. $12 week to household. Worker runs and manages home.
1297.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $125 month. Hasn't received first check yet.
1298.	30-34	M.P.W.D.	2	Earnings $140 month. All to household. Lady upstairs cares for children. Husband has just returned from service.
1299.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $47.20 semi-monthly. $30 semi-monthl to household. Father in New York sends some.
1300.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $35 week. $5 week to household. 2 cousins in service contribute.
1301.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	She has her charge account at the store and most of the pay (30 hour week) goes to clearing that.
1302.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $115 month. Earner contributes $25 monthly to household.
1303.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Worker's 2nd marriage. Couldn't give estimate Has just remarried. Housekeeping now only few weeks. Beauty Shop Manager and owner.
1304.	45-49	Divorced	0	Earns $40 weekly. Carries responsibility of home. Couldn't estimate her part of expenses.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1305.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $24 week. $17 week to household.
1306.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $48 week. Husband sends allotment.
1307.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $35 week. Worker gets allotment from husband. Worker says that nurses at blood bank are supposed to work and are paid for working 25 hours week. Actually they work about 40 hours week.
1308.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $40 week. $10 week to household. Two brothers-in-law send allotments to worker's sisters. Two of the sisters are married and are living with family only until husbands return from service. Children are sister's children - residing in household.
1309.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $45 week. $25 week to household.
1310.	50 & over	Single	-	Earnings $12 week. Worker has savings, which she uses to supplant her income. She is not well and is unable to take full-time employmen
1311.	50 & over	Single	-	Worker says she cannot estimate her earnings (private nurse) since her employment is irregular. Shares apartment with friend. Worker has been a practical nurse since 1922, but has sometimes been forced to work as a seamstress.
1312.	20-24	Single	-	$10 to household weekly. Worker says that her periods of employment are irregular,(private duty nurse) and she is unable to estimate her income.
1313.	35-39	Single	-	Sister gave interview. Earnings $20 week. $10 week to household. Sister said that the 3 sisters have a source of income other than the earnings of 2 sisters at the A. & P., but she preferred not to say what it was.
1314.	35-39	Single	-	Sister gave interview. Earnings $25 week. $10 week to household. There is another source of income, but its nature and amount were not stated.
1315.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $30 week. $25 week to household. Worker from Hickory, N. C.
1316.	N. R.	Single	-	Sister gave interview. $10 weekly to household. Sister said she could not estimate worker's earnings.
1317.	14-17	Single	-	Now studying chemistry at Maryland Institute. Filing, sending out packages 15 hrs. week. Room rent, additional income. $5.90 week earnings. $4 contributed to h.h.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1318.50	& over	Widow	0	Earnings $30 week. $25 weekly to hoisehold. Worker also has son in service.
1319.	30-34	Divorced	1	Earnings $38 week. $28 weekly household. Saves about $10 a week. Sometimes bonus helps, save a little more. Grandmother cares for child.
1320.	45-49	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $34 week. Clerical worker Glen Martin.
1321.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $22 week. $11 week to household. Helps support mother; 2 brothers in service contribute.
1322.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $27.50 weekly. All to household. She is sole support of home. Gives her check to her mother. Rent rooms occasionally.
1324.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $70.95 semi-monthly. $40 monthly to household.
1325.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $30.00 weekly. $5 wk. household. Additional income ground rents, father's insurance.
1326.	40-44	Divorced	0	Earnings $22 week. $10 week to household.
1327.50	& over	Widow	0	Earnings $22 week. $18 week to household. Worker helps sister. Room rental other income.
1328.50	& over	Single	-	Earnings $18 week. $16 week household. Room rental. Three elderly sisters live in household. One keeps house. What they really do is contribute to household and the sister manages it.
1329.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Averages 1 bond a month, included in deductions above. $45 earnings every 2 weeks. All to household. $50 monthly allotment from husband. Worker also maintains own apt. across the street for husband whenever he can get home week ends. She sleeps and eats at her mother's.
1330.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $40 weekly. All to household.
1331.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $23 weekly. All to household. 2 brothers in service one is married. No allotments claimed
1332.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. All to household. On 2nd shift - bonus 5¢ an hr. (Gross 70¢ an hr.)
1333.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $28.10 weekly. All to household. 1 war bond a month.
1334.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $36 weekly. All to household. Worker in this family turns over entire pay envelope to parents.
1335.	20-24	Single	-	Average $43 wk. All to h.h. Worker is a white forelady over swing shift of colored girls.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1336.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $52 to $56 weekly. 50% to household. $10 weekly to mother in N. C. Worker from N.C.
1337.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $52 to $62 weekly. All to household. In this Polish family, worker gives entire pay envelope to Mother.
1338.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly; to household all earnings. In this Polish family worker gives whole pay envelope to Mother.
1339.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	$28 weekly earnings. $10 to household weekly. $80 allotment each month from husband. Mother takes care of child in worker's absence.
1340.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $34 - $35 weekly. $10 to household.
1341.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $32 - $36 weekly. $10 to household. $50 monthly allotment from husband overseas.
1342.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $28 - $30 weekly. All to household. Younger daughter in this family turns her entire pay envelope to her parents.
1343.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $48 every 2 weeks. All to household. In this Polish family worker gives entire pay envelope to parents.
1344.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $22.16 weekly. All to household. In this family worker gives entire pay envelope to head of house - Auntie.
1345.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $37.15 - 2 weeks. All to household. In this family worker gives entire pay envelope to mother.
1346.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $40 to $44 weekly. All to household. In this family workers give entire pay envelope to parents.
1347.	30-34	Widow	0	Lost her husband who was in Service and killed here in the states, last June and has applied for pension and insurance, does not know the outcome now, no money received yet. Earnings $30 - $32 weekly. 50% to household weekly.
1348.	20-24	Single	-	Mother interviewed. Earnings $36 weekly. $12 weekly to household. $5 to grandfather, who is in a home for the aged, here in Baltimore wkly.
1349.	60 & over	Single	-	Sister interviewed. $20 weekly earnings. All to household. Provides rm. and board for widowed sister, whose youngster lives under same roof, until last 6 months, when nephews send allotments. $37-allotment-nephew (1st) $68 allotment -nephew (2nd) received last 6 months. 1 roomer - $4.00 monthly.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1350.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $32 weekly. $15 weekly to household. 2 room rentals @ $4 each.
1351.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $21 to $23 weekly. All to household. Worker gives over entire pay envelope to help her mother with large family of ten.
1352.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $37 to $40 weekly. All to household. Worker turns over entire pay envelope to assist mother and help to care for ten in the family.
1353.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $29 - $30 weekly. All to household. Occasionally works overtime in the office. Brother has just gone into service in June, no allotment as yet.
1354.	20-24-	Divorced	1	$45 week earnings. $10 week to household.Must support her 4 year old child. Mother of worker cares for child.
1355.	30-34	Single	-	Mother gave interview. Earnings $25 wk. $10 wk. household. Mother says that worker cannot change her job until her health is improved. Rent from rooms. Father's health has also been poor and he has not been able to work for several years.
1356.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $39 weekly. Worker from Paintsville, Kentucky.
1357.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $45 week. $40 week to household. Room rent additional income.
1358.50	& over	M.P.S.	0	Earnings $2200 year. 50% of salary to household Is eligible for a pension in 1953, when she will retire. Rent from rooms.
1359.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $40 every 2 weeks. Earner contributes $20 weekly to household.Room rent other income.
1360.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $31 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Worker and family from McAlpine, W. Va.
1361.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $28.50 week. $20 week to household. Worker's husband is railroad employee. If he can get a good job in Baltimore, family will remain here. Otherwise, they will return to West Virginia. Worker from McAlpine, W. Va.
1362.	45-49	Widow	1	Worker supports 2 children. Worker has been a widow for ten years and has had to support 3 children - the eldest of whom has been employed during this last year. Worker refused to give her earnings, but said that she was earning just enough to meet expenses. The eldest daughter, who now makes a contribution to h.h.,is going to be married soon.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1363.	50 & over	Single	-	Earnings $28 week. $18 week to household. Father gets pension.
1364.	40-44	Separated	2	Father gets pension. One son lives at school. Mother cares for children. Earnings $25 wk. $30 week to household.
1365.	35-39	Divorced	0	Earnings $35 week. $20 week to household. Son is in Navy. Worker must contribute to mother's support. Mother's health bad and she wishes to return to South Carolina. Daughters have also been ill, and the family has had to pay high doctor bills.
1366.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $40 wk. $30 wk. H.H. Helps support Mother.
1367.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $65 week. $20 month to son (2 yrs. old, who is with worker's mother. $5 week bond deduction. Worker gets allotment from husband.
1368.	50 & over	Widow	1	Earnings $72 semi-monthly. $50 semi-monthly. Daughter gets allotment from husband; earnings from property in Maryland and W. Va. Worker and 11 year old son live with daughter and her baby. Daughter cares for children.
1369.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $22 week. Worker from Plattsburg, N.Y.
1370.	20-24	Single	-	$32 weekly earnings. Sends $10 week to parents Worker from Halifax, N.C.
1371.	45-49	Widow	0	Earnings $42 week. $28 weekly to household. Must support mother. Mother sometimes lives with son, who cannot support her because he has large family (15) children.
1372.	25-29	M.A.N.S.	1	Earnings $35 week. $65 month to household. Sister and hired lady care for child. From W.Va.
1373.	25-29	Widow	3	Earnings $45 week. $65 month to household. Hired lady cares for children.
1374.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $25 - $36 week. Worker is employed due to need of workers.
1375.	35-39	M.A.S.	0	$100 month earnings. $40 month to household. Husband in Merchant Marine sends allotment.
1376.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $35 week. $5 week to household.
1378.	40-44	Single	-	Earnings $80.64 to $94 - 2 weeks. 50% to household. Occasionally works overtime - which accounts for fluctuation. Seniority counts in this office - been with them, 20 years. 2 room rentals - $6.00 per week.
1379.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $17.50 weekly. $10 wkly. household. 1 bond every 3 weeks, included in deductions. $50 allotment - husband.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1380.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $22.50 weekly. 50% weekly. This couple lives in home of the man's parents. Information re-worker supplied by husband.
1381.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $48 - 2 weeks. All to household. Worker is the sole support of mother and grandmother. Income from investments.
1382.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $28 weekly. 50% weekly to household. School age, mother returns an hr. after school is over.
1383.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $16 weekly. 50% to household. Worker and husband maintain own apt. on 2nd floor of parents home - but share expense.
1384.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $25 weekly. All to household. Works to maintain home, and to have housekeeper live with them.
1385.	30-34	Single	-	$23 weekly earnings. 50% weekly to household.
1386.	20-24	Separated	1	Earnings $22 week. $18 week to household. Worker has small son to support.
1387.	20-24	Divorced	0	Earnings $39 week. Worker from Charleston, W.Va.
1388.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1	Worker's child in school while she works. Increased income needed and she is looking for a job with high pay. Clerk-Office O'Neil's Clothing.
1389.	35-39	Widow	0	Earnings $25 week. Buying home. Mother keeps house. Husband killed in action. Govt. check.
1390.	50 & over	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Sister works occasionally at the same store and work. Does not average 2 days a week.
1391.	35-39	Divorced	0	Earnings $31 week. Needs support for self and son.
1392.	50 & over	Divorced	0	Earnings $15 weekly. All to household.
1393.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Piece rate. $37 - $41 weekly. $12 weekly to household. Husband's $50 allotment.
1394.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earns 50¢ an hour. Worker has been called to work during rush periods for many years, as for Christmas rush, sales etc. Works because she likes to get out occasionally with people; but realizes she is getting up in years. Husban has left her enough to live comfortably.
1395.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $35 weekly. Pools it with husband. Could not estimate budget. From Roanoke, Va. Works to increase family income.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1396.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $31.44 week. $20 week to household. Employed to increase family income.
1397.	40-44	Divorced	0	Earnings $12 week. $6 week to household. Worker reported no other income, but standard of living was relatively high and worker said that sometimes she has not worked for several months at a time. Unless she is supported by her son-in-law, there must be other income.
1398.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	3	Earnings $30 week. $20 week to household. Worker says children are asleep when she works, need no one to care for them.
1399.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $18 week. $10 week to household. Husband is at home while worker is at her work.
1400.	25-29	M.P.S.D.	1	Earnings $39 week. Household $30 week. Worker's grandmother cares for child, lives nearby.
1401.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $40 weekly. $10 household, wkly. 20% bond deduction. These amounts approximations - Father not positive of exact amounts. Husband and brother-in-law send allotments. 2 brothers in Service - no allotment.
1402.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $30 weekly. Husband & mother interviewed $10 - $15 weekly to household. No bonds. Contribution varies according to household expenses. Never consumes worker's entire take home earnings. Varies between $10 - $15. Worker's mother cares for child.
1403.	25-29	Separated	0	Earnings $33.40 week. $10 weekly for child with sister. $3 weekly bond deduction. Received $20 in last 4 months for child from ex-husband.
1404.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $19 weekly. $10 weekly to household. 10% bond deduction. Worker's mother receives $10 weekly from worker's aunt for cousin now living in worker's home.
1405.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $19 weekly. $5 weekly to household. $1 weekly bond deduction.
1406.	50 & over	Widow	3	Earnings $64.10 semi-monthly. All to household. Ruptured navel. Finds work very strenuous - but wants to keep job as long as health permits. $3.25 semi-monthly bond deduction.
1407.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $86.20 semi-monthly. $20 - $25 semi-monthly. $5 bond deduction semi-monthly.
1408.	25-29	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $50 every 2 weeks. $25 every 2 wks. to household. $10 bond deduction every 2 wks. Worker from New York, N.Y.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1409.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	3	Earnings $14 weekly. All to household. "All depends on Mom" - Worker's mother now keeping house while worker is at work. If mother's health remains good - worker will continue.
1411.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly. All to household. 10% bond deduction weekly.
1412.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. $5 weekly $10 monthly to mother in Va. $4.25 weekly bond deduction.
1413.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $20.15 weekly. None to household, $5 weekly to mother for child in Baltimore.
1414.	20-24	Separated	0	Earnings $35 weekly. $15 weekly to household.
1415.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $35 week. $20 household weekly. Husband's allotment.
1416.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $28 weekly. $15 weekly to household. She estimated expenses for both of them to be about $30 a week. Half of that given as her contribution. Husband just returned to work after an illness of 6 months.
1417.	18-19	Single	-	$21.65 weekly earnings. $10 to household.
1418.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $41.88 semi-monthly. $20 semi-monthly.
1420.	35-39	Single	-	Earnings $19 weekly. $5 weekly to household.
1421.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $25 week. $10 week to household.
1422.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $26 weekly. $12 weekly to household, $1 weekly bond deduction. Brother-in-law sends allotment. Sister sends mother $5 weekly for child now living in worker's home.
1423.	25-29	M.A.S.	2	Earnings $29 weekly. $10 weekly household. No bonds. Worker's mother takes care of children. Receives husband's allotment.
1424.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $18 weekly. "Got tired sitting around the house - so started to work again" All to household. No bonds. Worker takes child to friend's house.
1425.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $21 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds.
1426.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $15 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Husband ill since June -sclerosis of liver - cannot return to work for at least 3 or 4 months. Son after-school part-time worker at grocery store

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1427.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings weekly $37. All to household. Husband doesn't work steady. Not working at present. (Interviewer's impression of husband - "old soak." Sister cares for child.
1428.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $25 weekly. $15 weekly. Pool it - That is about one-half of rent and groceries total. Worker is employed in order to increase family income.
1429.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $41 weekly. $15 weekly to household. Mother $10 weekly. Approximately one half of family's living expenses, ($15). Worker from Gainesville, Ga.
1430.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. $20 weekly to household.
1432.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	3	Earnings $40 weekly. $25 weekly to household. $10 to mother weekly. Is working mainly to buy clothes for children. Daughter 19 cares for children. Worker from Mannington, W.Va.
1433.50	& over	Single	-	Earnings $40 weekly. The amount varies. She was asked for an average and answered "I really don't know." Another question about what the last one was, brought out, about $40.
1434.	20-24-	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. Worker from Pennsylvania.
1435.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. Worker from Avela, Pa.
1436.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. Apartment rent $52 month. Should be sending some help home, but haven't had any to spare. Worker from Avela, Pa.
1437.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $35 to $46 weekly. $23 weekly to household. Worker from Weston, W. Va.
1438.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $35 - $46 weekly. $23 weekly to household. Worker from Weston, W.Va.
1439.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $51 weekly. Husband and wife were both ready to go to work together in the same shop. May be that helps explain her better than average pay. Children with mother-in-law in Pa.
1440.	45-49	Single	-	Earnings $27.50 week. Rent from 2 rooms.
1441.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $52.45 semi-monthly. $30 semi-monthly Average, a case where check is given home, and expenses withdrawn from family purse.
1442.	30-34	Separated	1	Earnings $30.00 weekly. $8.00 weekly household Support of child by former husband. Mother cares for child.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1443.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $31 week. All to household. House to pay for, makes family living expenses higher.
1444.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	3	Earnings $56 semi-monthly. All to household. Money is "pooled" Could give no estimate of household expense. Children attend school during day.
1445.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $25 week. $6 week to household. Mother said earnings are about $25.
1446.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Buying home. Earnings $35 to $40 weekly. $100 month to household. Husband's allotment.
1447.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Mother gave information. Has never been in very good health - sinus trouble. Earnings $24 weekly. $8 weekly to household. Husband's allotment.
1448.	20-24	Single	-	Mother gave information. Earnings $30 wkly. $10 weekly to household. Plus commission - about $8 wk. and tips - Beauty Parlor.
1449.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. $12 weekly to household.
1450.	20-24	Separated	0	Earnings $35 (full week). 50% weekly to household. $12 weekly to Mother who cares for 2 children (5 and 3 yrs.) home in N.C. Some days 1/2 day work, waiting for parts on assembly line. No alimony - just separated since last April.
1451.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $38 (full week). 50% weekly to household. $12 monthly to parents. Able to make this full week, when there is no rain (Bethlehem Ship Yds. employee)
1452.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $42 weekly (full wk.) 50% household weekly. $20 monthly to sister in school- in our home village needs this monthly assistance.
1453.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $25 weekly. They are buying home here. Her money goes mostly for furniture, clothes for children, and bonds, Husband managed dairy. Worker from Oil City, Pa.
1454.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $46 week. Her father is in Army - she will go where he goes. Former home Tennessee. Has not received a check as yet. Does not know deductions.
1455.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $30 week. Husband's allotment.
1456.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. $10 weekly to household.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1457.	20-24	Widow	0	Earnings $26 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Worker is a war widow.
1458.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $31 weekly. $15 weekly household. Helps home, in addition, at times. Father, now working had been ill for two years.
1459.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $38 weekly. Her total earnings go into war bonds.
1460.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $27.64 semi-monthly. Household contributions pooled. Feels it is well to keep on now for fear there will be hard times ahead, and husband might be out of work.
1461.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $38 semi-monthly. Has just started working and mother says since they don't need help, will let her save a little.
1462.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $32 to $36 week. It was extra money. Not needed for current expenses.
1463.	25-29	Widow	0	Earnings $30 weekly. Husband died in war. Worker from Indiana, Pa.
1464.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $27 week. All to household. Paying for home - expenses high, and she wants to help while she can. (Home well furnished). One roomer.
1465.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $25 weekly. $10 weekly to household $10 average, if she is in need, she keeps out more; if mother in need she puts in more.
1466.	30-34	M.A.N.S.	3	Earnings $27 week. All to household. $3.75 bonds weekly deduction.
1467.	20-24	Single	-	Gross earnings $1620 year. $10 week household. 1 bond a month $25. Brother main support.
1468.	20-24	Single	-	Sister gave interview. Earnings $1800 year. $10 week, to household. 1 $50 bond a month.
1469.	18-19	Divorced	0	Earnings $31 week. $10 week to household. Worker from Beckley, W. Va. Girl part-time worker.
1470.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $37 weekly. Pools with husband 60%. Worker from Cumberland, Ky.
1472.	30-34	Separated	2	Mother gave interview. Earnings $40 week. All to household. Mother takes care of boys. Worker from Winston-Salem, N.C.
1473.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $24 weekly. $11 weekly to household. No bonds. Father ill - had heart attacks 2 weeks ago. Not sure when he can resume work. Will be home at least 1 mo. longer. No compensation to date. Brother's Allotment.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1475.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $18.50 weekly. $10 weekly household. If health continues - had just recovered from nervous breakdown of one year's duration. No bonds. 2 brothers in service - no allotments
1476.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $30 weekly. Household $14 weekly. No bonds.Husband sends allotment. Worker's mother cares for child.
1477.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $28 weekly. $23 weekly to household. $5 weekly to mother in Roxbury, N.C.Baby 1 yr. and 7 months belongs to unmarried sister.
1478.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	1	Earnings $28.50 weekly. $6 weekly household. $5 weekly to mother in North Carolina.Eleven year old niece takes care of worker's illegitimate child.
1479.	20-24	M.A.S.	2	Earnings $25 weekly. $15 weekly to household. 10% bond deduction. Allotments from husband and brother-in-law. Mother cares for children.
1480.	25-29	Widow	1	Earnings $35 weekly. $10 household, weekly. Np bonds.Worker's sister stays home and cares for child. Father performs odd jobs in contracting-construction work, not regularly employed. Unemployed at present. (Has not worked in 8 months.)
1481.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $22 weekly. $10 weekly household. No bonds.
1482.50 & over		M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $20 weekly. All to household.No bonds. Husband does contracting, construction work not regularly employed. Has not worked for 8 months.
1483.	25-29 -	Divorced	0	Earnings $50 every 2 wks. $10 weekly to household. No bonds.
1484.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $50 semi-monthly. $10 weekly, to household. 10% bond deduction.
1485.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $55 semi-monthly. $5 weekly household. 10% bond deduction.
1486.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $50 weekly. $20 weekly to mother in W. Va. $18.75 weekly bond deduction (for college later).Worker from Buchanan, W. Va.
1487.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	3	Earnings $40 weekly. All to household. Home burned down - now buying another one. After payments completed - plan to save for tuition in Beauty Culture School. No bonds. Boarders - (2) at $7 weekly. Totals $14 wkly.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD,

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1488.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $38 - $40 semi-monthly. $10 semi-monthly. Brother in service -no allotment. Brother-in-law sends allotment.
1489.	25-29	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $60 semi-monthly. All to household. $7.50 semi-monthly bond deduction. Worker's mother cares for child. Husband's allotment.
1490.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $43 weekly. All to household.No bonds. 2 sons in service - no allotment.
1491.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	4	Earnings $36.43 monthly. None to household. Worker's married daughter and 15 year old girl stay at home. Son-in-law sends allotment. Daughter contributes part of allotment money for household. Husband assumes household expense
1492.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $47 weekly. $14 weekly to household. $20 monthly to sister in W.Va.Worker from Putney, W. Va.
1493.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $36 - $40 weekly. $20 weekly to mother for child in Pa. $1.25 bond deduction weekly.Worker from Meyersdale, Pa. Husband sends allotment.
1494.	25-29	M.A.S.	2	Earnings $27 weekly. All to household.No bonds. Husband sends allotment. Worker's mother cares for child.
1495.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $60 semi-monthly. $20 semi-monthly household. 10% bond deduction.
1496.	18-19	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $35 weekly. $25 - $30 weekly household. $5 - $10 weekly to mother in Kentucky. 10% weekly bond deduction. Worker from Whitesburg, Kentucky.
1497.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $29 weekly. $5 weekly household. $5 weekly to mother in Ky. $1.25 weekly bond deduction. Worker plans to attend Jackson's Lee College, in Jackson, Ky. for teacher training course of 2 years.
1498.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $8.91 weekly.All to household.No bonds.
1499.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $21.79 weekly. All to household. $3 weekly bond deduction.Worker dissatisfied with present earnings. Company promised her a raise after 1st 60 days of employment but as yet she has received no increase.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1500.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. All to household. No bonds
1501.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $26.19 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Husband ill since October 23rd. Has arthritis on left side in addition to suffering from chronic sinus. Date of his return to work - (if possible at all) is doubtful.
1502.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $50 week. Pool with husband. Buying home in New Castle, Worker from Charleston, W. Va.
1503.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $25.70 week. $10 week household. Worker from Charleston, W. Va.
1504.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	5	Earnings $43 week. Second marriage - between them they have 8 children. His are young and need care, hers don't. Workman's Compensation $15 monthly.
1505.	18-19	M.A.N.S.	2	Earns $21 week. $10 week to household. Landlady cares for children.
1506.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	2	Earns $20 week. All to household. Marry some one, to take care of her and the children (is her plan).
1507.	20-24	Single	-	These are 3 extremely attractive and very superior sisters. Their home was extremely attractive and charming, and very superior sisters. Earnings $58. $10 week household.
1508.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $52 semi-monthly. $10 weekly to household
1509.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $58 semi-monthly. $10 wk. household.
1510.	25-29	M.P.S.	0	Earns $57 2 weeks. 50% to household. Eats 3 meals a day at the hospital - free. Husband at Camp Meade - comes home most every night. $50 allotment from husband. Worker from Pittsburgh, Pa.
1511.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $53 every 2 weeks. 50% to household.
1512.	25-29	Divorced	0	Earnings $29 weekly. 50% weekly to household. $10 weekly for education of own child in Ky. with "my mother." No alimony from ex-husband. Worker from London, Ky.
1513.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $30 to $36 weekly. 50% weekly to household. $10 weekly sent home to mother (widow) in W. Va. Worker from Century, W. Va. mining town. Additional income - room rental $5.
1514.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $41 weekly. $10 weekly to kid sister in N.C. Worker from Roanoke Rapids, N.C. $80 allotment from husband, in service.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1515.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $50 wk. $20 wk. - 3 children in N.C. with parents. Worker from Greensboro, N.C. $120 allotment from husband.
1516.	25-29	Separated	0	Earns $44 weekly. $10 wk. household. 7 yr. old at home with father - and grandparents. Worker sends home some money each week. No alimony. Worker from Kanapolis, N.C.
1517.	25-29	Widow	0	Earns $38.66 weekly. 50% weekly to household. For building our home back in N.C., which had just burned down. 5¢ more an hour on night shift. Have just been switched to day shift.
1518.	45-49-	Widow	0	Earns $45 wk. $10 wk. household. $35 wk. for son in school (15 yrs.) in N. C. Sends this amount for room and board, also has to supply clothes. Another son in service - no allotment. Worker from Mooresville, N.C.
1519.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $37 wk. 50% wk. to household. Worker from Greenville, S. C. $60 allotment from husband.
1520.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $63 - 2 weeks. All to household, except $50 monthly to son age 8 at school in Maryland, and sends this money each month for tuition and board - also has to supply clothes. Worker from Hagerstown, Md.
1521.	30-34	Single	-	$30 or $40 wk. depending on hours worked. $10 sends home weekly to parents. Worker from West Union, W.Va. Don't work when it rains.
1522.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $36 2 weeks. All to household. Seniority is limited, have already reached that No allotment claimed - 3 brothers in service.
1523.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $30 wk. average. $5 wk. to parents at home. Worker from Clendenin, W. Va.
1524.	20-24	Single	-	$38 wk. - 6 days. $28 wk. 5 days. $10 monthly to parents in W. Va. Worker from Huntington, W.Va
1525.	20-24	Single	-	$43 wk. - 6 days. $36 wk. 5 days. $10 monthly to parents. Worker from Phila. Pa.
1526.	20-24	Single	-	$36 - $45 weekly. 50% wk. to household.
1527.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	$31 wk. earnings. 50% household.
1528.	18-19	Single	-	$30 weekly earnings. $10 wk. household.
1529.	25-29	Single	-	$15 wk. earnings. $10 wk. household. $25 is ceiling - called an essential job. cannot change. Pay commission - per item, making it a seasonal trade and gets increases occasionally.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1530.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $20 - 2 weeks. Board and room at hospital provided during this emergency period. 1 year service only required of practical nurse. Worker from Akron, Ohio.
1531.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $30 - $38 weekly. $10 household. Send money home to parents at home (father out of work- Galloway, W.Va. (Mining town)
1532.	25-29	Divorced	1	$30 to $40 weekly - depending on hours. 50% weekly to household. Never works when it rains - outside work. Worker from W.Union, West Va. $25 - for child - ex-husband in Service Room rental $6.00. Child goes to Kindergarten neighbor in charge - 2.30 - 6.30 p.m.
1533.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $30 - $34 weekly. 50% to household weekly. Gets raise after 30 days - but 6 wks. to get it. Worker employed to pay furniture for home. From Chinco League Island, Va. $80 allotment from husband in service. Neighbor cares for youngster when worker is away.
1534.	18-19	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $30 weekly. $8 weekly to household. $2 weekly bond deduction. Tries to save husband's allotment. Neighbor whom worker pays cares for child.
1535.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $22.70 weekly. All to household. $3 weekly bond deduction. Worker saleslady, Canteen and general supply store.
1536.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $15.64 weekly. All to household. Worker's father sends $4 weekly towards her support. Brother sends allotment.
1537.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	"Forelady says I'll get at least $15 anyway." Worker has not yet worked a full week. Has no idea how much salary she will receive. "Likes to pass away the time - much better than staying home all day."
1538.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	3	Earnings $25 - $26 weekly. All to household. $3.75 weekly bond deduction. Worker gets sleepy 4 - 6 a.m. Company used to send around food wagon - which worker said was helpful, but this practice has been discontinued. Worker's husband cares for children.
1539.	18-19	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $27 - $28 weekly. $10 weekly household. $10 weekly to mother in Ohio. No bonds. Brother-in-law sends allotment. Worker from Chesapeake, O.
1540.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $68 week. $40 wk. household. Mother takes care of children. Working to education children - by previous marriage.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1541.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $30 - $35 weekly. $10 - $15 weekly to household. $20 weekly to mother and sister. $6.75 weekly bond deduction. Worker's husband cares for child at night, when she is employed.
1542.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $16 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Worker-clerk and typist John Hopkins Hospital.
1543.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	4	Earns $28 weekly. $20 household weekly. Husband home in day, wife ar night. One son stays with mother and one with father's friend. Wife has all she can do.
1544.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $35 week. $10 week to household. $10 weekly sent to her parents. Worker from Guthrie Ky. Income from friend who pays board.
1545.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $39 weekly. $10 sent to parents weekly. Worker from Guthrie, Ky.
1546.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $25 week. $10 week to household. Worker machine operator - sports clothes.
1547.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $49 to $50 weekly. 50% weekly household. 2 hrs. pay - if it rains, and worker reports - above amount covers a full week. From Charlesto West Va.
1548.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $32 weekly. $15 weekly household. Saving money for new start when husband comes home - "he is wonderful, as I remember I only knew him 4 days." Receives husband's allotment.
1549.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $26 week. $15 wk. household. Brother-in-law contributes to household - allotment, he being in service. Plant started reconversion.
1550.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earnings $29 weekly. $18 weekly household. Baby's grandmother cares for child while mother works. Recieves husband's allotment.
1551.	30-34	M.A.S.	2	Earns $45 weekly. $28 weekly to household. $10 semi-monthly to husband. $10 wk. in bonds. Mother takes care of children. Husband's allotment.
1552.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earns $30 wk. $15 wk. household. Worker receive husband's allotment. Mother cares for child, for her daughter the worker.
1553.	20-24	Single	-	$40 - 6 days weekly earnings. $33 - 5 day week. $20 - $25 weekly to household. $3 weekly bond deduction. Brother in service - no allotment.
1554.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $26 weekly. $12 wk. household. No bonds. Had planned to marry Service man. He was killed in Africa.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1555.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	2	$32 weekly - 6 day, $24 - 5 day week. All to household. No bonds. Husband unemployed for 7 months due to arm injury at Glenn Martin. Received weekly compensation benefits. Expects to return to work on October 23rd. From W.Va.
1556.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $18 weekly. $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Father ill with arthritis.
1557.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $38 weekly. $20 weekly. No bonds. At Montgomery-Ward Co. Normal hours are 8.a.m. to 5 p.m. but due to tremendous number of orders - Christmas rush - hours were increased October 1. In order to make 70¢ an hour - workers must turn out 350 orders an hour. Worker checks out orders. Ties tickets to merchandise. Worker had not been able to attain this quota and is therefore only making 65¢. Worker said many girls quit because of this unreasonable standard.
1558.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $150 month - $7 week to household. 2 brothers-in-law in service, contribute to household.
1559.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earnings $18 week. Worker also receives meals at Oriole Cafeteria. Worker broke her arm and when she did return to work, only part-time The strain on her wrist was too great, and the doctor has recommended that she get a job that will not necessitate her using her wrist a great deal. She never worked before her husband's death in August 1942. Rent from Apt.
1560.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $56 semi-monthly. $30 semi-monthly to household. One brother works part-time in a drug store and earns less than $10 per week. The other two brothers 15 and 16 years old, do not work. Worker from Johnstown, Pa.
1561.	20-24	Single	-	Brother gave interview. Earns $61 semi-mo. $50 to household semi-monthly. Worker's mother was dying of cancer and worker left her job in June 1944, to care for her mother. After her mother's death, the worker returned to her job.
1562.	20-24	M.P.S.	0	Earnings $35 week. $20 household weekly. $10 weekly contribution is for worker's son by a former marriage. Husband has taken various part time jobs while he has been stationed in Baltimore(approximately 1 year) to help meet expenses. Worker from Wallins, Ky.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1563.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $40 week. $10 week worker sends to parents. Worker from Cumberland, Md.
1564.	25-29	Divorced	0	Earnings $31 weekly. Worker from Cumberland, Maryland. Works 6 days per wk.Md. Drydock.
1565.	50 & over	Single	-	Earns $20 wk. $15 weekly household.Sister receives money from church, (charitable organization). Worker and employed sister are 61 and 62 years old. Eldest sister who gave this interview is 63, and unable to work.
1566.	50 & over	Single	-	Earns $60 semi-monthly. $35 semi-mo.to household. Addition income to household, elder sister receives contribution from a church (charitable organization).
1567.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $30 wk. $18 wk. to household. No bonds. Brother-in-law in service contributes.
1568.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $108 semi-mo. Industrial Nurse. $18 wk. to household. No bonds. Husband sends allotment
1569.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $24 wk. $8 wk. to household. $6 bond deduction weekly. Worker has 44 hour week, 1/2 day Saturday.
1570.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $30 week. $7 weekly to household. Worker gave up position as a Secy. in 1942 because she wanted to do defense work and help the war effort. She took a job in a defense plant but found that many of the workers were wasting time and that she was often without enough work to do. So she asked that she be given a release and be allowed to return to her former job as a secretary. She is satisfied with her job as a secretary and plans to continue working even after she marries. She is engaged to a soldier and will marry when he returns.
1571.	50 & over	Single	-	Earnings $35 week. $15 wk. household. Aunt rents rooms - additional income to household.
1572.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $30 wk. $15 wk. household. Two brothers in service contribute. Rent from rooms,income.
1573.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $34 to $38 weekly. $10 weekly to parents in Kentucky. Worker from Barbourville, Kentucky.
1574.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	$50 allotment from husband. Earns $46.62 wkly. 50% to household. $15 weekly for upkeep of our farm back home, requires weekly payment. Worker from Barbourville, Ky.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18. BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1575.	20-24	Single	-	5 day wk. $46. 6 day wk. $48 wk. 50% to household. $10 weekly sends home to parents in Ky. Worker from Barbourville, Ky.
1576.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $36 to $40 weekly. Shares apartment with fellow workers. Worker from Barbourville,Ky.
1577.	35-39	Divorced	0	Day - $47.59 weekly. Night $49.09 weekly. $11 weekly for board and room of child back home with parents of worker. Never has received alimony for herself or children (1 daughter died). Worker from Beckley, W.Va.
1578.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	5-day $27 weekly. 50% weekly to household. $10 weekly- payment on our house at home (won't move back until much later). Working to establish out own home. From Beckley,W.Va.
1579.	20-24	Divorced	0	Earns $95 2 weeks. Sends $10 weekly to parents each pay day for care of worker's own child. To sister's child - also sends money and clothes occasionally. No alimony or upkeep for child. Worker from Havaco, W. Va.
1580.	30-34	Divorced	0	Average $47 weekly to $49. $15 monthly to parents in Georgia. 5% bonus when on night shift. (alternates every 2 wks.) No alimony. Worker from Savannah, Ga.
1581.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Full time earns $35 weekly. 50% weekly to household. Sends home $10 weekly to parents who are elderly. Worker from Huntington, W.Va.
1582.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $46 weekly - 6 days, average. Maintain apt. with 3 fellow workers. Worker from Beckley, W. Va.
1583.	20-24	Separated	1	6-day wk. $32. Sundays included $50 weekly. 60% to household weekly. $10(war bond each pay day) included in deductions. $10 - support of child from ex-husband. Younger sister stays home and takes care of worker's child. Worker from Portsmouth, Ohio.
1584.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $109 monthly. $35 monthly to household. Worker (colored) grade school teacher.
1585.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $26 - 5 days. $33 - 6 days weekly. $2 weekly bond deduction. All to household. Worker does stenciling - Glenn Martin.
1586.	20-24	M.A.S.	2	Earns $40 - $45 weekly. $25 weekly household. $6.38 weekly bond deduction. Husband's allotment. Worker's sister cares for children.
1587.	20-24	Single	-	$45 - 6 day week. $36 - 5 day wk. $20 weekly household. $4 wk. bond deduction. Earns $1.05 hourly - sister and mother gave interview.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1588.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $14.51 weekly. $7 weekly to household. No bonds. "Would like to stay there the rest of my life." Worker has had brief and unsuccessful working experience. Is frail, nervous, and high strung - and tried a number of jobs which proved unsatisfactory from health and temperment standpoint. She is really delighted with present set-up - Says she works "with a bunch of old ladies - but she likes them and they like her." (Worker a very attractive - looking girl - seemed to have pleasant personality. She says her present happiness due to her nice job.)Marker-Dept.Store
1589.	40-44	Single	-	Earns $19 - $20 weekly. $8 weekly household. No bonds. Mother and married sister not sure of exact amount. Father unemployed for 17 yrs. cateracts on eyes.
1590.	30-34	Single	-	Earns $22 weekly. $13 weekly household. No bonds. Mother and sister not sure of exact amount. This merely an approximation.General Office clerk - Woolworth's 5 & 10 Store.
1591.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $25 weekly. $5 weekly to parents in West Va. Buys $50 bond every 5 weeks, included in deductions. 50% weekly to household. Worker from Salem, W.Va.
1592.	45-49	M.A.N.S.	0	5 day - $39 weekly. 6 day - $49 weekly. Sends $10 to $15 weekly regularly for support of her children in W. Va. for whom her husband is caring. Son sends $27 monthly allotment. Had been sending $62 to worker - without explanation, it was reduced last February to $27. Worker from Buckhanon, W. Va.
1593.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $40 wkly. $5 week sent home to mother fairly regularly. Worker from Marlinton,W.Va.
1594.	25-29	Separated	0	Earns $35 - $45 weekly. $20 weekly for 2 yr. old boy who is home with sister. Ex-husband does not send any money for child. Costs $4 every 10 days for transportation on Co. bus. Worker from Richlands, Va.
1595.	45-49	Divorced	0	Earns $33 weekly. 80% to household. Daughter is not working, and is getting no support from ex-husband for the child - mother is bread winner in this case.
1596.	25-29	Single	-	5 day - $38 wk. 6 day - $46 weekly. Sends $5 wk. home each pay day. Was in bus wreck last July - with younger sister and have not paid hospital bills. Worker from Lynchburg, Va.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1597.	30-34	Widow	2	Earnings $32 weekly. $9 weekly household. $3.75 weekly bond deduction. Worker's mother cares for children. Mother has savings. Worker has 3 children. One child lives with married brother who assumes complete responsibility. Worker's mother, with whom she lives, has assumed complete financial responsibility (food, clothing, shelter) for worker's other 2 children. Worker can, and does, buy children extras - but mother takes care of regular, essential, basic needs.
1598.	25-29	M.A.S.	1	Earns $19.60 week. Receives husband's allotment. Husband has just left city recently. She had lived with an aunt a few weeks, but expects and has to find own quarters next week. Is now living with a niece. Niece cares for child.
1599.	50 & over	Widow	0	Manager and owner of a Transfer company. Worker said there are three of us, Interviewer insinuated they were all connected with the family owned transfer business. But said they suffered with free transportation the railroads gave to business. (R.R. charge for rail and bus transfer of goods.) Some months they make a little and some months nothing.
1600.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $21 5 days week. Lady in next apt. cares for worker's children. Worker from Goldsboro, N.C.
1601.	50 & over	Single	-	Earns $30 week. All to household. Not saving anything now. $2 bond deduction. Would like to get a position in city; to save transportation time.
1602.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $38 week. $10 wk. household. Garage rent $175 month (taxes are heavy.) Garage used to be a service brother's dairy business.
1603.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $39 weekly, to $49. Sends mother some money - not regularly. (None in last six months).
1604.	20-24	Single	0	Average 5½ days - $45 wk. 50% weekly household. $10 monthly to parents. Worker from Bowman, Ga.
1605.	18-19	M.A.S.	1	$9.90 weekly earnings. 5 - 10 p.m. 6 nights a week. All to household. 40¢ an hour - O.P.A. ceiling - but this store gives only 36¢ an hr. $80 allotment from husband. Worker is with child days, and "in-laws" are with baby while she works at night.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1606.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $25 weekly. $23 weekly to household. Mother is partly supported by worker's salary ($13.00).
1607.	35-39	Single	-	Earns $26 weekly. $10 household weekly. Telephone operators get automatic increases through seniority. 2 brothers(Service)no allotment claimed.
1608.	25-29	Single	-	$44 to $54 weekly earnings. $12 weekly household. Bonus is given for 2nd shift. Expects to give up war job, if a man needs it, but will be in labor market for fabricating civilian goods. Father and brother are both defense workers - on different shifts, only get to see each other (family group) once in 7 days - when another "swing shift" for them. Information received from mother of worker.
1610.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	4	Earns $58 - 2 weeks. 50% 2 weeks to household. Neighbors care for children. Father home at 5.00 p.m.
1611.	30-34	M.P.Ex.D.	0	Earns $160.91 monthly. 50% to household. Automatic increase of $100.00 a year up to $2100 - in grade school teacher salaries. Must take summer courses to qualify,
1612.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $38 weekly. $25 weekly to household. Worker left job because she did not like working on night shift.
1613.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $25 week. Worker hopes to have shorter hours after the war. Says the work is very mononotnous and tiring. Worker's hours vary, since she works from 7.00 p.m. until she has packed the required number of orders for the day. (Esskay Meat Packing).
1614.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $16 week. $8 weekly to household. Worker first entered plant (Vincent Pure Products) sometime in 1942 and has left her job and been re-hired 3 or 4 times since then. She was hazy about the dates of leaving and returning, and there was apparently no reason except boredom for her leaving each time.
1615.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $22 week. $15 week household. Worker from Mullens, West Virginia.
1617.	30-34	Separated	2	Full week $40 - $45 weekly. 50% weekly to household. Worker from Portsmouth, Ohio. No alimony or support for children. Worker's children in school, reaches home by 4.00 p.m.
1618.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $48 - $52 wk. $20 twice mo.to mother in Ky. $50 allotment from husband. From Ky.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M.S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1619.	20-24	Single	-	5 day wk. - $29. 6 day wk. - $35. $10 wk. "Pay regularly to liquidate my college debts." Worker from Onego, W.Va.
1620.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $29 to $34 weekly. Shares apartment, with fellow worker. Worker from Cherry Grove, W.Va.
1621.	20-24	Single	-	Full week $49 - weekly. $5 weekly, sends to brothers in service (California). Worker from Paintsville, Ky.
1622.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $44 weekly. As production welder could clear $69 - but after experience - 1½ yrs. - injurious to eyesight - so asked for change in job, though reduction in pay. $35 monthly sends home to Mother in N. C.
1623.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $25 weekly. $10 weekly household. Complained that Glenn Martin does not pay as much for job as riveter, as in Ohio plant, even if one has been able to claim 1 yr's experience as riveter. Worker from Charleston, W.Va.
1624.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earns $30 week. $20 week to household. Rent from upstairs apartment. Worker's son has been ill, and she must support him. At present, he is in the hospital.
1625.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $40 weekly. Worker from Roanoke, Va. Worker has never held any job other than her present one and has not been trained for any other kind of work. She has no idea what kind of work she would like to do and seemed willing to drift into anything that came along.
1626.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $25 weekly. $12.50 weekly household. Since worker is paid on a piece-rate basis, her earnings vary; and she estimated the average at $25 week. She always gives her mother half of her weekly earnings.
1627.	20-24	Single	-	Mother and sister gave interview. Earns $22 wk. $11 week household. Worker's earnings vary, since she sometimes works overtime and gets paid for the overtime. She gives mother half of weekly earnings.
1628.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Mother gave interview. Worker was employed at another plant - was transferred to Friez Co. after she had had the whole of her right index finger amputated following an accident at work.
1629.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	$35 wk. earnings, $30 wk. household. Husband's allotment.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1630.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $1,460 year. 75% of income to household. Worker's husband is almost totally blind and worker has had to assume the household's entire financial burden.
1632.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $21 week. $10 week household. Brother-in-law sends allotment. Worker still has position with Met. Life Insurance Co., although she has not worked for two weeks. She fell, injuring the base of her spine and must have an operation.
1633.	25-29	M.A.S.	1	Earns $18 weekly. $50 month to household. Receives husband's allotment. Mother cares for child, but child will start Nursery School soon. Child is not in Nursery School now, because she has a cold; and children are not allowed to be in Nursery school when they might spread colds among the others.
1634.	40-44	M.A.S.	0	$12 week to household. Husband and brother-in-law send allotments. Mother gave interview.
1635.	30-34	M.A.S.	1	Mother gave interview. $10 week to household. Husband and brother-in-law send allotments. Mother cares for child.
1638.	40-44	Single	0	Earns $195.00 monthly. 50% monthly to household Worker is teacher, and expects to be awarded A.B. soon at Hopkins.
1639.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $24 weekly. $9 weekly to household. Sister sends money home. Brother and brother-in-law send allotments.
1640.	18-19	M.A.S.	0	Earns $26 week. $9 week to household. Sister, who is a nurse, sends money home. Husband and brother-in-law send allotments.
1642.	14-17	Single	-	Sister gave interview. Earns $20 week. $8 to household weekly. 5 days per wk. Telephone.
1643.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $18 week. $8 weekly to household. Worker had to quit job when a severe cold was followed by an attack of asthma. (Westinghouse assembly line - 6 days per week.)
1644.	20-24	M.P.S.D.	0	Mother gave interview. Mother does not live with worker. Earns $35 week. $20 wk. household Bkpr. Western Electric.
1645.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	5 day $35 wk. 6 day - $46 wk. 50% household. $10 wk. to parents, home in N. C. Worker from Charlotte, N. C.
1646.	14-17	Single	-	$14 wk. earnings. To parents in Pa. $5 wk. Tips $5 wk. Worker from Uniontown, Pa.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1647.	14-17	Single	-	Earns $23 weekly. $10 weekly household. Other income - Room rentals $10 each week.
1648.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns (average) $23 weekly. 50% household. $10 - 2 weeks on home of our own, and education for my niece in N. C. Worker from Sanford, N. C.
1649.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $18 week. $5 to household, weekly. Receives husband's allotment.
1650.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $22.03 week. $18 week to household. Son-in-law sends allotment.
1651.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $32 weekly. $27-29.80 weekly to household 75¢ bond deduction weekly. $5 - $10 every 2 weeks to sister in Pennsylvania. Worker from Reading, Pa. Niece part-time worker.Attends school. This household arrangement when worker employed at Continental Can. Worker voluntarily left this job. Work too heavy - physically strenuous. Too much lifting. Worker under doctor's care for pain in side due to strain.
1652.	20-24	Separated	2	Earns $56 monthly. All to household. No bonds. Serious financial predicament. Worker only 20 years old (married at 14) has 2 children and abandoned niece to support. Husband, not living with her, is chronic drunkard, who does not work steady nor fulfill his financial obligations, as ordered by Court. Worker did have better paying job in defense plant but had to work swing shift. At that time had no one to leave children with - and consequently kept her 8 year old niece out of school to watch the children. Finally, because of child's excessive school absences the school and welfare authorities warned worker, niece would be placed in another home where she would be regularly sent to school, unless worker prpmised to send her. Consequently worker quit job. Then Welfare Dept. gave her allowance of $39 monthly until she obtained present job.
1653.	45-49	Separated	0	Earns $16 weekly. $5 weekly household. No bonds Worker suffers from nerves and weakback - but really wants to work - and will, as long as health permits. Worker from Raleigh, N. C.
1657.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $36.28 weekly. $5 weekly to Aunt in South. $11 weekly bond deduction. Worker assumes responsibility for clothing niece and nephew in South. Recently purchased winter coat at $24 for one and snow suit at $19 for other. Husband assumes entire responsibility for household. Average wkly.savings $10,after clothes

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1658.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	4	Earns $18 semi-mo. All to household. No bonds. Children care for themselves.
1659.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $27.82 weekly. $15.32 weekly. $5 wk. to son in N.C. $15 every 2 weeks to sister in N. C. No bonds but $2 weekly credit union deduction. Child between 10 - 13 yrs. cares for self. If colored women are permitted to run streetcars in future, worker would prefer this, otherwise will remain in present job. (Cleans, sweeps etc. streetcars, washes windows)
1660.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $20 every 2 wks. $10 every 2 wks. to household. No bonds. Worker attending School of Practical Nursing at present. Plans to stay in nursing field - but eventually become practical nurse and ultimately when she completes necessary training - a Registered nurse. 3 meals daily free. 3 roomers($3,$4 and $2.50). Totals $9.50 weekly.
1661.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $37 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Worker's mother cares for child. Worker from Wilmington, N. C.
1662.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $30 week. Worker is still being trained. Has just started training; does not know what her job will be. Worker from Logan, W. Va.
1663.	25-29	M.A.N.S.	0	Earns $30 week. Worker from Logan, W.Va. Worker's child remained with worker's mother. Is saving so that she can bring child to Baltimore. Sends no money for child's care.
1666.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	Earns $28 weekly. $18 weekly household. $10 weekly to mother in N. C. No bonds. Worker from Washington, N. C. Receives husband's allotment. Cousin from N.C. with some savings expects to seek (and find) work, this coming week, Monday November 6. At present contributes to household expenses from money she brought with her from South. After school grandfather (worker's father-in law) who lives next Court cares for child.
1667.	14-17	Single	-	Mother gave interview. Earns $25 week. $10 wk. to household. Mother reported no other income and said that worker and worker's sister each give her $10 week.
1668.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $30 week. $10 to household weekly. Mother gave interview. It is likely that there is unreported income. I have found in one or two other cases that informant will report other income-after assured no loss of income.(Social Security; pension- etc.)

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1669.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $25 week. $10 household. Mother gave interview. 5½ days per week- book binding.
1671.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $130 month. $40 month to household. Worker's father is retired; worker said she "supposed" he might have a pension - was not sure, though.
1672.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $25.72 weekly. $15.72 weekly household. $10 weekly to mother in Maryland. No bonds. Worker from Parole, Md. Neighbor cares for worker's child.
1673.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $26 weekly. $22.50 weekly to household. $15 monthly to grandmother in Miss. "Me and all the girls talk all the time during our working hours about after the war - how nice it would be if we could stay." 10% bond deduction. Worker from Chicago, Ill.
1674.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	3	Earns $37.50 weekly. No household contributions No bonds. Worker uses her earnings to purchase clothes for family and pay insurance bills. Claims these items absorb practically all her earnings. Husband pays basic bills, food, rent, gas, light, etc. He cares for children while she works.
1678.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $39.73 - 6 day week. $28.66 5 day week. All to household. $12 weekly bond deduction. Worker from Scranton, Pa.
1679.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $20 - $22 weekly. All to household. $2 weekly bond deduction. 2 daughters are part-time after school workers.
1680.	25-29	M.A.S.	1	Earns $16 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Husband's allotment. Since there is no one at home to supervise child - worker insists on 5-day week - so she can be at home Saturdays, and a shortened work-day (4.30 p.m. dismissal) so she can be home soon after son's arrival from school.
1681.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $41.06 semi-monthly. $33.56 - $32.06 semi-monthly. $15 - $18 monthly to mother in Virginia. No bonds. Depends on how much worker sends mother - uses all money not sent to mother for own household expenses and upkeep.
1683.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $46 semi-monthly. $20 semi-monthly to household. No bonds. 2 boarders at $10 weekly each - $20 weekly.
1684.	20-24	Single	-	78¢ an hour. 6 day week $33.50 weekly. Worker from Altoona, Pa.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1685.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $23 weekly. $10 monthly to niece for her education.
1686.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $50 - 6 day wk. $62 - 7 day wk. 50% to household. Shares small one rm. apt. with divorced niece who keeps house for worker. Worker from Forest City, N.C.
1687.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $10 weekly. All to household. Sends $5 monthly to grandmother.
1688.	30-34	Divorced	1	Earns $34.50 weekly. 50% to household. $40 allotment from brother in service. No alimony. Mother takes care of child. Worker in America 10 years, she is now a citizen. Educated in Kiev, Russia.
1689.	45-49	Single	0	Earns $15 weekly. All to household. Other income from Investments, room rentals $10 a wk.
1690.	14-17	Single	-	Earns $22 to $40 weekly. All to household. Piece rate, sometimes only 40 hr. week. Gives all of pay envelope over to family, as per custom in Italian household, and then gets her stipend to spend.
1691.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $43 weekly. $1.14 an hour. In this Italian family turns whole pay envelope over to family and receives own stipend to spend. Information supplied by mother.
1693.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $21 weekly. 50% to household. Worker from Northumberland County, Va. Room rentals $10.00. Father and brother $100 allotments. Information re-worker supplied by mother.
1694.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1	Earnings $54.49 semi-monthly. Worker says that part of her salary, which amount varies from month to month, is used for the support of her mother - while the rest is saved. Husband is Govt. employee - is Treasury Agt. and is transferred from one city to another. She works to support her mother and will probably continue to work after the war if her present job is available and her husband's work does not require the family's leaving Baltimore. Worker from Norfolk, Va.
1697.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $30 weekly. $8 weekly to household. 3 brothers overseas - no allotments.
1698.	25-29	Single	-	73¢ hr. Earns $29 - $31 wk. 60% wk. household. Room rental $5 wk. additional income.
1699.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	1	Earns $35 wk.-$40 with overtime. $17 h.h. Mother cares for child. No support for child.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1701.	20-24	M.A.S.	1	62½¢ hr. 6 days - $32.50 wk. 7 days - $42.50 wk. $15 weekly to household. No extra bonus for night work in this plant (Lever Bros.)Husband in Maritime Service, comes home every couple of months. Contributes to household, but no allotment. Worker's mother cares for child.
1702.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $24 weekly. $5 weekly to household. 1 bond - once a month included in deductions. 6 day week. Western Electric.
1704.	45-49	Single	-	Earns $25 weekly to $30.00. 50% hhousehold weekly. Never worked out before. Nervous and ill at home, but when tried this job was able to accomplish it, and expects to keep on. 2 brothers in service - have not needed to claim allotment.
1705.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $61.76 semi-monthly. $20 semi-monthly, to household. Worker and husband plan to live in Maryland - but do not know whether it will be in Baltimore or some place else.Allotment from husband.
1706.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $125 month. $50 month to household. Plus meals and laundry - both provided free at the hospital. Iowa City, Iowa, is where worker is from.
1707.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $125 month. $75 month to hospital. Meals and laundry are provided by the hospital, free.
1708.	45-49	Widow	0	Earns $67.20 semi-monthly. Worker said she could not estimate her household expenses.
1709.	30-34	Single	-	Earns $67.20 semi-mo. $35 mo. to household. Worker gives mother $15 semi-monthly and pays telephone bill of $5 month. Interest from endowments, bank deposits - extra income.
1710.	30-34	Single	-	Earns $82 semi-monthly. 50% semi-monthly to household. Income from stocks and bonds (less than $100 a year).
1711.	20-24	M.P.S.	0	Husband's allotment. Earns $61.76 semi-mo. $45 semi-mo. to household. Worker from St. Louis, Mo. transfer Int.Rev.Bu.,husband stationed.
1712.	30-34	Single	-	Earns $64.89 semi-mo. $30 semi-mo. household. Worker supports niece - who will soon become self supporting. Mother rents apartment.
1713.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $58.44 semi-mo. $20 semi-mo. household. Most of salary is saved.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1716.	25-29	Widow	0	Earns $24 week. Worker may resume her Nurse's training and become an R. N. She has been recently widowed and plans to work for a time to save some money and may later return to training. Worker's mother gave interview.
1717.	35-39	M.A.S.	0	Earns $30 weekly. $15 household weekly. $50 allotment husband in service. Received information from worker's mother.
1718.	20-24	Single	-	7 day - $42.92 weekly. 50% weekly household. $20 weekly sends to relatives (mother and child) - in N. C.
1719.	18-19	M.A.N.S.	1	6 day - $34 weekly. 7 day - $44 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Worker from Huntington W.Va. Mother takes care of youngster for worker. No support from father of child.
1720.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	$50 allotment from husband. Earns $50 - $60 weekly. Worker from Windber, Pa.
1721.	20-24	Single	-	6 day - $31 wk. and overtime $40 weekly. Shares room with friend $5 wk. and eats in restaurants. Worker from Windber, Pa.
1722.	45-49	Single	-	Earns $50 - $60 wk. 50% household. 2 brothers in service - don't need allotments.
1723.	35-39	Single	-	5 day - $46 weekly. 6 day - $56 weekly. 50% household. No allotment claimed from 2 brothers in service.
1724.	45-49	Widow	1	Earns $72 semi-monthly. 70% to household. Needs support for daughter and self. Daughter in school - between 10 and 13 years of age.
1726.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Full week - $21 weekly. 50% weekly to household Working to have home of our own in Md. Worker from Cumberland, Md.
1728.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $15 weekly. None to household. Aunt is carrying all expenses - until niece (worker) finishes her day course at Business College. Worker from Dunn, N. C. Worker Soda Fountain operator.
1729.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Husband and brother-in-law send allotments. Earns $25 week. $10 week household. Brother-in-law is in service and stationed here. He lives in the household, and his wife receives an allotment; but he makes no other contribution.
1730.	20-24	M.P.S.	0	Earns $33 week. $10 week household. Husband and brother-in-law in service, send allotments.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1731.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $20 week. $15 week household. The worker said the reason she did not leave present job for more highly paid war job is because she wanted to be sure that she would have a job after the war.
1732.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $38 weekly. $50 allotment from husband in service. Worker from Ashland, Ky.
1734.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $29 weekly. Worker's mother cares for child.
1735.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $29 week. $15 weekly to household. Occasional contribution to son in service. Husband has a war pension.
1736.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $34 week. Worker's mother cares for child. No household contribution.
1739.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $45 weekly. Helps parents occasionally. Worker from Seneca, S. C.
1740.	30-34	Single	-	Earns $45 semi-monthly. $30 semi-monthly, to household. Works 39 hours per week. U.S.Employment Service & Md. Unemployment Compensation.
1741.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Husband and brother-in-law in service send allotments. Mother says that worker makes no contribution to household.
1742.	20-24	M. A. S.	0	Earns $30 weekly. Husband and brother-in-law send allotments. Worker says she makes no regular contribution to household.
1743.	25-29	Single	-	Mother gave interview.Earns $25 week. $10 week to household. Brother-in-law in service sends allotment.
1744.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $10 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Brother-in-law sends allotment.
1745.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $23 weekly. $6.00 weekly to household. Husband sends allotment.Works 5 days a week. Mother gave interview.
1747.	18-19	Single	-	Mother gave interview. Earns $55 semi-monthly. Worker is saving her money to go to college, and her mother does not ask her to make any contribution to the household expenses.
1748.	25-29	Divorced	2	Earns $25 weekly. $24 weekly to household. Landlady cares for children while work is employed.
1749.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $25 weekly. $10 weekly to household.Riveter - Glenn-Martin - Aircraft. 7-4.30 p.m.hr.rate

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1731.	35-39	M.P.M.S.	0	Earns $20 week. $15 week household. The worker said the reason she did not leave present job for more highly paid war job is because she wanted to be sure that she would have a job after the war.
1732.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $38 weekly. $50 allotment from husband in service. Worker from Ashland, Ky.
1734.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $29 weekly. Worker's mother cares for child.
1735.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $29 week. $15 weekly to household. Occasional contribution to son in service. Husband has a war pension.
1736.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $34 week. Worker's mother cares for child. No household contribution.
1739.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $45 weekly. Helps parents occasionally. Worker from Seneca, S. C.
1740.	30-34	Single	-	Earns $45 semi-monthly. $30 semi-monthly, to household. Works 39 hours per week. U.S.Employment Service & Md. Unemployment Compensation.
1741.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Husband and brother-in-law in service send allotments. Mother says that worker makes no contribution to household.
1742.	20-24	M. A. S.	0	Earns $30 weekly. Husband and brother-in-law send allotments. Worker says she makes no regular contribution to household.
1743.	25-29	Single	-	Mother gave interview.Earns $25 week. $10 week to household. Brother-in-law in service sends allotment.
1744.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $10 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Brother-in-law sends allotment.
1745.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $23 weekly. $6.00 weekly to household. Husband sends allotment.Works 5 days a week. Mother gave interview.
1747.	18-19	Single	-	Mother gave interview. Earns $55 semi-monthly. Worker is saving her money to go to college, and her mother does not ask her to make any contribution to the household expenses.
1748.	25-29	Divorced	2	Earns $25 weekly. $24 weekly to household. Landlady cares for children while work is employed.
1749.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $25 weekly. $10 weekly to household.Riveter - Glenn-Martin - Aircraft. 7-4.30 p.m.hr.rate

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1750.	20-24	M. A.S.	0	Earns $60.15 semi-monthly. $20 semi-monthly to household. Husband and brother-in-law send allotments.
1751.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $54.95 semi-monthly. $12 weekly to household. Worker goes to business school during the day, works on night shift. Worker says she gets about 3 hrs. sleep a night. Brother in service sends allotment.
1753.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $54.95 semi-monthly. Worker from Logan, Ohio. Worker plans to marry after the war, but will continue to work until her husband is permanently settled in a job and until their income is adequate. She expects to continue to work for sometime.
1754.	50 & over	Widow	0	Earns $66.40 semi-mo. Worker from Kittaning, Pa. Worker says that she and her co-workers are concerned about whether their jobs will still be available after the war.
1755.	35-39	Single	-	Earns $60.35 semi-monthly. Shares apartment with girl friend. Worker took 2 months sick leave this spring and gave up her own apt., since she went to Washington for an operation. She is now temporarily living with her friend and will move into an apt. of her own as soon as she can get one.
1756.	14-17	Single	-	Earns $61 semi-monthly. $30 semi-monthly to household. Father's leg was broken, and some bones were removed from the leg. He has been crippled and unable to work since then.
1757.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $60.15 semi-monthly. Husband sends allotment.
1758.	20-24	M. A. S.	0	Earns $57.02 semi-monthly. $10 weekly to household. Husband sends allotment.
1759.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1	Mother gave interview. Earns $80 semi-monthly. $50 semi-monthly to household. Mother cares for worker's child.
1760.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $53.70 semi-monthly. Worker from Hazelton, Pa. Occasional help to parents.
1761.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $57 semi-monthly. $20 semi-monthly to household. Sends money home occasionally. Worker from Mt. Carmel, Pa. Brother-in-law sends allotment.
1762.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $56 semi-monthly. All to household. Brother in service - no allotment..

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1763.	45-49	Single	-	Earnings $56.56 semi-monthly. Worker from Eugene, Oregon. Social Security employee.
1764.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2	Earns $72.23 semi-monthly. $65 semi-monthly to household. No pay roll bond deduction. Worker's mother cares for children.
1766.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $29.92 week. $25 week to father in hospital. Worker was a housewife 25 years.
1767.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $15 week. All to household. Buys an $18.75 bond every week.44 hr. wk. Ry.Express Agency delivery clerk.
1768.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $31 week. $20 week household. Worker from Memphis, Tenn.
1769.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $36 wk. $20 wk. household. Worker gets home after school.
1771.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $33 week. Object of working - buying a home. Receives husband's allotment. Rent from another apartment.
1772.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $34 week. Worker from Akron, Ohio.
1773.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $66 semi-monthly. Receives allotment from husband in service.
1774.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $35 weekly. Sends $15 weekly to parents. Worker from Flat Woods, Ky.
1775.	20-24	M.A.S.	3	Earns $44 weekly. All to household. Landlady cares for children. Children looked neglected; home was unclean. Worker employed for increased family income. Husband sends allotment.
1776.	40-44	Single	-	Earns $18 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Brother-in-law owns the grocery store, in which the worker is employed.
1777.	25-29	M.P.S.	0	Earns $62 semi-monthly. Worker from Kansas City, Kansas. Husband in service.
1778.	20-24	M.A.S.	2	Earns $22 weekly. $15 weekly to household. Mother keeps children. $120 - husband's allotment. Received information re-worker from sister.
1779.	25-29	Separated	1	$62 gross. $44 weekly take home earnings. Worker from Buffalo, S. C. Alternates shift with fellow worker - who cares for him (child) or neighbors downstairs. No alimony.
1781.	50 & over	Divorced	0	Daughter gave interview. Earns $8,000 yr.70% to household.Worker Supv.City Dept. of Recreation.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1782.	25-29	Separated	0	Earns $30.05 week. She will travel - does not have any home. She is separated from her husband and has a "boy friend" who gives her dogs - she has three cocker-spaniels now. She is dancer - stripper - Two O'Clock Club.
1783.	40-44	Divorced	0	Earns $43 semi-monthly. $8 week to household. She buys some extra groceries. $25 to Aunt. Did ordinary labor work for 4 years, in plant, now in office. Messenger job.
1784.	40-44	Single	-	Earns $39.55 week. $25 weekly to household. Worker's two brothers - both over 38 yrs. of age - received discharges from the Army and now work in defense plants. Worker keeps house, does all housework and gets meals for her brothers and herself.
1785.	45-49	Single	-	Earns $55 semi-monthly. $45 monthly to household. Worker stenographer - Internal Revenue.
1786.	50 & over	Single	-	Earns $160 month. $45 monthly to household. Stayed home to care for invalid mother, then went back to work after her death. Interview given by sister.
1787.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $18 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Worker has son in service, no allotment. Worker employed in order to have increased income.
1788.	40-44	Single	0	Earns $20 weekly. Worker keeps house for another family, besides sewing in Dress factory. No Saturday work at Dress factory.
1789.	20-24	Divorced	1	Earns $36.50 week. All to household. Worker from Cambridge, Md. Child in school.
1790.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2	Earnings $31 week. $15 weekly to household. Two children in nursery school, while mother is employed.
1791.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $69.40 semi-monthly. $8 weekly to household. It depends on husband's salary after the war -(as to worker's employment) she would like to continue - he says no. Father has been ill - he may start work in a month or two. Receives allotment from husband.
1792.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $85 semi-monthly. All to household. College tuition comes out - rest into household her daughter is in University of Md.
1793.	30-34	Widow	2	$36 weekly earnings. All to household. Life insurance from husband - spent for childrens benefit. Worker's mother cares for them.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1794.	35-39	Separated	2	Earnings $78.85 semi-monthly. $100 monthly to household. Worker is buying her home and makes a payment of $60 month;on the home. She could only estimate her expenses, but said that $100 a month is the minimum-sincesheis the sole support of her mother and 2 children. Mother cares for children, while worker is employed.
1795.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $22 weekly. $15 weekly to household. Widowed mother gets payments from Social Security.
1796.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $62 semi-monthly. Worker from Hampsteed, Md. Receives husband's allotment $50 monthly.
1797.	40-44	M.A.S.	0	Earns $33 week. $12 week to household. Christmas Club - paying fur coat - automobile - $90 monthly. Receives husband's allotment.
1798.	30-34	Single	-	Earns $60 semi-monthly. All to household. Brother sends allotment to mother. Needs to support self and help with mother's support.
1799.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $15 weekly. $7.50 weekly to household. Other expenditures - Christmas Club, Vacation Club - total $8.00 weekly.
1800.	20-24	Single	-	$28.70 week, earnings. Worker from Marion, N.C.
1802.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $34 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Receives husband's allotment.
1803.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $33 week. $15 week to household. $10 week sent to children, by first marriage. Second husband won't help out with them. Worker from Johnson City, Tenn. Employment due to worker's 2 children she supports.
1804.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	4	Earns $19 week. $75 month to household. Sister cares for children while worker is employed.
1805.	40-44	Single	-	Earns $24 weekly. Worker is ill a great deal. $13,00 past few weeks to doctor. Interviewer feels it is a case of occupational neurosis and it won't be long before she may have a nervous breakdown. She cried during the visit.
1807.	30-34	Single	-	Earns $24.47 weekly. All to household. Needs to support self and mother.
1808.	20-24	Single	-	6 day - $73 2 weeks. Earns $75 7 day week. 50% to household 2 weeks. $10 - 2 weeks to parents in Pa. Gets no meals free at restaurant.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1809.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $73 - $75 2 weeks. 50% - 2 weeks to household. $10 - 2 weeks - sends home this amount to parents in Pa. Gets no meals free at restaurant. From Stewartstown, Pa.
1812.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $34 week. $15 week to household. Worker from Norwich, Connecticut.
1814.	35-39	Single	-	Earns $40 week. Worker from Gainesville, Florida. Shares apt. Needs to support self.
1815.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $100monthly. All to household. Worker from Waynesburgh, Pa. Husband now interne - going into Navy. Reserve allotment.
1816.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $24 weekly. $15 weekly household. $10 month to mother. Money really pooled. Gave that as estimate of her part of costs, (one-half). Worker from New York, N.Y.
1817.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $54.97 semi-mo. Worker from Dickerson Run, Pa.
1818.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	4	Earns $6 week. All for household. Doesn't work steady. (Interviewer's impression - she was "large", poorly kept and physically unfit for a steady job.) Plus tips - $3 or $4 wk. Sister - next apt. cares for children. Reason for working is for increased family income.
1819.	30-34	Separated	1	Earns $31 weekly. All to household. Sister on first floor cares for worker's child when it is not in school. Husband contributes. Needs self support and helps toward child.
1820.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $47 weekly. $15 weekly sent home. Worker from Bartow, W. Va. Helps with clothes of family occasionally. Employed because she needs self support and for her mother.
1821.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $55.57 semi-monthly. Worker from Kiefer, Md. Worker dislikes monotony of Social Security
1822.	14-17	Single	-	Earns $53.57 semi-monthly. Worker from Marietta, Ohio. Worker dislikes Social Security work, "nerve racking."
1825.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $35 weekly. $15 weekly to household. Worker from Tyler, Pa.
1827.	50 & over	Widow	1	Earns $67.93 semi-monthly. All to household. Pension - husband was a war veteran. 2 of worker's children and self need support is her reason for working. Was a housewife for 16 years while husband was alive.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1828.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $20 weekly. Sends $6 month to mother. Has just set up housekeeping, and has just drawn four days pay so far. Worker from Des Moines, Iowa. Working in order to have increased family income.
1829.	25-29	Divorced	0	Earns $30 - $37 weekly. Sends $10 month to mother. Moving in with Aunt next week, as rent, $15 a week, is too much for her. $6.25 bonds wk. deducted. Worker from Cumberland, Md.
1830.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $55 semi-monthly. Occasional help to parents. Child of school age - takes care of self while mother works.
1831.	35-39	Separated	0	Earns $37 weekly. All to household. Needs to support self and daughter.
1832.	25-20	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $30 weekly. Contributes all to household Pool it. Helps father. Worker from Roanoke, Va.
1833.	30-34	M.P.S.	0	Earns $86.89 semi-monthly. Worker saves all of her earnings. She and husband live on husband's earnings. Husband supports household on income as member of armed forces - is not otherwise employed.
1834.	14-17	Single	-	Earns $52 semi-monthly. $50 semi-monthly to household. Worker gives all of her earnings to her mother, who buys all of worker's clothes and gives her an allowance, of $2.
1835.	35-39	M.A.S.	0	Earns $67 semi-monthly. Husband's allotment. If employed, worker would like to keep present job, after war.
1836.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $25 semi-monthly. Worker has a large deduction for war bonds, says that all of her earnings are needed for gasoline to get to and from work, for lunches, etc. She does not make a contribution to the household. Yet she maintained that she had to work to support herself and gave that as her reason for working She said that this job was "as good as any" and that it made no difference what her job was so long as she was employed. Two sons in service. Worker does not use this money (allotments) - saves it for her sons. While waiting to be interviewed, worker was given an assignment by her supervisor and refused to perform the duties assigned. Supervisor commented that worker refused assignments frequently.
1837.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $40 semi-mo. $20 semi-mo.h.h.Expects to work after marriage for sometime.for expenses.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1838.	35-39	M.A.S.	0	Earns $69 semi-monthly. $30 semi-monthly to household. Husband's allotment received. Previous to her employment by the War Dept. in Baltimore, worker was a clerk in a Govt. office in Memphis, Tenn. where her husband was stationed.
1839.	20-24	M.P.S.	0	Earns $64 semi-monthly, $45 semi-monthly to household. Worker from Oakland, Calif. Receives husband's contribution,who is in service.
1840.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earns $89.00 semi-monthly. $35 semi-monthly to household. Worker from Houston, Texas. Husband's allotment. Mother's income from investments.
1841.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $90 semi-monthly. $75 monthly to household. Location after war, depends upon where husband's work is after the war.
1842.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $70 semi-monthly. $20 semi-monthly to household. Brother-in-law's allotment.
1844.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $77.11 semi-monthly. $20 semi-monthly Worker now supports self, plans to marry and will continue to work as she likes to have her own money,
1845.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $70 semi-monthly. Worker does not contribute to household expenses. She saves her entire salary - $75.00 of it being used for war bonds each month. Other income from stock; and apartment rent.
1846.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earns $71 semi-monthly. Receives husband's allotment.
1847.	40-44	Single	-	Earns $50 semi-monthly. Worker was in WAAC from Sept. 1942 to August 1943. She left because of a nervous condition, which she said was caused by the work to which she had been assigned. Worker was a guard at a Swimming pool near WAAC barracks, and she said that she did nothing but sit at the pool all day. When she came to the Motor Pool, she worked as a chauffeur from March until June because she needed active, outdoor work.
1848.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $50 semi-monthly. Worker from Dayton, Ohio. At present worker must work to support herself. She was married on August 23, 1944 - and her husband's allotment still goes to his mother. War bond deduction $6.25 semi-mo.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1849.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $52 semi-monthly. $38 semi-monthly to household. Worker must also support her mother. Worker's brother in service sends allotment. Worker's mother puts this money into the bank whenever possible.
1851.	30-34	Separated	2	Earns $52 semi-monthly. $50 semi-monthly to household. $18.75 is deducted from each check for War Bonds. Worker and husband were buying home - which is now nearly paid for. Worker pays $6.25 month on the mortgage. There is no other payment for housing. Worker save none of salary - except amount invested in War Bonds - has had to cash bonds several times when she needed money. Receives $12 wk. from husband for support of children. Mother lives near worker - children go to Mother's home while worker is at work.
1852.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $61.66 semi-monthly. $35 semi-monthly to household. Worker is working for a special purpose - probably buy a car.
1853.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $28.56 week. $5 week to household. War bond $18.75 week in bonds. Worker from Burlington, N. C.
1854.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $40 - 2 weeks. 50% to household. Other income from investments.
1855.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $67.50 - 2 weeks. $10 - 2 weeks to folks back home in South Carolina. Worker from Columbia, S. C. No bonds included just now.
1856.	30-34	Single	-	Earns $57.50 - 2 weeks. Worker from Spartanburg, S. C.
1857.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $75.00 average - 2 weeks. 50% to household - 2 weeks. $25 - 2 weeks to mother in Pa. Worker from Sunbury, Pa. Income from investments.
1858.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $48 week. Worker from Raleigh, N. C.
1859.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns 65¢ hr. 6 day - $49.60 - 2 weeks. $10 week to Grandmother in N. C. $6 each pay day on bonds, included in deductions. Other income - $11 a week - room rentals.
1860.	40-44	Single	-	Earns $65 - 2 weeks. 50% to household - 2 wks. $50 allotment from brother. Brother is in service - but gets home frequently and is considered member of household at present. $5 room rental other income.
1861.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Average $40 wkly. $5 wk. to mother in Baltimore R.N. Nurse - 3 different Drs. - Church Home Infmy

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1863.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	3	Earns $28 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Needs money - husband has 2 children by former marriage whom he supports. Also they plan buying home. Day Nursery and husband care for children, while worker is employed.
1864.	14-17	Single	-	Earns $55 semi-monthly. $6 - $10 semi-mo. to household. $2 semi-mo. bond deduction. Employed Pay roll Div. B. & O. R. R. 1/2 day Saturday - 44 hr. week.
1865.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Receives husband's allotment. Earns $35 wkly. $4 weekly bond deduction.
1866.	14-17	Single	-	Earns $18 weekly. $5 weekly household. No bonds. Brother part-time after school worker.
1867.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $15 weekly. $5 weekly to household. No bonds, Brother part-time worker after school.
1868.	30-34	Single	-	Earns $20 weekly. $4.50 weekly to household. $5 weekly to mother in Va. Cousin-in-law sends allotment. Cousin uses her allotment towards household upkeep.
1869.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $16.20 weekly. $8 every 2 weeks for children in South Carolina. Worker from Boonton, N. J.
1870.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $24.97 weekly. All to household. $2.50 weekly bond deduction. 1/2 day Saturday at McCormick Spice Mfg. Co.
1871.	45-49	Widow	0	Earns $23 weekly. All to household. $1 bond deduction weekly. $23 monthly for husband from British Government. Lost at sea during World War I.
1872.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $36 weekly. $48 monthly for child in Maryland with friends. "I expect to work for the rest of my life. My husband and I never did get along and I don't want to live with him when he comes back." $3 wkly. deduction for meals. No bonds. Earnings include weekly average of $3 daily in tips.
1873.	20-24	Separated	0	Earns $36 weekly. This includes $3 daily averages in tips, and a $3 weekly deduction for 3 meals daily at place of employment. No bonds.
1874.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	Earns $104.67 monthly. All to household. $20 monthly bonus (for 10 mos. in addition) Cost of living bonus will cease at war's conclusion. No bonds. Maid cares for children.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1875.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $26.41 weekly. All to household. Needs the added income. Will only cease working if she should become pregnant. No bonds Worker's sister (17) cares for worker's child.
1876.	30-34	M.A.S.	3	Earns $30 weekly. All to household. Expects to separate from her husband (2nd husband)and children's step-father) at war's conclusion - in that case she will need to work. No bonds. Receives husband's allotment. Worker receives $50 monthly - nothing for children since they are not the children of this present husband and she has not been married to him one year. Worker's sister who lives down the street takes care of children.
1877.	14-17	Single	-	Earns $55 semi-monthly. $10 semi-mpnthly to household. $10 semi-monthly bonds, $9 semi- mo. for taxes. Worker from Altoona, Pa.
1879.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $45 semi-monthly. $9 week to household. Worker from Elkton, Md. Brother-in-law sends allotment to worker's sister.
1880.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Interview given by sister. Earns $78 semi-mo. $15 semi-monthly to household.Receives husband's allotment.
1881.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $80.41 semi-monthly, $20 semi-mo. to household. Brother's allotment to mother - put aside for him unless something important and difficult to cope with comes up.
1884.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $32 semi-monthly. $37.50 semi-monthly into bonds. She wants to move to Texas and says her husband will go if she wants to - so they will be off. Her mother-in-law who lives with them owns an apartment house. I believe that they will live with her,rather than she with them.
1886.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $63 semi-monthly. $40 semi-mo. to household. Worker hopes to advance in her job.
1889.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	0	6 day wk. $61.60 - 2 weeks. $30 - 2 weeks to household. $20 for baby of her own - has to be boarded - here in Baltimore, every 2 weeks. $37 allotment from brother. Father not well occasionally gets day work.
1890.	30-34-	Single	-	Earns $36 weekly. Has taken course in Pr. Nursing; and also practised it - may prefer to turn to that vocation some day. She and brother maintain own apartment.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1891.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Average $39 - 2 weeks. 50% of earnings to household. Included in deductions - 1 bond each pay day. Worker from York, Pa.
1892.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $59 - 2 weeks. $30 - 2 weeks. $12 - $14 occasionally from father. (1 year ago separated).
1893.	45-49	Separated	3	Earns $56 - 2 weeks. All to household. Older sister at home cares for children.
1894.	25-29	M.A.N.S.	1	Earns 18.00 to $45 weekly according to hours and overtime. Percentage basis of pay, retains only half of what we make, as proprietor. Keeps the remainder." $2.50 a week from father of (illegitimate) child, for support.
1895.	40-44	Separated	1	Earnings $60.15 semi-monthly. $55 semi-mo. to household. Child is in school while mother works.
1896.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $60.30 semi-monthly. $45.00 semi-mo. to household. Has a 5-year old son and wants to help with his education. Worker hopes that by working, she will be able to save enough to assure her son a good education. Husband works on night shift at Social Security. He cares for the child during the day and brings him to the Social Security Office when he reports for work and the worker is going home. The worker then takes the child back home with her, so that the child is at no time without care.
1897.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $50 week. $30 monthly to household. $40 month to parents. Worker from Beckley, W. Va.
1898.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $42 week. $30 week to household. Worker from Beckley, W. Va.
1899.	35-39	Divorced	0	Earns $32.32 weekly. 50% to household. No alimony.
1900.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $32 weekly. $16 weekly to mother and 16 year old brother in Virginia. Pay 40¢ a day - on transportation. Paid same on all shifts. Worker from Marion, Va.
1901.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $53.70 semi-monthly. $40 monthly to household. Moving to Randallstown, next month. Worker from Sykesville, Md.
1904.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $53.70 semi-monthly. Moving next month to Randallstown, Md. Worker from Sykesville, Md.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1905.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $10 week by Night Club, base rate. $45 to $55 weekly average tips (tax exempt) Totals $55 to $65. Worker from Petersburg, Va.
1906.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $40 to $50 weekly. $10 base rate paid by Night Club rate. Average tips (tax exempt) totals $50 to $60. Worker from Petersburg, Va.
1908.	50 & over	Single	-	Earns $130 month. All to household. Helps clothing of 2 nieces $30. Worker needs support for self and mother.
1909.	35-39	Widow	0	Earns $56 weekly. $40 weekly household. $12 weekly for son in boarding school. Worker from Portsmouth, Ohio. Additional income from husband's insurance.
1910.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $24 weekly. $15 weekly to household. Worker from Gary, W. Va. Brother-in-law in service contributes regularly to household.
1911.	25-29	Divorced	0	Earns $22.80 weekly. $15 weekly to household, on an average. American Stores warehouse - packing.
1912.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $22.80 weekly. $15 weekly to household. Worker from Culpepper, Va.
1913.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $58.70 semi-monthly. $15 semi-monthly. Brother-in-law's allotment to sister.
1914.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1	Husband's wages are low. Increased family income is reason for worker's employment. Has not received a check as yet, and quote "I have no idea of what it will be." Interviewer feels it will not be over the minimum for bank clerical work. Boy was very mannerly, mother says he helps keep house clean, and is not neglected. Additional income from two light housekeeping apartments rented (lower income district). Boy in school.
1915.	40-44	M.P.S.D.	0	Husband just got a Medical Discharge. Hopes he can get to work soon so she can stop. She and sister-in-law have separate apartments. Income from husband's contribution.
1916.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	3	Earns $15 weekly. $12 weekly to household. Husband ill, becoming blind. Needs increased family income. Also that she likes to work. The latter reason stressed more than former. Additional income from room rental. Children in school while mother is employed, and worker has husband to look after them.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1917.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $12.90 weekly. Husband's health poor. Had just returned to work after being home 3 years. Feels she should work, and likes to. She buys groceries. They save about $20 of husband's money. Have a few rooms rented.
1918.	50 & over	Single	-	Earns $37.20 semi-monthly. All to household. They keep a comfortable apartment and living, at $65 a month. Supports self and sister. She had worked there for 17 yrs. Is now over 75 yrs. of age and the work was getting too strenuous(O'Neil's Clothing) so she changed to her present position - Linen Room Clerk, Hospital for Women of Maryland.
1919.	45-49	Divorced	0	Earns $42 weekly. All to household. Doesn't work regularly. Half time, an average. Son-in-law contributes - in service. Other income pension, one boarder and roomer. Worker -nurse.
1920.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $197 monthly. $60 monthly to household. Husband's allotment. Mother receives pension. Additional income - one roomer and boarder.
1921	35-39	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $33 weekly. All to household. $6.25 weekly bond deduction. Worker puts all her money in her home. "I like a nice home and is planning to buy 2 new rugs - over $100 a piece." Rents room at $2.50 weekly. Worker at 35, Grandmother of 2 children.
1922.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $197 month. $20 month to mother,& father. Worker needs self support and helps parents.
1923.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $34 weekly. Mother $10 weekly. Worker from Shamokin, Pa.
1924.	30-34	Divorced	0	Earns $34 weekly. $8 weekly for 2 children in boarding school. Worker clothes children.
1926.	14-17	Single	-	Earns $28 weekly. Worker from Beckley, W.Va.
1927.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $36 week. $10 week to household. $10 wk. to mother and sister. Doesn't like hours - night work. She, with many others, will be laid off before 1st of year, so will put off her attempt to get a day job. Worker from Lerona, W. Va. Income from one roomer.
1929.	35-39	Divorced	2	Earns $40 weekly. $20 weekly to household. Worker's mother cares for children.
1930.	18-19	Single	-	Earns 2 weeks - $54.70. Worker from Ohio.
1931.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $60 semi-monthly. $75 monthly to household. Needs self support and for mother.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1932.	20-24	M.P.S.	0	Husband in Medical School. She has not drawn a check as yet, and practically all will go toward household expense. Earns $90 monthly. Worker from Iverness, Miss. Husband's service allotment.
1933.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $54 semi-monthly. Worker from Burlington, Iowa. Receives husband's allotment.
1934.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $63 semi-monthly. Worker from Wadesboro, Pa. Living in family household, has no idea as to household expenditures.
1935.	20-24	M.P.S.	0	Earns $60 semi-monthly. $45 semi-monthly to household. $18.75 per pay check for bonds. Worker's continuing employment, depends upon salary of husband after war.
1936.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $64 semi-monthly. $45 semi-mpnthly. Allotment from husband.
1937.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $53 semi-monthly. Worker from Kieffer, Md. Social Security employee.
1938.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $47.32 semi-monthly. Worker from Boone, N. C. Rooms and takes meals with fellow workers. Social Security employee.
1939.	20-24	M.A.S.	2	Mother-in-law cares for children while worker is employed. All to household. Worker earns $43 weekly. Receives husband's allotment.
1940.	20-24	M.A.N.S.	0	Earnings $53 semi-monthly. Worker from Cumberland, Md.
1941.	30-34	Divorced	0	Earns $35.55 weekly. Now off duty. She got an infection in one eye and it is now blind. The case is not settled yet. She claims glass got in it while at work. She has no money for a law suit, but the State official is trying to get her compensation. She liked the work and Bendix very much and would like to go back. They have told her when her time comes (seniority rank), she would be considered; but she hasn't much faith in them. She was offered a position by Social Security, but the wages were low, and if she took it there would be a change of losing out at Bendix. Worker from W.Va.
1942.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $66 weekly. $30 weekly to household. $15 weekly - saving money. Worker from Clay, W.Va.
1944.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	3	Earns $16 weekly. No bonds. $10 monthly to mother in South Carolina. Worker uses her money for "extras" for house, lamps, curtains, pillows dishes, etc. and clothing. Husband pays normal, rent, utilities, food - usual bills.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1945.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	2	Earns $16 weekly. $14 weekly to household. $5 monthly to mother in South Carolina. No bonds. Worker's 13 year old sister cares for children. Worker from Rock Hill, S.C.
1946.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	2	Earns $15.30 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Nursery school costs $4.50 weekly for both children. This includes 2 meals daily for both of children (breakfast and lunch.)
1947.	25-29	M.A.S.	1	Earns $34 weekly. $20 weekly to household. $6.25 weekly bond deduction. Reason for working is to have money for furniture and purchase of future home after husband's return. Worker's mother cares for child. Husband's allotment. Tries to save allotment while working. Mother part-time worker. Accepts work only while worker is on night shift - so she can be home during day when worker on day shift.
1948.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $20 weekly. $7 weekly to household. $10 weekly to mother in N. C. $4.75 weekly bond deduction. Worker from Fayetteville, N. C.
1949.	30-34	Single	-	Earns $40 weekly. $12 weekly to household. $20 monthly to father in N. C. $6.25 weekly bond deduction.
1950.	35-39	Single	-	Earns $60 weekly. $12 weekly. $40 monthly to father in N.C. Prefers present job Western Elec. but if she is unable to keep job, will return to restaurant business. $6.25 bond deduction weekly.
1951.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $18.75 weekly. $4 weekly to mother in Va. $4 weekly to father, $2 weekly to child. No bonds 2 meals free furnished daily. Uniforms also furnished free and laundry service.
1952.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $49 semi-mo. $30 monthly to mother in Va. No bonds. Quartermaster's Laundry-U.S.Army, operates pressing machine.
1953.	18-19	Single	0	Earns $21.49 weekly. $7 - $10 weekly to household. No bonds. Worker lives with adopted parents. Worker from New York, N.Y.
1954.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $48 - 6 day wk. $52 - 7 day wk. All to household. Husband's family lives in St. Louis. No bonds. "No more domestic work." Worker from Wilmington, N.C. Worker and husband pool earnings Money not consumed in basic living expenses is used for house furnishings and savings. Apt. revealed worker's care and interest in her home. It was attractively furnished and immaculate. (Worker negress)

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1955.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $12.50 weekly. $10 monthly to mother in Va. $25 weekly deduction for Credit Union. $6.25 weekly bond deduction.
1956.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $32.50 weekly. $25 weekly to household. Worker's mother cares for child.
1957.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $22 weekly. $2.75 weekly to household. $10 monthly to mother in N.C. No bonds. Buys groceries separately. $22 average income. Never exceeds this amount. Worker from Fayetteville, N.C. Receives husband's allotment.
1958.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $58.60 semi-mo. $2.75 weekly to household $10 semi-mo. to mother in N.C. $5 monthly to brother. $10 bond deduction semi-mo. Worker from Fayetteville, N.C. Buys own groceries.
1959.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $20 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Worker from Fayetteville, N.C. Is paid commissions but they amount to practically nothing. $12 over 6 - 8 week period - and are infrequent. Child attends Kindergarten and neighbor across hall cares for it. Brother-in-law in service sends allotment.
1961.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $37 weekly. All to household. $10 every 2 weeks to son in Florida. Husband not well - suffers from pains in chest and back. Therefore is unable to work full 6 day week. As soon as husband recovers sufficiently and can work a regular week - worker will stop and take care of children. Neighbor cares for small child.
1962.	45-49	Widow	0	Earnings $25 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Baby is illegitimate child of daughter who seemed embarrassed, but mother remonstrated "Now, Hazel, that ain't no way to act. It could happen to any one. Now look at me (she turned to agent) - I got caught too when I was 16, and he wouldn't marry me so my father was going to send it to the Florence Crittenden Home -so I went too, and scrubbed floors. Then it died after 6 months. I left the home, came to Baltimore and married her father " (pointing to daughter).
1963.	40-44	Divorced	0	Earns $14.90 weekly. All to household. No bonds. Worker complained of low wages and difficulty of being sole support of household on this income. Niece after school part-time worker.
1964.	20-24	Single	-	(With deductions) basic rate $12 weekly. Tips $18 weekly. Worker from Norton, Va. 50% wkly. household.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1965.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $35 weekly. 50% to household weekly. Worker from Granitesville, W. Va.
1966.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $29 weekly. Worker from Topeka, Kansas. 50% to household weekly. Personal hospital bill - $150 plus doctors $250 in last 6 months. Husband overseas 3 months. Sends allotment $175. Saving for home of our own.
1967.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $84 gross. Take home $72 - 2 weeks. $14 - 2 weeks household. Worker from Portsmouth, Ohio. Whole family came to Baltimore 3 years ago, and each one got a war job easily. $50 allotment from husband.
1968.	14-17	Single	-	Earns $16 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Worker from Portsmouth, Ohio.
1969.	20-24	Single	-	Worker from Edwardsville, Pa. (mining town). Earns $13.50 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Worker sends this amount home to parents in Pa.
1970.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $53.57 - 2 weeks. Worker from Fairmount, W. Va.
1971.	20-24	Single	-	Worker from Nanticoke, Pa. (mining town). Earns $53 - 2 weeks.
1972.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $54.95 2 weeks. $10 2 weeks. Sends this amount home to parents in Pa. Worker from Bintonvale, Pa. (mining town).
1973.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $53.57 - 2 weeks. $15 - 2 weeks to parents in Pa. Worker from Chester, Pa.
1974.	18-19	Single	-	Worker from Cumberland, Md. $10 - 2 weeks to parents in Cumberland, Md. $53.57 - 2 weeks earnings of worker.
1975.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $54.95 - 2 weeks. $10 - 2 weeks to others. Worker from Ohio.
1976.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $23 weekly. Worker sends $5 wkly. to father in N. C. $5 weekly to mother in N.C. No bonds. Worker from Fayetteville, N. C.
1977.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	2	Earns $16 weekly, all to household. Worker's husband cares for children while she is employed.
1978.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $62 semi-monthly. $10 wkly. household. $30 semi-mpnthly to mother in N.C. No bonds. Worker from Winston-Salem, N.C.
1979.	25-29	M.A.N.S.	0	Earns $62 semi-mo. $30 semi-mo. to mother for 2 children in N.C. No bonds. From Elizabeth City, N.C.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1980.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $62 semi-monthly. All to household. $3.75 semi-monthly bond deduction.
1981.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $45.89 weekly. $3 weekly to household. $10 weekly to mother in Baltimore. $12 weekly for children in Washington. Receives allotment from husband.
1982.	45-49	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $18 weekly. All to household. Will work as long as health permits. No bonds. Two illegitimate children of worker's daughter in household. h.h.
1983.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $62 semi-monthly. $10 semi-monthly, $30 semi-monthly to mother in N. C. No bonds. Worker from Elizabeth City, N. C.
1984.	35-39	Widow	1	Earns $56 semi-monthly. $20 monthly to household. $6.25 semi-monthly bond deduction. $20 worker's contribution toward rent and utilities. Worker buys own groceries for herself and 12 year old daughter. Worker from Columbia, S. C.
1985.	20-24	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $55 semi-monthly. $8 semi-monthly to grandmother in S. C. $5 semi-monthly bond deduction. Worker's husband pays regular current household bills of rent and food. Worker uses her money for insurance payments, clothing for herself and baby, furniture time-payments, and $15 semi-monthly to sister for taking care of child. As yet has been unable to save. The above expenditures have absorbed her entire earnings.
1986.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	2	Earns $27 - $31 weekly. $24 - $28 weekly to household. $10 weekly to mother in N. C. No bonds. Worker pays niece $5 weekly. Niece does not attend school. Worker's 15 year old niece lives nearby and cares for worker's children.
1987.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $82.70 semi-monthly. $77.70 - $76-70 semi-monthly to household. $10 - $12 to mother and father in Alabama, monthly. $10 semi-monthly bond deduction.
1988.	20-24	M.A.S.	2	Mother interviewed. $45 - $46 weekly. $30 - $40 weekly to household. Doesn't like hours of present shift. $18.75 bond deduction every month. Brother does odd jobs after school - bowling alleys and selling papers. Husband's allotment. Worker's mother takes care of worker's children.
1989.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	$46.20 semi-mo. earnings. $36.20 semi-mo. H.H. $10 semi-mo. to mother in Va. $10 semi-mo. bonds.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
1990.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $65 semi-monthly. All to household. No bonds. Father had paralytic stroke - 3 years ago. Unable to work - no possibility of ever returning to work. Sister (26 years old) feeble minded, incapable of working. Worker needs self support and for others, her purpose in employment.
1991.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns weekly $36. All to household. $1 week bond deduction. Husband ill with kidney complications. Has been home for 3 weeks. Doctor has not named date of his return to job.
1992.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $29 weekly. All to household. Worker's mother across street cares for child.
1993.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $61.21 -2 weeks. $20 - 2 weeks to sister in Pa. each pay day. $80 on dental bills for sister, at home. Worker from Altoona, Pa.
1994.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $15.00 weekly. $5 weekly to household. 2 meals at Restaurant. Worker from Lexington, Georgia. Worked on farm in Georgia, of her own.
1995.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $62 semi-monthly. Occasionally sends money home to mother. Worker from Pennsylvania
1996.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $60.05 semi-monthly. $10 semi-monthly to household. Reason for employment - buying a home. Child attends Nursery School - 1st grade.
1997.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $57.86 semi-monthly. $17 semi-monthly to household. Attending business school now, while working at Social Security.
1998.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $55 semi-monthly. 50% to household. Worker searching clerk - Social Security.
1999.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $57.86 semi-monthly. 50% to household. Searching clerk - Registration, Social Security. Doesn't know yet as to future of present job.
2000.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $57.55 semi-monthly. Household $25 semi-monthly. Husband's allotment, also mother gets allotment from worker's brother.
2002.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $61.15 semi-monthly. $40 monthly to household. Occasional help to home. Worker from Pennsylvania.
2003.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $53.70 semi-monthly. Husband in Service, future plans depends on those of husband's.
2004.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $57.50, 2 weeks. Regular contributions to parents $15 - 2 wks. Father unable to work.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18 BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
2005.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $52.80 - 2 weeks. Worker from College Park, Md. Father pays tuition for Nurses' Training, in evenings until she assumes new job in February.
2006.	25-29	M.A.S.	0	Earns $24.37 weekly. $15 weekly to household. Worker from Gary, W. Va. Husband's allotment.
2007.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $22 week. $5 week to household. Worker from Webster Spring, W. Va.
2008.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $42 weekly. $35 weekly to household. Worker from Webster Spring, W.Va. Had kept her two sisters in W. Va. until recently; now they have an apartment and are living here. But she is at present the only wage earner.
2009.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $53.20 - 2 weeks. $20 - 2 weeks, to parents in Cumberland, Md. Worker from Cumberland, Md.
2010.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $57.50 - 2 weeks. Worker from Beckley, W.Va. $80 medical bills for self in last 6 months.
2011.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $49 - 2 weeks. $10 - 2 weeks to folks back in Pa. Worker from Volant, Pa.
2012.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	2	Earns $28 weekly - 6 days. Paid 72½¢ hour. $10 weekly to mother and two more own children down in Georgia. Worker from Lexington, Ga.
2014.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $54.95 - 2 weeks. $10 to parents in Pa. Worker from Keiser, Pa.
2015.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $49 - 2 weeks. $10 - 2 weeks to parents in Pa, Worker from West Pittsburgh, Pa.
2016.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $52.50 - 2 weeks. Worker from Dunns, W. Va. Clerk - Receiving Unit, Social Security.
2017.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $54.95 - 2 weeks. $10 to parents in Pa. - 2 weeks. Worker from Keiser, Pa.
2018.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $54.45, - 2 weeks. $5 - 2 weeks to parents in W. Va. Worker from Beckley, W. Va.
2019.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $53.87 - 2 weeks. $10 to parents in West Virginia. Worker from Buckhanon, W.Va.
2020.	14-17	Single	-	Earns $47.52 - 2 weeks. $10 - 2 weeks to parents in West Va. Bond deductions included. Worker from Buckhanon, W. Va.
2021.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $35 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Brother in Service. Sister in boarding school.

COMMENTS ON ITEM NO. 18, BALTIMORE, MD.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
2022.	20-24	Separated	0	Earns $30 to $38 weekly. No alimony. Worker from Morgan County, West Virginia.
2023.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings vary $30 to $45 weekly. 75% to household weekly. Once a month bonus - according to sales - receives a commission also - Hutzler Brothers. Income from property.
2024.	20-24	Divorced	0	Earnings $19.20 weekly. Cashier - Hutzler's. No alimony.
2025.	45-49	Single	-	Earns $25 weekly. Bond included in deductions. Income from property.
2027.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $20 weekly. $12 weekly to household. Worker from Halethorpe, Maryland.
2028.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $20.74 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Leather goods - Hutzlers. Plans to be married.
2029.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $18.20 weekly. War bonds included in deductions. Worker from Pocomoke, Md. Board and room only $7 week, as worker stays with friends of Mother.
2031.	30-34	Single	-	Earns $42.00 2 weeks. $10 monthly to Mother. Hours vary as bookkeeper in bank.
2032.	25-29	Single	-	Earns $30.01 weekly. $7 weekly to household. Brother sends $50 allotment. Another brother in service, allotment not claimed.
2033.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $22.15 weekly. $6.50 weekly to household. Worker from Belleville, Illinois.
2034.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $42.09 2/ weeks. $5 - 2 weeks to household. Payment on bonds included in deductions. Brother in service - no allotment claimed.
2036.	14-17	Single	-	Average earnings $45.50 2 weeks. $20 - 2 weeks to household. Payment on bonds included in deductions. City Hall employee.
2038.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earns $65 - 2 weeks. 25% - 2 weeks to household. Includes bond payments in deductions. Works towards daughters further education and saves most of her pay.
2039.	30-34	Single	-	Earnings $30.82 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Deductions include bond payment. Traffic Clerk, Gas & Electric Company.
2042.	30-34	Separated	1	Earns $60.15 - 2 weeks. $5 - 2 weeks to household. Mother cares for child. $80 - ex-husband still sends this amount. He is in service.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
2043.	30-34	Single	-	Earns $63.64 - 2 weeks. 50% - 2 wks.household. Bonds included in deductions. Additional income - rental of apartment($23 month).
2044.	35-39	Single	-	Earns $65.95 - 2 weeks. 75% - 2 weeks to household. Room rental&board -$10 a week, additional income.
2046.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $74.06 - 2 weeks. $50 monthly to household. 2 brothers overseas - no allotment claimed.Office Price Adm. employee.
2047.	40-44	M.A.S.	0	Earns $35 - 2 weeks. Bonds included in deductions. Husband in service. $200 - husband.
2049.	40-44	Divorced	0	Earns $54 - 2 weeks. 30% - 2 weeks to household. Bonds,weekly payment included in deductions.
2050.	30-34	M.A.S.	0	Earnings $35 weekly. Working now so that she can take this commerical designing course later on. Worker from Mt. Carmel, Pa. Husband in(Merchant Marine)- sends money to mother in Baltimore, not to wife.
2051.	40-44	Deserted	3	Earns $54.13 - 2 weeks. All to household. Worker from Westminster, N. Carolina. At time of Pearl Harbor - ex-husband was supporting little family. They had all recently moved up from North Carolina. Worker does part time work $9.00 a week working 3 nights temporarily. Husband recently deserted family, and wife secured this job in Baltimore - Jan. of this year, in order to support children, the youngsters were in Fresh Air Farm this summer - now oldest boy is at a State School and her 3, at home, help with marketing etc. She needed part-time work for "Santa Claus" for children. Children in school, mother returns from(Hospital Cafeteria) at 3.30 p.m.
2052.	18-19	Single	-	Take home earnings $28 weekly. Worker from Chattanooga, Tennessee. Pays $11.50 for board and room in large boarding house.Inspector Eastern Stainless Steel.
2053.	14-17	Single	-	Earnings $26 weekly. Came up to Baltimore with father - whp works and lives in South Baltimore Worker from New Boston, Ohio.
2054.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $130 monthly. $30 monthly to household. Worker from College Park, Md. Additional income from investments.
2055.	20-24	Separated	0	$39 gross - 6 days $32 weekly. 7 days - $45 wk. $10 weekly to mother at home.Worker from New Orleans,La.No alimony or money for support.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
2056.	20-24	Separated	0	Earnings $27.50 - $32 weekly. No alimony or money for support. Worker from Mapletown, Pa
2057.	20-24	Single	-	6 days - $33 weekly. 7 days - $43 weekly. $10 weekly "to my folks in W.Va." Worker from Clay County, W. Va.
2058.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $33 weekly. Worker from Narrows, Va. Electrician Assistant - Md. Drydock.
2059.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $16 weekly. 50% weekly to household. $5 weekly to paralyzed brother-in-law in Georgia $10 war bonds - each pay day - included in deductions. Father is at home in day time with child. Worker from Atlanta, Ga.
2060.	20-24	M.A.S.	0	Earns $31 to $38 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Reason for employment - a home of our own. $50 husband's allotment. $7 income from room rental.
2061.	20-24	Single	-	Earns - 2 weeks $49.25. $5 weekly to mother in Virginia - money and clothes each month. Worker from Pilot, Va.
2062.	20-24	Separated	0	Earns 60¢ an hour. $31 to $40 weekly. $10 weekly for support of own baby at home with "in-laws" in Dundolk. Husband - supports baby although separated only two months.
2064.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $30 weekly. Bonds deducted weekly included in deductions. Worker from Radford, Va.
2065.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $23 to $25 weekly. $5 weekly to household. Payment on bonds each week included in deductions. Frozen in our "essential" job 3 months period before release, did not reveal further reasons for giving up telephone job. Brother overseas, no allotment claimed.
2066.	18-19	Single	-	$22 gross. $19.75 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Fountain soda books - sold to employees - @ 79¢ - worth $1.00 from which employees must buy their 2 meals. Brother overseas, no allotment claimed.
2067.	40-44	Widow	0	$1.04 an hour. 6 day $51.00 weekly. 60% to household weekly. Worker from Fayette County, W. Va.
2068.	40-44	M.P.N.S.	0	Piece rate varies. $21 to $23 weekly. All to household. Worker stitcher - machine operator, 5 day week.
2069.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $52 weekly. 50% to household weekly. $5 sent to niece and nephew for education, weekly.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
2070.	25-29	Single	-	Earnings $52 week - six day. 50% weekly to household. $5 weekly to niece and nephew back home. Sends clothing as well as money. Worker from Wise, Va.
2071.	20-24	Single	-	Information re worker received from mother. Earns $25.15 weekly. $8 weekly to household. Had over $200 operation in last 6 months, has had to be paid for by worker.
2072.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $33 weekly. $10 weekly to household. 2 brothers overseas - no allotment. 2 brothers married no allotment to this family.
2073.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $40 - 2 weeks. $10 weekly to household. Four brothers overseas and in Camp no allotment claimed.
2074.	35-39	M.A.S.	1	Husband's allotment. Earns $20 week. $10 weekly to household. Worker was paid $12 a week when she first took this job, copy holder - Baltimore News. Worker's mother cares for child. When she married, worker had own apartment and kept house. She decided that she disliked house work so she and her husband went to live with her parents. Worker prefers to work and have her mother do the housework and care for her child.
2075.	18-19	Single	-	Earns $25.42 weekly. All to household. Worker gives all of salary to mother, who gives her spending money and buys her clothes. The amount returned to worker varies from week to week.
2076.	18-19	Widow	0	Earns $37 week. $10 week to household. $37 comprises salary and tips. Husband killed in action.
2078.	25-29	Divorced	0	Earnings $35 week. Worker from Columbus, Georgia. Plans to live in Pennsylvania after end of war.
2079.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $53.57 semi-monthly. Clerk-Social Security. Worker from Detroit, Michigan.
2080.	20-24	Single	-	Earnings $56 semi-monthly. Worker from Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Worker needs to support self.
2081.	25-29	M.P.S.	1	Worker's mother cares for child. Earns $40 week $30 week to household. Husband in service contributes.
2082.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $27 weekly. Worker from Ashborough, North Carolina.
2083.	18-19	Single	-	Worker from Elkins, W. Va. Earnings $36 weekly. Plans to return to school.

SCHEDULE NO.	AGE	M. S.	NO. OF CHILDREN	COMMENTS
2084.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $32.52 weekly. $10 weekly to panents and sisters and brothers. Worker from Fayette County, W. Va.
2085.	35-39	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $35 weekly. 50% weekly to household. Worker from Cumberland, Maryland.
2086.	18-19	Single	-	Earnings $37 weekly. $3 to household weekly. Bonds payment included in deductions. Worker from Cumberland, Maryland.
2087.	30-34	M.P.N.S.	0	Earnings $45 weekly. 50% to household. $10 weekly to niece back home for support and education, back in North Carolina. Worker from Yanceyville, N. C.
2088.	25-29	M.A.S.	0-	48 hours, week. Bonds included in deductions. Earnings $24 weekly. $7 weekly to household. Husband's allotment - $50.
2090.	20-24	M.P.S.	0	Earns $46 two-week period. $12.50 - 2 weeks to household. Husband in Coast Guard, will go wherever he is transferred.
2092.	25-29	Widow	0	Earnings $18.90 weekly. 50% to household. Husband - West Point graduate - died some years ago. Pension and insurance from Army - since death of husband. Worker from Miami Beach, Fl.
2093.	45-49	Single	-	Earns $18 weekly. Lost 5 brothers in 3 years and then had to enter the business world to make own living. Lives alone and eats out.
2094.	18-19	M.A.S.	1	Earns $21.38 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Mother keeps baby at home. $80 allotment from husband.
2095.	25-29	Divorced	1	Mother takes care of child, while worker is employed. Earns $24 weekly. 75% weekly to household.
2097.	25-29	M.P.N.S.	1	Earns $17.75 weekly. 50% weekly to household. Brother - allotment $50 to sister-in-law living in same house. Mother-in-law takes care of youngster our of school hours.
2098.	50 & over	M.P.N.S.	0	Average $30 weekly. 50% weekly to household. Commission according to sales - once a month this varies constantly. Son in service - no allotment.
2100.	20-24	Single	-	Earns $27.50 weekly. $10 weekly to household. Worker and sister share expense of apartment. $3.75 week deducted for bonds. Does not like Baltimore - after/plans going farther West, not definitely decided where. Going to get married.

WOMEN'S BUREAU
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington

Preliminary Report on

POSTWAR EMPLOYMENT EXPECTATIONS OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN THE BALTIMORE AREA, MARYLAND

(Information was obtained through home interviews with over 3,000 women in the early months of 1945.)
From a series of Postwar Employment Studies made by the Women's Bureau

A. Summary of Pertinent Findings

I. About 3 of 4 of the women working in the Baltimore area early this year expect to continue to work in this area after the war. /1 There will be approximately 125,000 women wanting jobs in this area in the postwar period, compared to approximately 165,000 employed and a very small group of unemployed women who were in the labor force early this year. Compared to the 94,000 women who were employed in 1940, this means an increase of about one-third of the number of jobs needed if full employment is to be achieved. However, this number of women desiring jobs in the postwar period will be only about one-fifth more than the total number of women working and seeking work in 1940.

II. Over one-half of the women in the wartime labor force were working before the war. To this large nucleus of employed women are added the girls who were in school before Pearl Harbor, the women engaged in their own home housework and a small number of women unemployed and seeking work before the war. Nearly one-third of the total employed women have moved into this area since Pearl Harbor.

III. The bulk of the postwar labor force will be made up of women who normally would be employed, as about one-fifth of the women employed during the war period are planning to stop work. About 3 of 5 of the service men's wives intend to leave their jobs when their husbands return. Of the immigrant working force, over one-fourth plan to stop work.

IV. Nine of ten of the women expecting to keep on working must do so to support themselves, and in some cases, others also. Only 1 woman in 20 plans to work solely because she likes to work, likes being independent, likes having her own money.

V. Eight of ten of all the women expecting to work after the war, now live with their families and almost all contribute regularly toward the family expenses -- in fact, 1 of 7 is the sole wage-earner in the family, and for the widowed, 1 of 3 has this economic responsibility. Of all the women contributing, over one-third regularly turn all their earnings into the household fund.

VI. Over twice as many women want to keep on working in manufacturing plants and government establishments as were employed in these industries in 1940. However, many of these women will return to the traditional women-employing and historically low-paying jobs in the trade and service industries. Minimum wage legislation is especially needed in the postwar period in order to provide wages adequate for maintenance and health protection for the women workers in these industries not covered by provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

/1 Domestic employees are omitted from all estimates, as they were not covered by the study.

B. Analysis of the Study

Seventy-five percent more women are employed in this area than were employed in 1940. (This estimate excludes domestic employees who were not covered in the study.) Eighty percent of these employed women expect to continue to work after the war, and approximately seventy-five percent are planning to work in this Baltimore area. This postwar labor force will include one-third more women than were employed in 1940, but only about one-fifth more women than were in the 1940 labor force. (The labor force includes both employed and unemployed women seeking jobs.)

Comparison of women's employment, 1940 and 1944

93,721 women were employed in 1940.
164,500 women were employed in 1944.

The greatest increase in women's employment occurred in -
Manufacturing - three times as many women are now employed as in 1940.
Government establishments - three and one-half times as many as were employed in 1940.

The major industries which account for the large increase in women's employment are aircraft, shipbuilding, electrical products, chemicals and ordnance. The number of women in these war industry plants alone is about double the number employed in all the manufacturing plants in 1940.

Source of women war-workers

Over one-half of the women now employed were working before the war.

The girls in school previous to Pearl Harbor and the women normally engaged in their own home housework comprise the bulk of the new labor force -- about equally divided between these two groups (46 percent schoolgirls, 50 percent housewives, and the remaining 4 percent women who were seeking jobs before Pearl Harbor.)

Shifts in industry during the war period

Of those women working before the war, only one-third made major industry shifts.

In the manufacturing plants, 8 of 10 of the women stayed in this type of work; however, one-half of these women changed from plants manufacturing consumer goods to the war plants -- aircraft, shipbuilding and other.

The wage differentials, among other factors, induced over one-half of the women employed before the war in the trade and personal service industries to shift from these old line traditional women's jobs to the higher paying war jobs.

War-time jobs of the new entrants into the labor force

Of the girls in school before the war
2 of 5 secured jobs in the war plants, more in clerical work than as machine operatives.
1 of 5 entered the stores.
About the same proportion, 1 of 10, became government employees or went into the semi-professional services.

The former housewives are a young group, over half of them less than 30 years old. One of five have husbands in the service. Over 1 of 3 are women who have come into the area since the war. These war-time employees help swell the number of women employees in the war plants -- 6 of 10 chose this line of work, for the most part as machine operatives. In fact, they form nearly one-third of the woman labor force in the war industry plants, and 40 percent of the total women employees in the shipyards. Also, some are temporarily taking the jobs in the stores, and the service industries left vacant by the exodus of the regular employees to the war plants. These new employees comprise more than one-fourth of the women employed in these places of business.

Immigration of women workers

About one of three of the women now employed have moved to this area since Pearl Harbor.

Their postwar residence plans:
7 of 10 plan to stay in Baltimore
2 of 10 plan to go back home
1 of 10 plan to move again to another community

Their postwar employment plans:
7 of 10 plan to continue working
6 of 10 plan to work in this area

As 40 percent of these new residents were employed before they moved to Baltimore, and about 30 percent were school girls entering the labor market during this war period, it is not surprising that 70 percent of the total expect to stay in the labor market.

Economic family responsibility of women living at home and planning to work after the war:

Living arrangements of the women workers
8 of 10 live as family members.
2 of 10 live apart from the family household -- about one-fourth of the single and a slightly larger proportion of the widowed are included in this group. Only 1 of 10 of the married -- for the most part, service men's wives -- do not live with some member of their family.

Position in family as contributing earner

Almost all the women living at home -- 98 percent of the single, 95 percent of the married, 98 percent of the widowed -- contribute regularly to the household.

Sole contributing earner

1 of 7 of all the women are the only contributing earners in the family - 1 of 10 of the single, 1 of 7 of the married, and 1 of 3 of the widowed.

Participating contributing earners

One-half the women share the household expenses with one other contributing earner. The proportion is highest for the married group -- 3 of 5 -- and about the same for the other two groups. Slightly less than one-half of all the women living at home share the household expenses with 1 other contributing wage earner.

Over one-third of all the women contribute all their earnings to the household.

One-half of the married
2 of 5 of the widowed
1 of 5 of the single

Nearly two-thirds (64 percent) contribute at least one-half of their earnings. One-half of the single, three-fourths of the widowed, and 80 percent of the married contribute this proportion of their earnings.

NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT IN THE PAY ENVELOPES OF ALL THE WOMEN LIVING AT HOME AND PLANNING TO WORK AFTER THE WAR IS CONTRIBUTED EACH PAY DAY TO THE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD.

Reasons for women's postwar employment expectations

Reasons for continuing to work:

9 of 10 of all the women because of need to support self or self and others.

Nearly all the single (97 percent) and all the widowed (99 percent) and three-fourths of the married need to work for these reasons. This large proportion of married women, except for those who are the sole support of the family due to a sick or otherwise incapacitated for work husband, feel the need to supplement the family income in order to achieve a decent standard of living for themselves and their children. Other married women (1 in 5) are using their earnings for some special purpose -- to help buy or furnish a home, to educate children, to support dependent relatives not a part of the family household.

However, only 1 of 20 of all the women employed now who hope to continue in the postwar labor force -- 1 of 100 of the single, 1 of 100 of the widowed, and 1 of 8 of the married -- will seek employment only because they like working, like being independent, or like having their own money, and not because of economic necessity.

Withdrawal of women from the postwar labor force

About 1 of 4 of the women now employed plan to give up their jobs after the war -- 1 of 3 of the married, a much smaller proportion of the single (1 of 10) and only 1 of 20 of the widowed.

Of those planning to give up their jobs
One-half of the married will do so when their earner returns from the war; most of the other women have taken jobs only for the duration and will gladly give them up when no longer needed.
9 of 10 of the single girls are planning to marry men now in the service.

Postwar outlook for women's jobs

Approximately three-fourths of the women now employed in the manufacturing plants plan to keep on working in this area, and 8 of 10 of these women want manufacturing jobs. Consequently, over twice as many women desire this type of work as were employed in the manufacturing plants in 1940.

A similar pattern follows in the government establishments.

As the number of women now employed in the trade and service industries, who are withdrawing from the postwar labor market, is greater than the expansion which has taken place in these industries, many jobs will be available in these places of business in the postwar period.

The average weekly take-home earnings of the women in the war plants is $34 ($40 in shipbuilding), as compared to $21 in the stores and laundries. These earnings in the service and trade industries are also wartime earnings. When the area shifts from a war to a peacetime economy, many women will be forced to return to their old traditional women-employing jobs in these historical wage-depressed industries. As these intra-state industries are not covered by the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, it is of especial importance that a minimum wage law be adopted to provide adequate maintenance and health protection for the workers.

Miss Robinson

Notes from Elkton Study by Mary E. Ireland
July 21, 1945

....I learned not only much of the U.S.O. activities being carried on in Elkton, but many of the undercurrents of the picture of an immature community's growing consciousness of its responsibilities in a war emergency and what it was going to be able to do through this awakening toward transferring this new acdeptance of community responsibility to constructive activities which would become a permanent part of the normal peacetime community life of Elkton. ...

Miss Robbins (YWCA) said that most of the girls who had come to Elkton were from isolated rural communities and their work at Triumph had given them their first opportunity to participate in group activities and to make real friendships outside their family groups. The girls at the plant frequently worked together in groups of 4, 6, and 8 girls working as teams. In their work close friendships and an esprit de corps developed almost unconsciously. The U.S.O. activities gave them their first opportunity to participate in group activities such as pottery, leather crafts, sewing, cooking and other classes under professional leadership, and community dances and other recreational activities. When the lay-offs came, Miss Robbins said, the shock of having this new life upset and losing their friends was greater than the economic shock of losing their jobs. ...

Continuing Miss Robbins said, "After the layoff of May 28, (from Triumph) many of the girls who had to work and who hadn't saved any money couldn't stand to not be working. They talked with the recruiter from Glenn L. Martin in Baltimore and signed up. Some went with the American Hammered Piston Ring Company in Baltimore. Another group went to Chilicothe, Ohio where they have a plant similar to the one at Triumph. The girls left almost immediately--within two or three days. I have never seen such hysteria. It was worse than a Christmas rush. The girls tied up their belongings in corrugated boxes. Most of the girls didn't know how to tie or wrap their boxes and their things spilled out. Everybody had to take a hand. Our staff fell to helping the girls get packed an on their way. The girls who had to work didn't let friendships and personal contacts figure in--they went on to their new jobs. Many of these girls were girls who had worked before and who had a sense of responsibility about not accepting U.C. compensation as long as there was work and that work needed to be done."

It seems the Negro girls did not fare as well as the white girls in getting jobs. ...

The girls sit around the U.S.O. talking. Some have said they didn't want to go with the American Hammered Piston Ring Company because the girls who had gone there were having to work very hard and do heavy lifting. One girl said she wasn't going to strain herself. Another said she didn't want to work where she would have to start all over again. At Triumph even the girls working on dangerous materials only got 78 cents an hour. Because of the nature of the work they could only work about 10 minutes and then they had to go out in the fresh air for 10 minutes so it isn't unusual for them to find it hard to change/work of a different tempo.

So much of the work the girls did at Triumph was in small groups and there was a kind of sociability about it that the girls and women had not had in their mountain communities and which they found very satisfying. This made them ready and eager to participate in the group activities at the U.S.O. centers.

Word got around and soon people from the town and outlying communities began to find that they could go there and find out about almost anything that was going on in the community and they would drop in to find out how to send a money order to their son in the service, or to send him packages, or how to go about getting their daughter in the W.A.C.'s. Then there were the children five to twelve whose parents were working in war plants and who were fast becoming community problems--projects had to be started for them--and the U.S.O. took over something which was really a community responsibility and organized the U.S.O. Commandos for boys five to twelve. The thing that attracted them most was the showers and the shaving the service men did at the U.S.O. and they would be found slipping in to watch. The U.S.O. arranged for showers for the Commandos, many of whome did not live in homes with modern plumbing. Now special activities are organized for this group, hikes, crafts, anything constructive they are interested in. Many of these boys have been retarded in school and would not fit into Boy Scout activity. One of the drawing cards is at their meetings, they always have something to eat--sandwiches, hot chocolate, or lemonade.

Then the high school youngsters saw the U.S.O. program going on and didn't understand why something couldn't be done for them. They could always think of some excuse to get in the front door--usually to borrow the portable phonograph for a party or something for a school play. Finally they asked for a U.S.O. group of their own. Onew was organized and there are now 400 in that group. Arrangements were made through church groups and the Episcopal Church opened the parish house to this group two nights a week.

The girls of Elkton who were clerking in stores, working in banks, keeping books in small business establishments--who in another town might constitute a young business women's group, wishfully viewed the U.S.O. activities. This group was drawn into the activities in a group called the Wednesday Night Hostesses, and they have given the U.S.O. valued help as administrative volunteers who make up the operating committee and counsel, Miss Robbins remakred, "It really takes everybody in the town to keep the U.S.O. going." The business men and women have given their help and counsel and have gainéd satisfaction through serving and have learned how to do things in the way of community activity they never knew how to do before. As leaders of the community, they have learned how to work together. People of different church groups, and of different social and economic strata were thrown together, and they served admirably.

The service men from near-by camps swooped down on the town on Wednesday night and week-end passes. The U.S.O. organized a program in special crafts with these service men in mind. Whenever a special activity was organized, soon a similar activity would have to be organized to serve the needs of the people in the town.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Women's Bureau
Washington 25, D. C.

For Release:
August 31, 1945

WOMEN WAR WORKERS IN BALTIMORE AREA DESIRE POSTWAR JOBS

Eighty percent of the 165,000 women employed in the Baltimore area of Maryland early this year want postwar jobs and all but 5 percent want to work in this area. This is one-third more women than had jobs in the Baltimore area in 1940, but only one-fifth more than were employed and looking for jobs in that year. Nine of every ten women planning to work must do so to support themselves, and in some cases, others also. These are facts revealed by a survey conducted by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor early in 1945.

Miss Frieda S. Miller, Director of the Women's Bureau, stated that the Baltimore study is one of a series of personal-interview surveys of war-congested areas. The purpose of the surveys is to determine the experience, occupations, economic responsibilities, and postwar plans of women workers. Not only women in war plants were interviewed, but also those in consumer goods plants, in trade and service industries, (with the exception of household employees), Government, the professions, and other industries.

Early this year seventy-five percent more women were employed in the Baltimore area than were employed in 1940. Over one-half of the women in the wartime labor force were working before the war. The girls in school previous to Pearl Harbor and the women normally engaged in their own home housework comprised the major part of the new labor force. About the same number of school girls and housewives came into the labor market.

The greatest increase in women's employment occurred in manufacturing with three times as many women employed as in 1940. The major industries accounting for the large increase in women's employment were aircraft, shipbuilding, electrical products, chemicals and ordnance.

Only one-third of the women working before Pearl Harbor made major industry shifts during the war. The majority of the women who were in manufacturing plants stayed in this type of work, although one-half of these women changed from plants manufacturing consumer goods to war plants. The wage differentials, among other factors, induced over one-half of the women employed before the war in the trade and service industries to shift from these jobs to the higher paying war industries.

The bulk of the woman postwar labor force will consist of women who normally would be employed, as a large proportion of the women who took jobs for the duration are planning to stop working when their war jobs end. About 3 out of 5 of the servicemen's wives intend to leave their jobs when their husbands return.

The survey showed that over twice as many women want to keep on working in manufacturing plants and Government establishments as were employed in these industries in 1940. As the number of women now employed in the trade and service industries who are withdrawing from the postwar labor market is greater than the expansion which has taken place in these industries, many jobs will be available in these places of business. As these intra-State industries are not covered by the provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, Miss Miller emphasized that minimum-wage legislation to provide wages sufficient for adequate maintenance and health protection is essential. The survey showed that average weekly take-home earnings of the women in the war plants was $34 ($40 in shipbuilding), as compared to the wartime earnings of $21 in the stores and laundries.

Two-thirds of the women who want postwar jobs are single or widows, and one-third are married. Eighty percent of the women who want jobs live at home and nearly all contribute regularly toward the family expenses. Over one-third give all of their earnings for this purpose, and one of every 7 is the sole wage-earner in the family. Nearly two-thirds of the total amount in the pay envelopes of all the women living at home and planning to work after the war is contributed each pay day to the family household. Of all the employed women only one in 20 plans to work for reasons other than economic need.

Typical circumstances which cause women to want postwar jobs are indicated by the following cases reported to Women's Bureau representatives:

A 30-year old woman with take-home earnings of $28 weekly wishes to continue working in order to save for her 5-year old son's education.

A single woman, only 22 years old, must keep on working as she is the sole wage earner in her family. Her weekly take-home earnings of $30 must support the entire family as her father is disabled and her sister is feeble-minded.

A married woman, 38 years old, with weekly take-home earnings of $23.50 is anxious to continue working as she contributes to the support of her crippled brother's children and is helping pay off the mortgage on her mother-in-law's property.

A 42-year old married woman whose weekly take-home earnings are $20.54 is one of 2 wage earners in the family. She wants to keep on working as she and her husband have been able to make substantial payments on a home recently purchased, due to their increased income achieved by her employment.

The national scope of the problem of women's postwar employment is shown by the fact that there were nearly 19,000,000 women in the labor force in June 1945 as compared with nearly 14,000,000 in June 1940. Miss Miller emphasized that the increase in women workers must be analyzed in relation to long-time trends for the country. Bureau of the Census records show that, with slight variations, the number of women in the labor force has increased decade by decade. According to Census estimates about one-third of the women who entered the labor market during the war would have done so had there been no war.

(WB 46-29)

General Notes--Region VII----Martha Ziegler

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Farm Placement

January 12,1943- Interviewed L.R.Rhudy,regional farm placement officer for the War Manpower Commission,Atlanta.

The Employment Services in several of the states in this region have been recruiting workers to go to Florida,both for field work in tending and harvesting the crops,and for packing and canning establishments.The farm placement service has included the workers needed for the first processing of fruits and vegetables as part of the [redacted]. Some packing house workers have been sent to Belle Glade,Fla.,for example. It has not been necessary to hunt so much labor,comparatively speaking, for the citrus canning houses as for other processing plants because this industry has a more stable group of employees-largely because many of the plants are organized.

During recent months some workers have been sent to Florida under government transportation agreements. Fifty agreements for 1229 workers have actually been signed and from Nov. 4 to Jan8. 957 workers were actually delivered in Fla.Most of these workers were recruited in Tenn. though some were brought from Bridgton,N.J. by the Farm Security Admin. Mr. Rhudy said that plans were being made to recruit about 300 more Negroes in Tenn.

The Farm Security Admin. acts as agent for the govt. when workers are transported under government transportation agreements.At least certain very minimum standards as to living and working conditions must be met by the employer signing the agreement and employment must be guaranteed for at least 75 % of normal working time,barring "acts of God."The F.S.A. makes inspections and supervises the carrying out of these agreements. Paul VanderSchouw, who has an office in West Palm Beach,is the F.S.A. man in charge of the Fla. program.

The Employment Service recruits the workers who are transported under these agreements and has also recruited probably 4000 to 5000 other workers for Fla.who have not been hired under a transportation agreement.Most of these have been hired in Alabama and Georgia.Sometimes the employer has transported them in his own trucks,or the workers have transported themselves.Under this system no attempt is made to check on the working standards and conditions,since this has never been an Employent Service policy.The service merely transmits the employer's offer to the prospective workers and it is up to them to decide whether to accept or not.

Mr. Rhudy said that in general the practice which prevailed in Florida several years ago is still followed:generally the field workers are Negroes and the packing and canning house employees are white.However white as well as Negro workers have been recruited.For e-xample 134 white workers have already been sent to the Everglades area and a 100 more white workers in Tenn. are reported to want to go to Fla.

Mr. Rhudy seemed to think that farm labor was getting scarcer and that plans for the future needed to be worked out.He has been thinking that perhaps some crews of women,to be trained,given a uniform,etc.,may be needed eventually. He said that a regional meeting of the farm placement representatives in all of the state employment services was to be held on Jan. 27 and 28 and asked agent to attend.

Jan.25-Telephoned Mr. Rhudy to check on the meeting and was informed that it had just been called off since word had just been received that the Dept. of Agriculture is to take over the whole problem of farm labor.

Farm Placement ------2-

Mr. Rhudy seemed to think that there is no real organization to handle the farm labor problem for the Agric, Dept. as yet in this region and said that the Employment Service would try to carry on temporarily but that there seemed no reason to hold a meeting to try to make future plans. One regional office of the Farm Security Admin. is in Montgomery but Mr. Rhudy did not know whether these people would handle the farm labor problem or not.

(Mr. Rhudy was given a copy of Women's Bureau bulletin on Guides for Wartime Use of Women on Farms and also of the article in the Labor Information Bulletin concerning several placests in the Hudson Valley where groups of women had been employed on farms last summer).

From several other sources, such as Miss Califf, child labor representative of the Childfen's Bureau, and Mr. Moorer, employment service manager in Charleston, S.C., information was obtained to indicate that the farm placement officials ran into difficulties in one ortwo of the states in trying to recruit Negroes for work in other states. The governor of South Carolina objected very violently and aparently recruiting had to be stopped there. (S.C., and probably one or two other states have laws designed to prevent the transporating of Negroes beyond the state, etc.).

Miss Califf did not seem to be certain that alle of the workers being recruited were as old as they should be but had not been able to get much definite information. Also she seemed to think that probably housing and other living conditions might not be very satisfactory in a number of places in Florida at least. (From my experience in Florida three years ago, I should be inclined to think that living conditions for agricultural workers might be very poor in a good many cases-and for packing house workers, too).

Under the recent agreement giving control of farm labor recruitment to the Agric, Dept. (as given in the newspapers at any rate), there seems to be a division made between agricultural workers and those employed in packing houses or canning plants. The Employment Service had been considering these workers as one group. Certainly both types of workers might be needed in Fla. Presumably the Employment Service will continue to handle the packing house problem.

cgm. phoned for this

Note----- If any information can be obtained as to the precise terms of the transportation agreements which the government is making with employers, the standards which must be observed, etc., -I should like to have some material of this type.-(Shall try soon to contact someone in the Dept. of Agric. to find out who is going to handle the farm labor problem in this region).

Following newspaper story was in Mobile Register, Feb.16, 1943

"Miami, Fla., Feb.15-Rep. Pat Cannon, Democrat, Florida, today began an investigation of the farm labor shortage in south Florida, which one grower predicted would 'blow the top off this situation.'

Luther Chandler of Goulds, spokesman for a group of south Florida growers, refuted a statement by Paul Van Der Schouw of the Palm Beach Office of the Farm Secuirty Administration that all requests for help from Dade farmers had been filled with workers from Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri."

Miscellaneous Notes-Interviews in Atlanta- Region VII

Jan.28,1943

Ordnance Dept. -Interviewed Capt. S.R.Dewey, Assistant Officer in Charge, Atlanta sub-office of the Birmingham Ordnance District. This office covers all of Georgia.

Capt. Dewey estimated that there are now about 80 inspectors employed out of his office and that probably about 50 % of these are women. However, and this is apparently a national policy of the Ordnance Dept. now, his office has had instructions to reduce its force of inspectors by 25 %. A new system of inspection, called "quality control," has been worked out in Washington. Apparently under this system no attempt will be made to inspect every single piece of ordnance material manufactured but to select a certain number of pieces out of a lot and inspect them thoroughly. Capt. Dewey had a large volume of instructions on his desk and said that the number of pieces to be inspected out of any particular lot of material can be figured out from a sliding scale. This procedure is going to reduce the need for inspectors and will make it possible to lose some to the draft without needing replacements. (However if new inspectors are needed probably many will be women). Apparently inspectors have not been laid off but as some leave their places will not be filled until the 25 % reduction has been achieved.

Most of the ordnance work being done in Georgia, and in fact a large portion of it being done in the Birmingham district, consists of the machining of shell and bomb casings. Also some belt links are made. One firm in Flordia is doing metal work on fuzes and one or two firms make boosters but work on the small components is comparatively rare.

Agent told Capt. Dewey that visits were comtemplated to the Southern States Iron and Roofing Co. and the Steel Products Co. in Savannah but he said clearance from him would not be necessary since these companies were not making "restricted types of products." The Southern States Iron and Roofing Co. has had a contract for shell casings but this will probably be finished in a few months and Capt. Dewey said that no new contracts were contemplated for this firm. The Steel Products Co. is making some kind of trailers-for trucks, etc.,

In addition to the Murray Co. in Atlanta, Capt. Dewey mentioned the Holdfast Rubber Co. Also he said that there are a couple of firms in Atlanta which are employing Negro women practically entirely-one firm is making boosters. Agent said she would like to visit some of these firms at a later date, upon returning to Atlanta-and Capt. Dewey seemed to think this could be easily arranged.

Atlanta Office-U.S.Employment Service-

Jan.21,1943-Interviewed Frank Dolan, manger; Louis Heckman, assistant-mgr; and Miss Taffer of the trainingdept.

As had been reported by others Atlanta is still generally considered an area of labor supply but this picture may change fairly rapidly when the Bell Bomber Plant actually begins producting. A training program was started to get workers ready for this plant quite a long time ago and then contruction work was delayed for various reasons. As a result many of those trained obtained jobs in other aircraft plants, scattered all over the U.S. Some of the firms which obtained workers trained in Atlanta were Vultee, both the Nashville and Miami plants, Ryan of San Diego, and Glenn Martin at Baltimore. The Martin workers were sent to Baltimore on a clearance order but a representative of the Ryan Co. came to Atlanta and paid the trasnportation expenses of some of the workers to San Diego. Mr. Heckman seemed to think that the Employment

Service has probably recruited 5000 white people and given them training in Atlanta-but had no specific figures and no idea as to how many had been women.Probably at least 4000 of these had aircraft training and it was estimated that about 75 % of these have now found employment with other aircraft companies.In the beginning probably a large proprtion of those trained were men.

When the Bell plant is ready to open in Atlanta it is expected that a nucleus of about 500 workers who have been in Buffalo to learn the work will come to Atlanta.A good many of these went to Buffalo from Atlanta in the first place. Probably another 500 to 600 have completed training in Atlanta and are still available for employment when the plant opens. However it is expected that once the plant begins to function people will be interested in applying for training and that therewill be increased activity in the training program.(At the presenttime the program for training white people appears to be quite dormant). Last Oct. training classes for Negroes were started and some of these are being trained at present.In fact at the time the U.S.E.S. office was visited a number of Negro women were there taking the aptitude tests whichare required before training is given.

However apparently both the length of the training course and the requirements for applicants for training to be able to pass aptitude tests can be made somehwat elastic, depending upon the urgency of the demand for workers.The course normally requires 8 weeks but could be made shorter if the Bell plant began to demand workers.In the same way there was a period when trainees were being particularly sought when the aptitude tests were not given.

No figures concerning the number of white women referred to training classes could be obtained but from May 4 to Sept. 12,1800 people were referred to classes after taking aptitude tests and one person estimated that about 50 % of these were women.(Itwas said that approx. twice this number came to inquire about training or applied for it,but were not referred).(Note-in view of this figure,it appears that Mr. Heckman's figure of 4000 to 5000 people trained is probably quite high).

The aptitude tests being used in connection with this program are the same or very similar to those decribed and illustrated in a recent issue of"Life"(I do not have the exact date-probably within the last month.If by any chance the Bureau does not have copies of this issue, it would be worth checking the date in the library and trying to get a copy or two-the Employment Service tests are really illustrated rather well.

No other industries in Atlanta are said to be employing any large number of women on war work.The Larkin Coil Co.,The Murray Gin Co.,and the Holdfast Rubber Co.,were mentioned again.Each is thought to have about 75 women.

Housing---Jan. 21,1943-Interviewed Mr. Sullivan,assistant regional dir. of the National Housing Agency (Robt.K.Creighton is the regional dir.) The National Housing Agency is still primarily the agency which does the over-all planning and which makes the investigations to decide how much housing and of what general types is needed in different places.However site selection and most of the details of planning individual projects and managing them are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Public Housing Authority which also has a regional office in Atlanta.It was suggested that agent see particularly E.V.Gauger,who is in charge of project planning,(7th floor,Georgia National Bank Building) and Mrs. Miller,regional recreation person for FPHA.Her assistant is Mr. McNeil.

Mr. Sullivan corroborated the newspaper statement seen in Charleston, S.C. that a dormitory of 128 units is being contructed for women. It is near the Ben Tillman homes on North Charleston Blvd. However Mr. Sullivan was not familiar with the specific plans for facilities in this project. He alwso mentioned the facilities for women now being put in a building which is being converted in downtown Mobile, and said that the provision of some facilities for women in this project had been requested by several women's groups in Mobile and also by Mr. Peeples of the Gulf Shipbuilding Corp.--Itwas thought that more details could be obtained in Mobile-Also at the first opportunity when agent is next in Atlanta, a contact will be made with the regional office of FPHA.

Civil Service--- Jan.22,1943-Interviewed the following persons in the regional civil service office- O.E.Myers, regional director; Miss Florence Noyes, Mr.Alton Colcord, recruiting section; J.L.Campbell, recruiting specialist; and Miss Lace, temporarily assigned to Atlanta to recruit women for a technical and professional training program. The Fifth Civil Service District covers the states of Fla., Ga., Ala., S.C.; Miss. ; and Tenn.-General information concerning the types of examiniations open in the region can be obtained in Atlanta and copies of all of the examinations which have been announced are available there. Also reports are received from the various operating depts. and agencies of the govt. so that specific inquiries about certain establishments could be answered. However no general figures had been compiled recently as to the number of women civil service employees now working in the region. Some questionnaires were filled out last June on this point but have not been tabulated. (Since this material was pretty far out of date, it did not seem advisable to ask to have these records tabulated).

According to Miss Noyes, the major governmental establishments in the area, or many of them atleast, such as the Charleston Navy Yard, the Huntsville Arsenal, etc., have quite a lot of autonomy with respect to Civil Service matters. They really announce their own examinations, decide on job classifications, etc., and go after workers in their own particular areas, conduct examinations, etc., There is no doubt some supervision as to general policies from Atlanta and copies of the announced exams. are on file there, but the connection is not very direct.

A list of most of the major types of examinations for which women are now being recruited in the region, so far as the Atlanta office is concerned, was mailed to Miss Wunder several weeks ago-and has probably reached Miss Manning by now.

Of course there is a great demand for clerical and office workers of many types in Atlanta and examinations for typists and stenos. are given every day. Furthermore, according to Mr. Colcord, if a person fails she will be given chances to try the exam. again. (Facetiously he said that rarely is anyone permitted to get away who comes in). These are all war service appointments, of course.

Attempts are now being made to recruit about 25 women for a new technical course being set-up at Georgia Tech. A similar class is being organized at the Univ. of Tenn. (An annoucement of this training course included in the material sent in earlier). Apparently some difficulty is being experienced in getting women interested in this course because they want a guarantee of local employment in Atlanta which cannot be given, and also many other training programs are now paying the workers while they are learning. Furthermore

employment is not guaranteed after the course is completed although it is hoped that the district engineer's office, the ordnance d pt., chemical warfare, and private industry would absorb those women who had taken training. But it was said that some of the govt. agencies are still reluctant to take women on technical and professional jobs.

Mr. Colcord read over a miscellaneous list of civil service jobs which are open to women as well as men. These included draftsmen, welfare director (for the city of Miami), office of censorhsip in the Post Office, radio communications operators in the ground service of the CAA (a good many calls for women are now being received for this type of work), medical technicians, instrument makers, repairmen, trainees, and instrument machanics. A call was received from Macon for instrument mechanics who had had some experience as watch makers. Had an order for 12 but only 3 women could be found who had had any watch making experience.

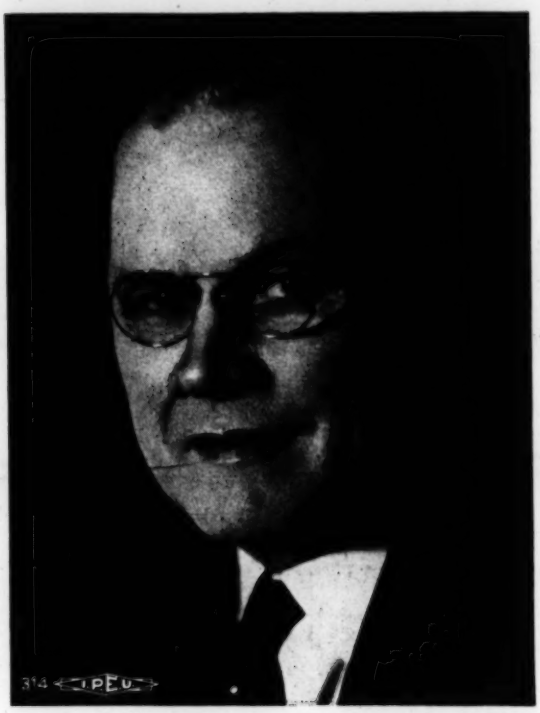
The big program for women which is always mentioned in the Southeast was also stressed at Civil Service-that is the recruitment, training, and placement of thousands of aviation mechanics at the various air-repair depots. Very large estimates of employment are generally given and the regional civil service director said 90,000 people are supposed to be needed within the next 6 months and that 80 % of these should be women. The persons taking training under this program are paid $90 a month while learning -then after training (learning period would be from 1 to 6 months) they are raised to $125 per mo. Training courses include the following: aviation motor mechanic, avaiation chassis assembly and disassembly, instrument mechanic, propeller mechanic, aviation electricians, aviation welder, avaition riveter, and sheet metal worker. There are a number of places where training is being given, including Memphis, Brookley Field, at Mobile, Macon, Miami, Jacksonville, and Savannah. Also there are two places in So. Carolina and one in Miss. Mr. Myers was anxious for agent to visit the school in Memphis sometime-which is apparently the largest and best. It is said to have 1800 students, with 70 % women. There are about 1000 in training in Jacksonville, mostly women. This school has asked for 600 more. There are two schools for Negroes, one at Tuskeegee and one in Mobile.

The persons who are accepted for this mechanic learner program must agree to go anyplace to work within the region, which has been unpopular with some women of course, and also all persons must agree to stay on the job at least six months after they have completed training.

When agent was given copies of the examinations now open in the region, however, no announcement for this mechanic learner job appeared to be included. Later a telephone call was made to Mr. Colcord who said that at the moment the Commission had enough applicants for this work and so was not advertising for recruits and was given no publicity to the program. However if persons come into inquire about available jobs and are interested they are given a chance to apply. Apparently then there is no demand as yet for terrifically large numbers of these workers. (It was estimated that probably 2000 or 3000 mechanic learners have already been accpeted under the program).

SOUTHERN WAR LABOR CONFERENCE

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM
January 16 and 17, 1943



WILLIAM GREEN

AUSPICES STATE FEDERATIONS OF LABOR OF ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, and the ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Assisted by Labor Production Division, War Production Board

Program

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SATURDAY—9:30 A. M.

Call to Order.....By President Albert Gossett, Atlanta Federation of Trades

Invocation.....By Very Rev. Wm. J. Lonergan, S. M. Pastor, Sacred Heart Church

Song Service.....Cadets of Salvation Army Training College, Led by Capt. Wm. Jaynes; Capt. Viola Figgins at the Piano

Address of Welcome.....Hon. Wm. Hartsfield, Mayor of Atlanta

Address of Welcome.....Hon. Carlyle Fraser, President Chamber of Commerce

Address of Welcome.....Hon. Charles B. Gramling, President Georgia Federation of Labor

Address.....Hon. Ellis Arnall, Governor of Georgia

"Labor at War".....By Frank P. Fenton, Director of Organization, American Federation of Labor

Address.....Hon. Wendell Lund, Director Labor Production Division, War Production Board

Address.....Daniel Ring, Director Labor Relations, National Maritime Commission

RECESS

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SATURDAY—2:00 P. M.

Address.....Joseph McDonagh, Secretary Metal Trades Department of American Federation of Labor

Address.....Harvey Brown, Vice President, American Federation of Labor

Address.....Hon. Fowler Harper, Vice Chairman, War Manpower Commission

Address.....Wm. Green, President American Federation of Labor

Address

Introduction by General Clark Howell of Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U.S.N.

Address.....I. N. Ornburn, Secretary Union Label Department, American Federation of Labor

Army Motion Pictures.

★

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION—9:30

Song Service.....Cadets of the Salvation Army Training College, led by Capt. Wm. Jaynes, Capt. Viola Figgins at Piano

Devotional Service.....Labor Sermon by Dr. Joseph A. Smith, Pastor Glenn Memorial Methodist Church and former Chaplain of the Mississippi State Federation of Labor.

Address.....Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh War Department

Address.....L. Metcalfe Walling, Director Federal Wage Hour and Public Contract

Address.....Matthew Woll, Vice President of American Federation of Labor

Address.....James A. Landis, Director National Office of Civilian Defense

(Speech given by C. N. Hinkelman, OCD regional director).

RECESS

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SUNDAY AFTERNOON—2:00 P. M.

Report of Policy Committee.

Discussion.

Adoption of Southern Labor's War Program.

Adjournment.

*NOTE—All subject matter for discussion in the conference, except addresses of guest speakers, shall conform strictly to the policies of the American Federation of Labor as adopted at preceding conventions.

United States Senate

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

January 11, 1943.

Honorable George L. Googe,
Southern Representative,
American Federation of Labor,
416 Hurt Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear George:

It is a source of genuine regret to me that I cannot accept your kind invitation to meet with you at the Southern War Labor Conference.

Every American who has knowledge of the facts takes great pride in the magnificent effort being displayed by the members of the American Federation of Labor in the States which will be represented at this Conference. Through these efforts the production of the necessary tools and materials of war have been given great impetus, and I hope that all of those connected with war production everywhere will seek to measure up to the high standards you have set.

I extend my cordial best wishes for a pleasant and successful meeting, and my congratulations for a job well done to date, which I know will be followed through to the eventual victory.

Sincerely,

Dick Russell

United States Senator

Labor Gets Behind Policies Urged Here

'New South on the March,' Wage-Hour Chief Declares

By PAUL STEVENSON

Reaffirming a nonstrike policy for the duration and marshalling all resources to keep production at top speed, the Southern War Labor Conference ended a two-day session here Sunday. Addresses by high union and Government officials were highlights of the gathering.

Following the general conference of 3,500 delegates and labor officials headed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, group meetings will be held during the next five days to put into effect policies recommended.

Speakers Saturday and Sunday discussed wage-hour and overtime pay problems, civilian defense, War Bond sales through labor organizations, production problems, organization policies and other war topics of interest to the national labor groups.

South Acclaimed

The South's part in the war effort, both from the viewpoint of labor and management leaders, was highly praised.

Under the direction of George L. Googe, Southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, Charles Gramling, president of the state federation, and Albert Gossett, president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, an elaborate entertainment program was carried out for the visitors.

One of the outstanding speakers at the Sunday session was L. Metcalfe Walling, of New York, director of the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the United States Department of Labor.

Another prominent speaker was Matthew Woll, vice president of the federation, who discussed policies. A third speaker was Charles H. Murchison, regional director of the Office of Civilian Defense, who read an address prepared for the session by James M. Landis, national C. D. director, who was unable to come to Atlanta.

Policies Reaffirmed

In addition to the "no-strike" pronunciamento, the conference adopted a general statement of policies, most of which were of long standing and were simply reaffirmed here.

The group asked for greater representation on Government war agencies and asked for the establishment of a minimum wage scale.

Cessation of adverse legislation for the duration was sought in view of the adoption of the "no-strike" policy.

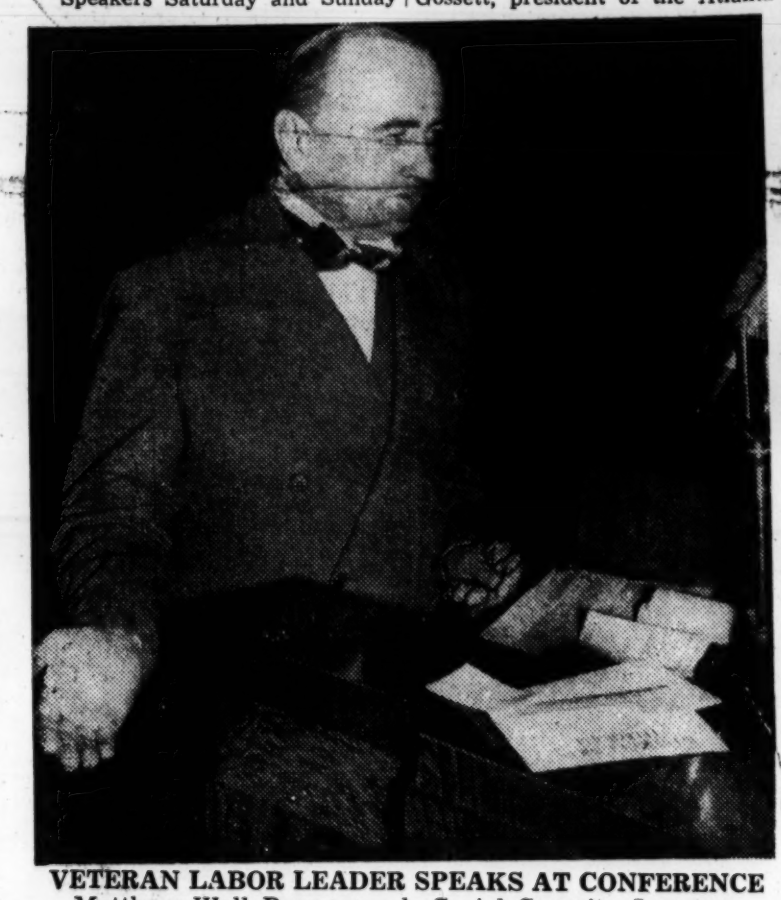
Opposition was expressed to compulsory war savings, and repeal of the poll tax as a condition to voting was sought.

Support was pledged for legislation beneficial to "white-collar workers." Rigid enforcement of child labor laws was recommended.

More Organizers Asked

Full support of the war effort, continued support of the international organization and the doubling of the number of field workers and organizers were other recommendations.

Other speakers on the Sunday program were Marion H. Allen, state director of War Saving Bond sales, and Joseph McDonagh, secretary of the metal trades division



VETERAN LABOR LEADER SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE
Matthew Woll Recommends Social Security Increase.



O. C. D. EXECUTIVE ADDRESSES LABOR CONFERENCE
C. H. Murcheson Says Civilian Defense Needs Labor's Aid.

community responsibility in the field of Civilian Defense," he said.

Mr. Woll, senior vice president of the federation, discussed post-war employment problems.

"After the war there will be a severe test of the standards of working and living which we have built during recent years," he said.

Mr. Woll recommended an increase in the national social security funds and said a problem would be faced as a result of the present abnormal migration to shipyards and war production centers.

Mr. Allen, in his talk, praised the members of organized labor for full co-operation in the War Bond sales program.

YOU CAN'T BUY ASPIRIN
that can do more for you than St. Joseph Aspirin. Why pay more? World's largest seller at 10c. Demand St. Joseph Aspirin.

What A Cough!
And how it hurts, and nags
And disturbs your sleep.

Chronic bronchitis may develop if your cough, chest cold, or acute bronchitis is not treated and you cannot afford to take a chance with any medicine less potent than Creomulsion which goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes.

Creomulsion blends beechwood creosote by special process with other time tested medicines for coughs. It contains no narcotics.

No matter how many medicines you have tried, tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough, permitting rest and sleep, or you are to have your money back. (Adv.)

I found THE WAY
to an amazing NEW
VITALITY..PEP!

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Mr. Walling, outlining the labor stabilization program, said 70,000 inquiries had been handled by his department in which employers asked for instructions concerning compliance with these laws.

"In proportion to the number of workers involved, Southern industry is making more inquiries looking to the raising of wages than the industries in the other parts of the country," Mr. Walling revealed.

Favors Overtime

"The new South is on the march. Basically there never was any reason for a differential in wages between the North and the South."

Mr. Walling opposed any move toward repealing overtime pay provisions now in force.

"Overtime pay does not limit war production," he said. "In view of present savings in overhead costs the payment of overtime premiums for work beyond 40 hours has not raised the unit cost of producing tanks, guns and planes to the taxpayer above the levels prevailing when the establishments only worked 40 hours."

Actually, so far as any inflationary effect goes, the overtime premium represents only about 5 per cent of the total factory pay rolls and only a little over 1 per cent of total consumer income, according to Mr. Walling.

Speaking for Defense Director Landis, Mr. Murchison called on the labor delegates to co-operate in Civilian Defense programs as far as possible.

"Definite Responsibility"

"Just as labor possesses a responsibility for improving directly our productive capacity, it also possesses a direct and definite

YOU CAN'T BUY ASPIRIN

that can do more for you than St. Joseph Aspirin. Why pay more? World's largest seller at 10c. Demand St. Joseph Aspirin.

What A Cough!

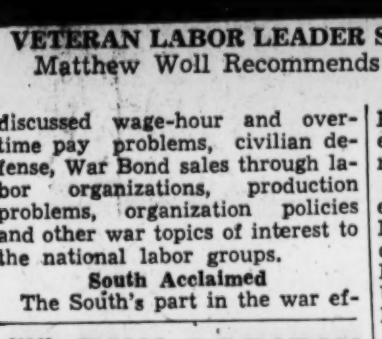
And how it hurts, and nags And disturbs your sleep.

Chronic bronchitis may develop if your cough, chest cold, or acute bronchitis is not treated and you cannot afford to take a chance with any medicine less potent than Creomulsion which goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes.

Creomulsion blends beechwood creosote by special process with other time tested medicines for coughs It contains no narcotics.

No matter how many medicines you have tried, tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough, permitting rest and sleep, or you are to have your money back. (Adv.)

I found THE WAY to an amazing NEW VITALITY..PEP!



1—Promote the flow of vital digestive juices in the stomach

2—Energize your body with RICH, RED BLOOD!

If you have been working under a strain, have failed to eat the proper foods, have been vexed by overtaxing worries, or have suffered with colds, the flu, or other illness . . . yet have no organic trouble or focal infection . . . and your red-blood-cells have become reduced in vitality and number . . . if your stomach digestion refuses to work properly, then SSS Tonic may be just what you need!

SSS Tonic is especially designed to build up blood strength when deficient . . . and to promote those stomach juices which digest the food so your body can make proper use of it in rebuilding worn-out tissue. These two important results enable you to enjoy the food you do eat . . . to make use of it as Nature intended. Thus you may get new vitality . . . pep!

Build Sturdy Health
so that the Doctors may better serve our Fighting Forces

Thousands and thousands of users have testified to the benefits SSS Tonic has brought to them and scientific research shows that it gets results—that's why so many say "SSS Tonic builds sturdy health—makes you feel like yourself again." At drug stores in 10 and 20 oz. sizes. ©S.S.S.Co.

S.S.S. TONIC
helps build STURDY HEALTH

SECTION B

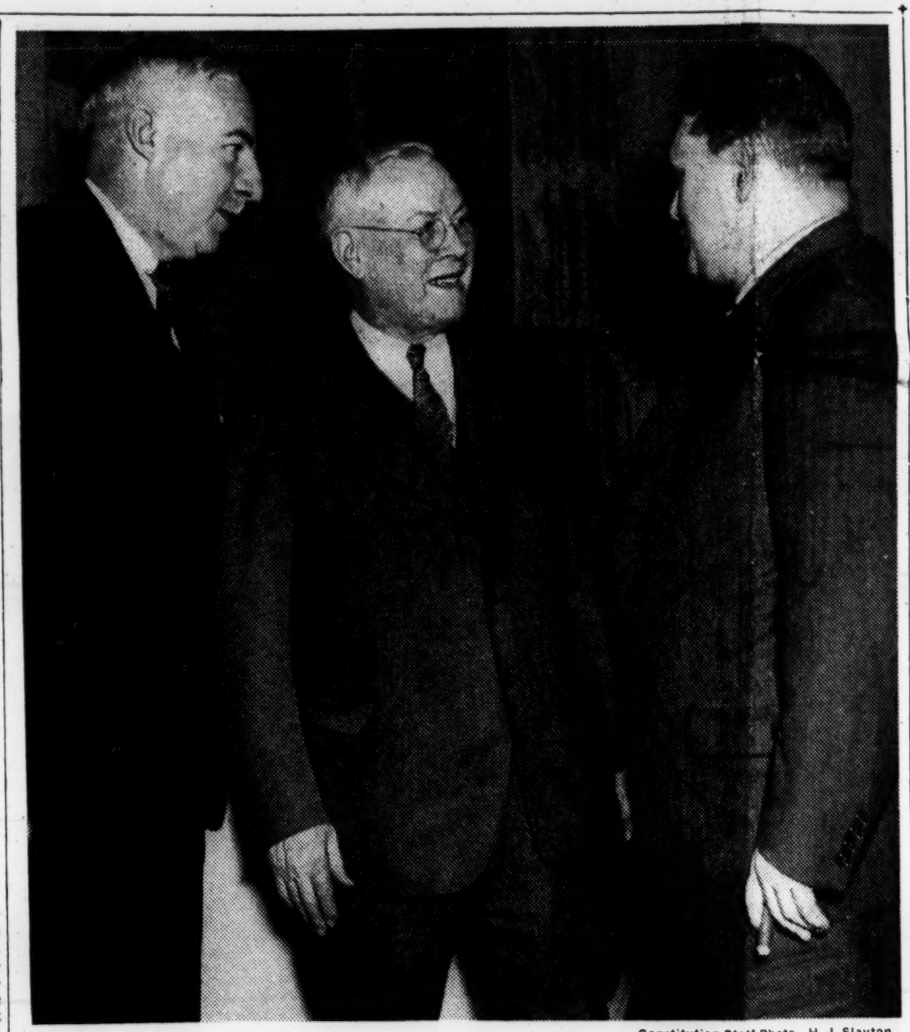
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

NEWS---SPORTS
MOVIES

VOL. LXXV., No. 217. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1943.

Green Reaffirms AFL's No-Strike Pledge Before Southern War Labor Parley Here

Rail Revenues in Dixie Hit New High in 1942



Constitution Staff Photo—H. J. Slayton.

GREET LABOR LEADER—Robert Troutman (left), of counsel for the Coca-Cola Company and acting as host for Harrison Jones, who was in Washington and could not attend the luncheon he was giving labor leaders, is shown with William Green (center) and Ralph McGill (right), editor of The Constitution.

Delegates of Twelve States Hear Chief Pledge Huge Effort

By JIM LITTLE.

Southern labor, through the booming voice of its chieftain and guiding light, AFL President William Green, reaffirmed its determination to live up to its no-strike pledge for the war's duration as the Southern War Labor conference ended its first session last night.

But Green warned in informal speeches and another rousing address before some 3,500 delegates in the municipal auditorium that labor would seek and demand a place at the peace conference table and in the "new order to come after peace."

The federation president paid high compliment to southern industry and unionism for "the magnificent accomplishments made in the war effort," and a record of practically no slow-up in industry due to strikes since Pearl Harbor.

He denounced efforts of reactionary congressmen to regiment the ranks of working people and also took a crack at the CIO, although he did not mention the organization by name, for "breaking up the house of labor."

Peace Parley With CIO.

The one-time coal miner said peace negotiations with the CIO would be resumed shortly and expressed hope its members would "come back into the home which they deserted."

Green topped a large panel of speakers at the municipal auditorium sessions and at separate trade conferences all over the city.

They heard praise and criticism from Rear Admiral Clark Howell Woodward, native Atlantan, who has fought five wars and is now fighting his first war ashore.

Neither labor nor industry, said the seasoned sailor and outspoken columnist, has "the right to delay prosecution of the war or the arming of our men. Any action—either by management or labor—which results in delaying the production of war material is a very serious impedi[ment to]

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Neither labor nor industry, said the seasoned sailor and outspoken columnist, has "the right to delay prosecution of the war or the arming of our men. Any action—either by management or labor—which results in delaying the production of war material is a very serious impediment to the war."

He said if labor is open to criticism, it can be leveled at "a certain few leaders who have neither assumed nor accepted the responsibilities which naturally accrue to them by virtue of their elected authority.

Need Good Leadership.

"Good leadership at the helm of labor's organizations is wasted unless it flows through the various levels of office, and wise policies are voided if they are not controlled all the way down the line."

He spoke of a strike threat at one plant when "the grievance was simply this: Milk which was delivered twice a day to that plant had been delivered that morning and no chocolate flavored milk was available.

"The real leaders of that union," he said, "would be the first to denounce a strike of that nature, because they realize that such action would not only be injurious to the war effort and to the reputation of their local, but also to labor as a whole."

Admiral Woodward was introduced by Adjutant General Clark Howell, president and publisher of The Constitution.

Delegates also heard Mayor Hartsfield, Governor Arnall; President Charles Fraser, of the Chamber of Commerce; President Charles Gramling, of the Georgia Federation of Labor; Frank P. Fen-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

Plan To Eliminate Traffic Lights Continues in Sp[illegible]f Obstacles

New Executions In Poland Said Biggest of War

LONDON, Jan. 16.—(AP)—The Polish government-in-exile described the new series of executions, arrests and mass deportations reported begun yesterday by the Gestapo in Warsaw and Silesia as the Germans' biggest extermination drive against the Polish people since the start of the war.

A corridor 60 miles wide is being swept through Silesia to clear it of all Poles, and work is being speeded on the "east wall" defenses facing Russia, Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk sad.

Mikolajczyk said the new moves were a clear indication that the Germans feared a complete Russian break-through on the Soviet front and therefore were attempting to clear the whole area of Poles and put their defenses in shape.

The Gestapo struck early Friday morning.

Thousands were arrested in Warsaw, and "many more thousands" elsewhere were ordered to prepare for immediate departure, the deputy premier said.

Fighting broke out, particularly in the country districts. It was said 1,700 persons were killed in a single village.

The Gestapo quickly segregated the population into three groups: Children under six; women, invalids and aged persons; and able-bodied men.

The children were put aboard trains for the Reich, where they will be "Germanized," Mikolajcyk said, and "all the women who weren't killed trying to prevent this were then sent to concentration camps."

The cleared area was reported being repopulated mainly with Germans, but also with Hollanders, Belgians and Norwegians, who are forced to work on the "east wall."

The first work on the German defense line through Silesia was done by labor battalions of Jews "who were killed as soon as each

Landis Warns Nation 1943 To Bring Full Force of Global War

The principal morning session addresses at the Southern States War Labor Conference yesterday were made by Charles H. Murchison, regional director of the OCD, who read the speech prepared for delivery here by James M. Landis, director of the OCD, who was ill in Washington, and unable to attend; L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division of the United States Department of Labor; Matthew Woll and Harvey Brown, vice presidents of the American Federation of Labor, and Marion Allen, collector of internal revenue and war bonds administrator for Georgia.

Besides the conference delegates, many members of Atlanta civilian defense organizations were in the audience.

The Landis speech, read by Murchison, pointed out that "this year we will know the full force of war," and called upon the men and women of organized labor to aid in the work of civilian defense.

Must Join Defense.

"My job here today, talking to you as organized labor," said Murchison, "is not to tell you what your relation is to the war in ways that you know only too well—the voluntary giving up of the right to strike, the steady increase of production through your enthusiasm and willing effort.

"My field is the field of civilian defense, of helping communities to organize themselves against aerial attack and to assume those many new responsibilities that the people of this country are being asked to assume.

"And so my job here is to tell you as much as I can of your relation to the war in terms of this home front of civilian defense, a big front and one as vital as others in the final determination of victory.

"Let us look at the real meaning of civilian defense. Civilian defense is fundamentally the organization of communities so that they can use all their human and material resources to meet their wartime responsibilities. One of these responsibilities, for example, is protection against bombardment, which means reducing to the greatest possible degree the damage that the enemy can do to life and property.

"This system of protection calls for a great expansion of the existing municipal services such as firemen and policemen and the addition of new services such as the air raid wardens. This expansion has to be brought about through volunteers — volunteers recruited, trained, drilled and capably commanded.

Community Responsibility.

"Just as labor possesses a responsibility for improving directly our productive capacity, it possesses a direct and definite community responsibility in the field of civilian defense. It is as much the job of labor to put its strength, its knowledge, its understanding at the service of the community as any other economic or social group.

"It is as much the duty of trade unionists to see that their membership is concerned with and is contributing to the solution of these problems as it is their business to see that any other objective of benefit to their members is being achieved.

"I know that union men like to have specific jobs mentioned to them, specific tasks to perform. There is one which I can urge you to carry out which will be of definite help in every war plant to which you return—that is the establishing of joint labor-management committees for plant protection. Management is increasingly aware of these committees as a necessary war measure, but if initiative in forming them does not come from management, it must come from labor.

"South on the March."

"No doubt there are many reasons why this should be so, including the inter-regional pressure of competition for man power from war industries that may be geographically far away. But I think you will agree that something is stirring here. The new south is on the march.

"Basically there never was any reason for a differential in wages between the north and the south. There certainly was never any reason based on the efficiency of the workers themselves. Of course, there are plants that are less efficient and very often they are to be found side by side with the most efficient establishments, south as well as north.

Referring to the question of overtime, Walling continued: "You know that overtime pay does not limit war production and that the war industries have almost universally scheduled shifts of 48, yes, and even up to 60 and 70 hours a week. In view of present savings in overhead costs, the payment of the overtime premium for work beyond 40 hours has not raised the unit cost of producing our tanks, guns and planes to the taxpayer above levels prevailing when the establishments worked only 40 hours.

"You would be interested to know that actually, so far as any inflationary effect goes, the overtime premium represents only about five per cent of total factory pay rolls and only a little over one per cent of total consumer income.

Need Defense Councils.

"There is another concrete Civilian Defense project for this coming year which can benefit greatly from your interest. That is the organization of Defense Councils to help in the crucial problem of farm labor. It is not too early for Defense Councils to start planning for the coming year's farm needs in their areas.

"Committees should be set up and surveys of available labor should be made. An emergency supply of local labor is of far greater help in solving the farm problem than labor expensively imported from distant points, particularly under the handicap of war.

"You may ask, where does a local reserve supply come from? I can tell you one place, and in telling you, I pay a tribute to labor's patriotism.

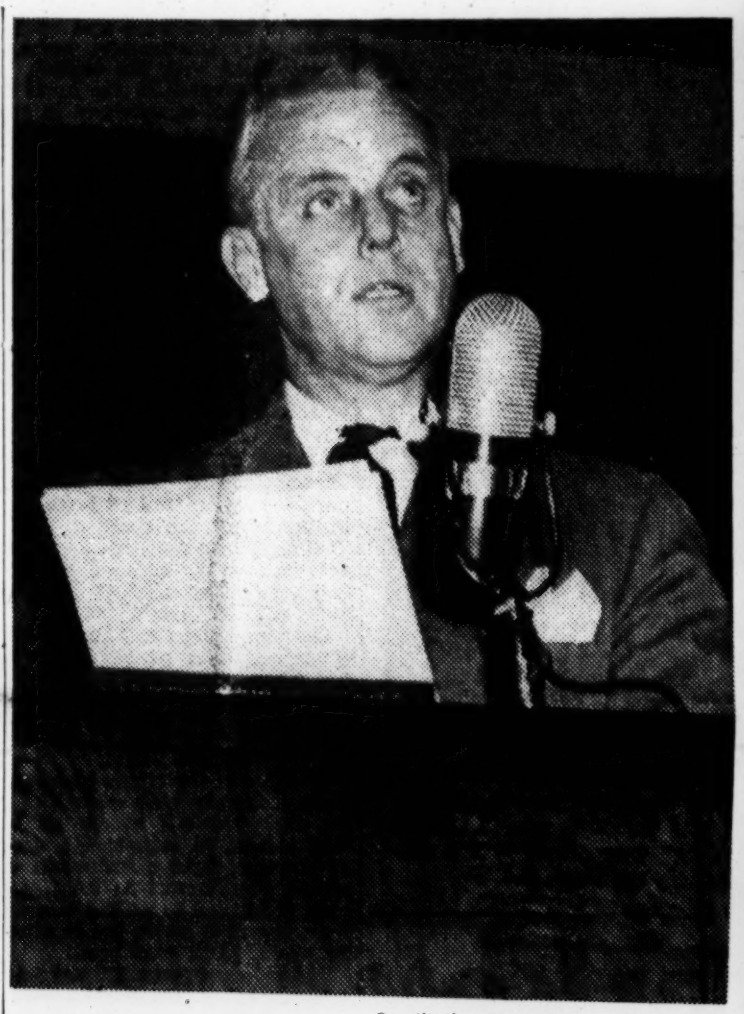
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Reserve For Harvest.

"Union labor is only one reserve



INTERESTED LISTENERS—Left to right are Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor; Charles B. Gramling, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor, and L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division of the United States Department of Labor. Woll and Walling addressed the Southern States War Labor Conference's morning session yesterday.



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Delegates Adopt War Policy

Continued From First Page

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He also attacked absenteeism, a topic which earlier had ben denounced by President William Green, as one of the most serious threats against the war effort. He declared that man hours lost through absenteeism last year would build 208 ships of 10,000-ton capacity.

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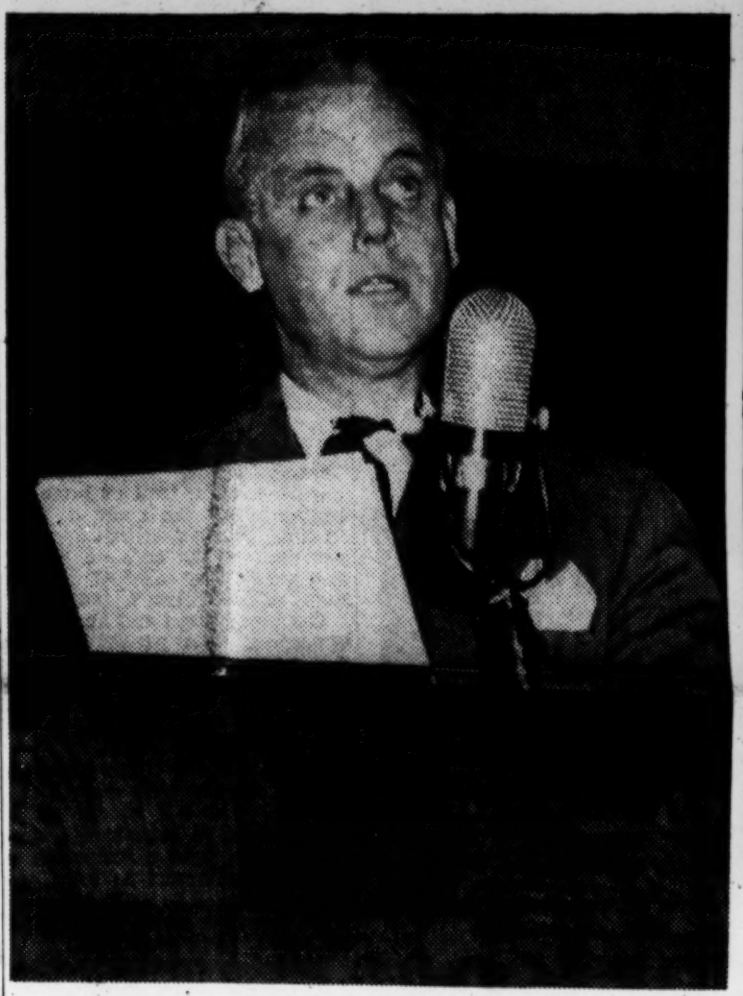
Reserve For Harvest.

"Union labor is only one reserve supply of labor for the critical hours of the harvest, but it can be an important one in a year of continuing war. I urge you to count yourselves in on the big project of seeing that our armed forces, our Allies, and all our citizens are adequately fed this year."

Paying tribute to the patriotism of the south, Walling said:

"Here in the south you were rather quicker than the rest of the country to grasp the real meaning of the international threat with which the gangster nations faced us. True to your gallant fighting tradition you contributed more freely of your sons for many months when the volunteer lists were open than any other section of the country."

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Labor Leaders Adopt 13-Point War Program

By JIM LITTLE.

Determined to double production of war materials during 1943 and armed wih a 13-point mandate from their ranks to tighten down even more in the war effort, 3,500 officials of the American Federation of Labor from 12 southern states headed homeward today.

With them they carried a broad policy of determination adopted at closing sessions of the Southern War Labor Conference in the municipal auditorium yesterday afternoon.

The policy, adopted with only a few minor alterations, was the result of two days of extensive exchange of ideas between labor, business and industry aimed to plot "the shortest route to Tokyo and Berlin." It included:

No-Strike Policy.

1. Indorsement of the no-strike policy.
2. Less delay in sending interpretation of international rulings and orders and decisions to officers or state federations.
3. Full representation on all government boards affecting labor.
4. Appeal to press and public against any adverse labor legislation in view of the no-strike policy.
5. Opposition to compulsory war savings.
6. Repeal of the poll tax as a condition to voting.
7. Equal rights for all in labor regardless of race or color.
8. Establishment of a minimum wage scale with all below that figure classed as "substandard."
9. Doubling the number of field

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

General Notes---Labor Orgnizations-Region VII -- M.Z.

A Southern War Labor Conference of the American Federation of Labor was held in Atlanta on Jan.16 and 17-and on the following days Mr. Walling, of the Wage and Hour held smaller meetings with representatives of the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. to answer questions, give time for discussion of problems, etc., Agent attended all of these meetings-and some summary of the chief points mentioned can be given-though all of the proceedings could not be covered in detail.

A program of the conference is attached, together with a few newspaper clippings. Some of the government men could not attend and the order of the program, as announced, was not always followed-but in general it was the same. The general purpose of the conference was to build morale among the workers, and to encourage increased production of war materials. Quite a good deal of stress was place on the problem of absenteeism.

Considering the size of the gathering there were comparatively few women in attendance as far as could be discovered. There were a few women office workers and clothing workers present. Also, just before the conference closed on Sunday afternoon, two young women were introduced from the platform. They were shipyard workers at Pascagoula, Miss. (the Ingalls yard). One was introduced as a member of the boilermakers union and the other as a member of the machinists union. Agent had a very brief conversation with these girls as they were leaving but will try to make a contact with the unions Pascagoula later.

A few of the speakers did mention the need for increasing the use of women during their talks at the conference, but on the whole not a great deal was said about women.

Some of the chief points made by various representatives of the government might be summarized as follows:

Col.A.Robert Ginsburgh:-War Dept.- Defended the Army's position in insisting that a very large military force will be needed,-at least 10 million will be required in the military services. He divided these as follows: 7,500,000 for the Army, (2,000,000 for the air force, and 5,500,000 for the ground forces); the remainder for the various naval services including Marines, Coast Guard, etc. He stated that there are now 1,500,000 men overseas in 65 different places. In 1918 there were 2,000,000 overseas and by 1919 4,000,000 would have been overseas. A great many men are needed in the military services within the country to keep a large force overseas.

The army believes that "industry can carry this load." Col.Ginsburgh said that the figure is often given of 18 or 19 men needed to support each man in the military services, but he considers this an "absurd figure." He said that 2 or 2½ workers per soldier would be nearer right. (Note-Manpower officials dispute this vigorously -probably Col.Ginsburgh was not considering farm workers, etc.)

Admiral Clark H.Woodward-Navy Dept.-Stressed particularly the problem of absenteeism and seemed to blame high wages chiefly. Said that workers can now "afford to take a day off." (Agent had noticed that this seemed to be the opinion of the navy men at the Charleston Navy Yard-cannot say how valid it is).

Fowler Harper- WMC-speaking for Mr. McNutt- Made a rather brief general talk on the problems of the War Manpower Commission,what it is trying to do, the value of the labor-management committees,etc.He said that handling the human factor in the war program-which is the job of the WMC is the most difficult of all.Furthermore the problems of the WMC will get more difficult all the time while some of the problems of other governmental agencies will probably tend to grow easier.As labor becomes more and more scarce the troubles of the WMC will increase.

Mr. Harper did ask the unions to lend assistance in the recruiting, training,and integrating of more women into the labor force.

He also emphasized the fact that there is still too much turnover from plant to plant and said that turnover is a great problem.

C.H.Murcheson, Regional Director of OCD-read speech for James Landis- Said that labor has two general responsibilities:1-to take an interest in national plans for civilian defense.2 To participate in various types of local activity.Among other things the advisibility of labor-managment committees for plant protection was mentioned.Also farm labor committees were advised(apparently under OCD) to make local surveys and to make it possible to utilize part-time agricultural workers so as to avoid long distance migration of farm workers-if possible.Mentioned some examples of instances in which local workers had helped in their spare time to gather crops in an emergency over a short period of time.

L.Metcalfe Walling-Wage and Hour- Made a defense of the Wage-Hour law in its present form and said that overtime payments were not hampering production or helping to bring inflation.Overtime pay said to constitute only about 1 % of the total national income.He also stressed that over $20,000,000 for 500,000 workers was collected by the Wage-Hr. Admin. last year-proof that the law is still being enforced.

Mr. Walling also talked about the work which the Wage-Hr. is doing in connection with wage-stabilization.At the last count had handled over 70,000 inquiries.

Dan Ring- Maritime Commission- Talked about a number of things.Said that the shipbuilding wage stabilization agreement has prevented a Southern wage differential in the industry.The South began at $1.07 an hour for mechanics but has now reached the national rateof $1.20 an hour for this work.All other rates have been stablisized in line with this rate.(Note-later when agent was at the Brunswick Marine Copp.-personnel mgr. claimed that the wage stabilization agrreement is not very effective-that the $1.20 rate is really the only standard one-also he claimed he had found some yards were paying bonuses for certain types of mechanics,etc.)

Mr. Ring said that housing has been bad in many shipbuilding areas-condition is slowly being righted.The migration of workers from place to place is still a problem-some unions have succeeded inworking out voluntary programs to help combat this.

Labor has cooperated well in the past year with those interested in training programs for new workers.It was emphasized that fair upgrading of trainees must be done.

In the past not all of the new shipyards have taken allof the precautions desirable from a safety and health point of view.Now the Maritime Commission and the Navy have set up minimum standards which must be observed in all yards.-For example,if physical exams, are not given, men physically unfit may cause harm to others aswell as themselves.

Mr. Ring also made a plea for the employment of more Negroes in shipbuilding and said that equal opportunity must be given for all who want to work.

Mr. Ring made a special point of absenteeism and said it was a very serbus problem.He gave some figures for the week ending Nov.15,1943 from yards having 2500 or more employees.I was not sure that I got all of these figures,but believe that he said that during that week 2,109,551 man-hours were lost in all of the nation's shipyards due to absenteeism.Of these ½ were out because of sickness or accidents, ¼ were absent but reported a reason; ¼ gave no reason at all. Mr. Ring said that the national average for absenteeism was about 10 % and that it was something over 8 % for the Gulf region.(Note-from later visits to shipyards agent knows that absenteeism is a very serious problem in one yard at least-but this is generally felt to be because of very unsatisfactory working conditions.Also-from some information gained recently it seems doubtful whether all yards report their absences on the same basis-but perhaps instructions are received from the Maritime Commission as to this).

Many representatives of the various unions also spoke during the course of the conference,most of those listed on the program,including William Green and Mathew Woll,and a number of others.Many of the speakers of course reiterated some of the same points.At the end of the conference a 13 point program was adopted which had been drawn up by a committee composed largely of state presidents of the federation from the states represented and officers of the various international unions.Opportunity was given for discussion and amendment from the floor but virtually no changes were suggested. The complete statements were rather long and could not be taken down in complete form-also they were not given in complete form in the newspaper clipping.No doubt a complete statement could be obtained from George Googe,southern regional representative of the AFL when the conference proceedings are ready for distribution if the Bureau is interested.

The 12 states represented at the conference as listed in the beginning of the report of the policy committee were Virginia,West Va.,Ky.,La., Georgia,Miss.,Tenn.,Ark.,N.C.,S.C.,Fla.,and Ala.
The main points of the policy statements were about as follows:
1.Endorsement of the no-strike policy.

2.Less delay in sending interpretations of international rulings,orders, and decisions to officers and state federations.

3. Full representation on all government boards affecting labor.
(Labor must be properly represented in all govt.agencies,federal, state,county,and municipal.An amendment from the floor,accepted by the committee,that this should read that the A.F.L. should be represented on all govt. agencies).

4.Appeal to the press and public aganist any adverse labor-legislation in view of the no-strike policy.(Strongly against any anti-strike legislation).

5. Opposition to compulsory war-savings.(The pledge of one billion dollars in war savings made last year by the A.F.L. was more than fulfilled. Voluntary purchase of war bonds is all that is necessary.-A considerable amount of time at the conference was given to publicity for the war bond sales campaign,representative of the Treas. congratulated the southern A.F.L. on the record it has already made,etc.)

6.Repeal of the poll tax as a condition to voting.(There was considerable

7.Equal rights for all in labor regardless of race or color.
(It connection with this statement it was said that more than 300,000 Negroes are members of A.F.L. unions in the 12 states. During the conference William Green made a very brief reference to the necessity of giving job opportunities to Negroes and one other labor officials made quite a lengthy plea for job opportunities for them.Other than that very little was said on the subject but quite a large number of Negro delegates were present.At the end of the conference,after this program had been adopted,a Negro from the New York office of the Longshoreman's Union made quite a long speech in which among other things he told the Negroes "to stay in the A.F.L.")

8.Establishment of a minimum wage scale with all below that considered as substandard.(The idea back of this was that the A.F.L. and its affiliated agencies confer with the Wage Stabilization officials to set a national minimum for wages.It is believed that this would obviate the necessity of bringing many cases where wage increases are felt to be necessary would help employers as well).

9.Doubling the number of field workers and organizers now employed in the region.(Also the locals were asked to report their full memberships to their different state federations and to pay their dues).

10.Support of legislation affecting white collar workers.

11.Tight enforcement of child labor laws advocated.(Protection standards for children already have been lowered-must watch carefully to see that trend does not go too far-full investigations necessary in each case which arises).

12.Continued support of the International Labor Office.(However this statement,in full,was actually concerned with post-war problems as a whole,and a number of spekers at the conference talked at some length about post-war problems,particularly Harvey Brown of the Machinist's Union and Matthew Woll.-The statement said that definite plans are needed for the post-war period.One specific suggestion offered-the construction of hard surfaced roads on every road which is covered by a rural mail-carrier."This would be a help to every community-" to labor,property,and national defense." Congress asked to support the I.L.O. with proper appropriations.

13. Full support of the war effort.

Duringthe course of the conference many unfavorable remarks were made concerning the National Labor Relations Board-and the "sniping" at the A.F.L. which it is permitting from other labor organizations. This feeling seems to be particularly acute with respect to some of the southern shipyards where the N.L.R.B. decision on the Kaiser Case is being watched very closely by both major labor organizations. The A.F.L. has contracts, though not all are closed shop contracts,with most of the shipyards in this region,but some of these were negotiated with management before there was any great expansion of employment in the firms-(and perhapsin some cases before the firm went into shipbuilding-I am not sure about this)-The C.I.O. has made the claim that these contracts are not really,or at least necessarily, representative of a majority of the workers.

5- Labor Organizations-

Joseph McDonogh, secretary of the Metal Trades Dept., made an especially vehement talk against the sniping of the C.I.O. in the shipyards. He said that the McCloskey Co. of Tampa had signed agreements with the A.F.L. for a long time. They were in the midst of negotiating a new contract when a telegram came to the company from the C.I.O., according to Mr. McDonogh, telling it not to sign with the A.F.L. or the company would be cited to the NLRB. (The pending Kaiser case seemed to be considered partly responsible for this occurrence).

Following this talk Mr. Googe also spoke on the same general subject at some length. He said that ever since 1920 the metal trades unions have maintained their closed shop contracts in the maritime field in Savannah, even during the depths of the depression when this was hard to do. About two years ago one contractor who had been doing marine repair work began to build ships and the union contracts were extended to cover these workers. A few weeks ago, according to Mr. Googe, the C.I.O. signed an agreement not to "shipe" but "at about the same time" C.I.O. emissaries went into Savannah. Mr. Googe also tended to blame the NLRB. (Note-agent has heard from other sources that the C.I.O. does have organizers in some of the shipbuilding towns-but it feels apparently that some of the A.F.L. contracts are not really legitimate).

On the morning of Jan. 18 an open forum meeting-or really a meeting for the answering of questions-was held jointly by the Wage and Hour Admin. and the regional officials of the War Labor Board. Mr. Walling presided and the heads of several regional offices of Wage and Hour were also present. Also Dr. Van Hecke, regional director for the War Labor Board and Mr. Sanders, the regional attorney for that organization, were present.

Mr. Walling explained the general functions of the Wage-Hr. administration in relation to the whole set-up. It was emphasized that the Wage and Hour offices merely serve as the agencies which make the initial contacts with the public, give information as to the type of questions which must be submitted to the WLB, those which need not be submitted, etc. Also the Wage-Hr. gives out information concerning the proper method of filling out forms to be transmitted to WLB and does send the forms to the WLB. It was emphasized that the Wage-Hour handles only the initial steps, and that it is concerned only with voluntary cases, where the employer and labor are both in agreement as to the wage rates but want to find out whether governmental approval is necessary. If there is a dispute between the employer and his workers, this must be taken first to the Conciliation Service and then to the WLB.

It was stressed that the Wage-Hour has no power to decide wage questions but to make receommendations to the WLB. One of the union men present did inquire whether the Wage-Hr. had information concerning prevailing wage rates for various jobs in various areas-he had been told such information was available-but Mr. Walling said it would only be accidental if Wage-Hour had any such information-and would not be the type of information which would be public. (Note-no mention was made at this point by any of the govt. officials of the work which is being done by the BLS wage-analysis division in this connection, but certainly in this southeastern region at least this section is collecting wage information and working on various cases as requested by the WLB. Very little seems to be known about this set-up by anyone outside however).

A great many of the questions raised at the meeting could not be answered by the govt. men present-and since a very large crowd came to the meeting this made things a little difficult. The trouble was that many of the questions were about the wage-stabilization program under the Bacon-Davis act and did not apply to situations arising under the jurisdic-

tion of the WLB.Naturally many of the men were representatives of the unions which are most closely associated with construction work.From the instances cited it may be that wage rates have sometmes been set at a lower levels under the Baco-Davis procedure that under WLB decisions but of course this could not be determined without making a real investigation of each case cited.

There were also several inquiries concerning the executive order relating to double time for Sunday work,etc., which also was said not to be within the jurisdiction of any of the federal men present.

Among the actual cases brought concerning the WLB wage stabilization program very few appeared to be of any particular interest to women. One representative of the Amalgamated Clothing workers in Birmingham did raise a question.Two firms there had agreed to give a 5 % increase to their workers prior to the date of the wage stabilization order.One of the firms carried out the agreement at that time but the other,being on the verge of [redacted] and apparently in the process of reorganizing or something,asked the employees to wait.The firm is now ready to grant the increase and wants to know whether WLB approval is necessary.The opinion was that Board approval would be necessary.

A statement was also made during the meeting about laundry work in Louisiana.It was claimed that some workers,even from as far away as La.,are going to Calif. to take the places of Japanese laundry workers. The wage rates in Calif. are said to be about twice as high as in La.The question was asked whether a laundry owner in La. could raise wages to meet this competition without approval of the WLB.It was said that he could not,and would be subject to the penalties provided for raising wages without approval.

Jan.19,1943-Mr. Walling,and the regional Wage-Hour Director held a small meeting with representatives of the C.I.O. At this meeting no W.L.B. men were present but most of the questions still revolved around the wage stabilization program.Not as many questions were raised about the Bacon-Davis rate,as in the AFL meeting.A number of inquiries were made concerning executive order 9240 regarding no double time for Sunday,unless it is the 7th day-etc.From the discussion it appears that while the Secretary of Labor has been given the power to make rulings concerning this order no one has been given any real power to set-up any enforcement machinery.Union representatives were advised to address theirinquiries tothe regional attorneys in the Wage-Hr. offices who would transmit requests which they could not answer to the Solicitor's Office in the Dept.

A good deal of discussion went on at this meeting concerning the advisability of permitting any wage differentials to continue between the North and the South.The Union representatives were of course generally opposed to this practice.

During the course of the meeting Noel R.Beddow,southern director for the C.I.O. with an office in Birmingham made the statement that women were now being taken into steel in that city and that the companies want to pay the women about 50 % as much as they have been paying the men.As soon as the meeting adjourned agent talked to Mr.Beddow and was introduced by him to Mr. C.F.Heigler,executive director for the C.I.O.(Steiner Bg Bldg-Birmingham.Mr. Beddow's office is 717 Comer Bldg.) It was stated that the Tenn.Coal and Iron and the other large steel companyin Birmingham are now beginning to employ some women,though not extensively,and agent could not be sure just what they are doing.Mr.Beddow repeated his statement that some companies are trying to pay women less then men-but from conversation with him,it appeared that this may be in companies making shells or metal components,rather than in the actual steel industry. Apparently the question of how much skill is actually required

to operate various machine-s/may be involved.Agent told Mr. Beddow that she would come to Birmingham later and would try to look into this situation.(Note-This is one item of future business about which something should be done).

January 21,1943-Interviewed W.H.Crawford,director of district # 5 of United Steelworkers,C.I.O.-(Dist. includes Va.,North and South Carolina, Georgia,Tenn,,and all of Kentucky except the counties bordering on the Ohio River).

Mr. Crawford said that the principal place where his union has women employed in the Atlanta area is at the Murray Co. which is now machining 75 mm. shells.There are about 70 to 100 women out of approximately 500 employees.The union has a bargaining agreement,with union maintenance and a check-off system-but does not have an absolutely closed shop. However Mr. Crawford thinks that 98 % of the employees are union members.

A statement is included in the contract that comparable wages are to be paid for comparable jobs-Some men and women are said to be on the same jobs and receiving the same pay.The minimum rate for productive workers is 55 cents but there is also a bonus system of some type based on production.(53 cents is paid for common labor).Inspectors receive 60 cents plus bonus and machine opers. a minimum of about 90 cents. This is the union which has a woman for local president-Mrs. Betty Karr, a former night club singer,who has received national publicity.She is reported to be a toolmaker.(A couple of clippings about Mrs. Karr were sent to Miss Hunder and perhaps she still has them).One peculiar requirement of this company,which the union has not been able to change as yet,is that women must be at least 30 years older.Apparently one woman who was discovered to be younger after she had been employed has been permitted to remain.

At present all workers are working 7 days a week and this has been the schedule for a long time.Mr. Crawford seemed to think that the workers do have to take some time off now and then to rest but said that the workers do want to get the overtime pay.A request for a wage increase is now before the War Labor Board-and if this is granted perhaps the workers would be agreeable to working fewer hours.Those working on the second and third shifts at this co. receive an additional 4 cents perhour.

Mr. Crawford did not seem to think that any great number of women were being employed by other metal working companies in Atlanta but said that some women are being used at the Larkin Coil Co. which is now making 37 mm. shells and at the Saginaw Steering Gear Co., which has a U.A.W. contract.-Also he said that the Sripto Co. which is making shell casings(an A.F.L. plant) is using some women.(Generally,though,it is the Murray Co. which is mentioned most prominently around Atlanta).

V
Community Notes
Savannah, Ga.

"Confidential" W.B.Agents: M.Ziegler and F.Harnish

Community Study--Savannah, Ga., May 12, 1943

V

Sources of Reference

Labor Market Developments Report, April 15, 1943., U.S.E.S. for Savannah, Ga.

Report on Savannah Area, Georgia, prepared jointly by Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Region VII, and National Resources Planning Board, Region III. July 15, 1942.

Persons Interviewed

Mr. Nesmith, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Nelson, U.S.E.S.
Mr. Harvey Enloe, Jr., W.M.C.
Mr. E. H. Smith, Civil Service Representative
Miss Esther Bonnett, Office Community War Services, Atlanta
Mr. John A. Garrett, Rec. Repres., Savannah, O ffice War Community Services.
Mrs. Evelyn Connell, U.S.O.--Y.W.C.A., Savannah
Miss B est and Miss Sheele, U.S.O.--Y.W.C.A., Regional Repres., Atlanta.
Miss Cunningham, clerk, Y.W. C.A., Savannah
Mrs. Rita Aprea, U.S.O--N.C.C.S., Savannah
Miss Charlotte Ford, U.S.O.--N.C.C.S., Regional Represestative, Atlanta
Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara, Catholic Church of St. John Baptist, Savan.
Miss Mary Poindexter, Dept. of Public Welfare (Director) Savannah
Miss Muriel McL aughlin, Director, Child Welfare Council of Chatham County.
U.S.O.--Traveler's Aid. Savannah
O.P .A.--Rent control clerk. Savannah
Mr. Harris, War Housing Office, Savannah. Also Mrs. Clark of Rooms Registry.
Clerk in office of Housing Authority of City of Savannah
Mrs. Betty Miller, Chief Project Services Adviser, Fed. P ub. Housing Auth., Atlanta.
Mr. Chester May, and Mrs. Johnson and Miss Edenfield, N.Y.A., Savannah
Mr. Summers, C.I.O. organizer in Savannah.
Mr. G. L. Lucas, Bus. Agent, Sheetmetal Workers Union, A.F.L., Savannah
Mr. Walter Brutcher, Bus. Agent, Plumbers and Steamfitters and Marine Pipe-fitters Union, A.F.L., Savannah
Mr. Edward W. Sipple, Bu siness Agent, International Assoc. of Machinists, A.F.L., Savannah.
Mr. W. L. Ferrell, Bu s. Agent, and Mr. Peterson, Asst. Bus. Agent, Electricians Union, A.F.L., Savannah.
Mr. L. A. Sox, B u s. Agent, and Mr. Massie, Asst. Bus. Agent, Boilermakers' Union, A.F.L,, Savannah.

Mr. Adrian Kelly, Mr. Staples and Miss Helen Lewis, and others, at Union Bag and Paper Co., Savannah
Mr. W. W. Sprague, General Superintendent, Savannah Sugar Refining Corp., Sav
Mr. Bryant Prentice, Jr., Personnel Director, Savannah Machine and Foundry Co., Shipbuilding Div., Savannah
Mr. L ew Roberts, Director of Training, amd Mrs. Sarah Ecklund Asst. to Training Director, and others, Southeastern Ship building Co., Sav.
Mr. J. C. Cheshire, Supt. of Plant, and Mr. McCord, Shop Foreman, Steel Products Co., Savannah
Cap t. K. K. Kelly, Civilian P ersonnel Officer, Savannah Quartermaster Depot, Savannah. and others
Officials at American Agricultural Chemical Co., and at other fertilizer Cos.

Community Report, Savannah, Ga., May 12, 1943

Plants Visited in Savannah--for which Schedules were made out.

Savannah Sugar Refining Corp.
Union Bag & Paper Corp.
Savannah Machine & Foundry Co., Shipbuilding Div.
Southeastern Shipbuilding Co.
Steel P roducts Co.
Savannah Quartermaster Depot

Plants visited in Savannah--for which no schedules were made out.
Blue Belt Fertilizer Co.
Swift & Co. "
Chatham County Fertil. Co.
American Agricultural Chemical Co.

Confidential

Community Report--Savannah, Ga.
May 12, 1943

The city of Savannah is situated on the south bank of the Savannah River and is the county seat of Chatham County and the only city in the county. Small towns surrounding Savannah are P ooler, Industrial City Gardens, Savannah Beach, Thunderbolt, and Port Wentworth. The Georgia counties adjacent to Chatham County are Bryan and Effingham. The Savannah River and marshy territory separate Savannah from much connection with the two adjacent counties in South Carolina. This territory around Savannah is almost entirely agricultural and is sparsely populated. Savannah has, however, always been an industrial center in an immediate area that was only semi-rural and so there were some skilled workers to draw on at the time work in defense industries was started. However, a large number of workers have come within the last year from all parts of the country, especially the southeast.

In 1930 the p opulation of Savannah and the surrounding area (Chatham County) was 105,431. In 1940 it was 117,970. The present estimated figure as of March 1, 1943 (U.S.E.S. report) is approximately 149, 000. Much the greatest part of this population is concentrated in the city of Savannah. The Negro population in the 1940 census was about 44.8% of the whole for this area. The population is really greater than shown above, in so far as drain on housing, food, services, etc., is concerned, because of the very great number of service-men who come to Savannah on furlough and whose relatives visit them for longer or shorter periods of time in Savannah.

The principal manufactured products of the area before the war were paper, chemicals (fertilizer), and canned foods. There was also a Machine and Fou ndry company, a concern that manufactured truck-trailers, a sugar refinery, and some other small manufacturing industries. Savannah was also a center of trade and some shipping was done throu gh the port. The three shipbuilding companies, established here since the defense program was started, are largely responsible for the increase in employment in this area. Some government establishments or war services in the area have also added to the increase, in a smaller way.

Savannah is now classed in Group I, Area of Critical Labor Shortage, by the War Manpower Commission. The following are some figures from the U.S. E.S. Report for Savannah for March 1, 1943, illustrating the increase in employment, and giving some idea of future trends, in so far as anyone can predict them.

As of March 1, 1942, 6,342 workers were employed in Savannah met. area.
As of March 1, 1943, 24,641 workers were employed in Savannah met. area.
As of March 1, 1944, 29,782 workers will be employed in Sav. met. area (est.)
On March 1, 1943 2,795 women were employed in Sav. met. area (11.3% of tot.)
On March 1, 1943 3,942 Negroes were employed in Sav. met. area (16% of tot.)

(The above includes only workers in "all non-seasonal E.S.270 establishments in selected industries"--the workers we are interested in in this study--and the following figures include the same workers.)

The following table, of our own compilation from U.S.E.S. figures, shows the total net demand for workers from March 1, 1943 to March 1, 1944; the number of workers that can be found locally to meet this demand (and sources of same); during the same p eriod; and the anticip ated local shortage of labor during the same period which will have to be made up by in-migration of workers from March 1, 1 943 to March 1, 1944. It is said

that the greater p art of the demand for this labor will be felt before September of 1943.

Total net demand for new workers in the year March 1, 1943-44, est.		9,740
This figure is made u p of the following:		
New workers needed in expansion (chiefly shipbldg.)	5159	
Outmigration due principally to military service withdrawals.	4381	
Loss due to commuters from Sav. to other labor markets (to Hinesville 40 mi. away) .	200	
	9740	
Number of local employable workers expected to be availabl e March 1, 1944		3,879
This figure is made up of the following:		
Current unemployment less allowance for minimum unemployment	300	
Workers available from seasonal industries, construction, agriculture (not the whole per.)	494	
Net new entrants to the labor market	885	
Women not cu stomarily in the labor force	2200	
	3879	
Shortage of local labor on March 1, 1944 (Subtracting 3,879 from 9,740)		5,861

It will be seen f rom the above that the U.S.E.S. predicts a need of 5,861 in-migrants by March 1, 1944, distributed thruout this year. This is an estimate only. U.S.E.S. says that there is already a shortage of skilled workers and that this need will probably have to be made up, by and large, by more training for relatively new workers already employed and by upgrading of these workers. U.S.E.S. also says that there is already a shortage of Negro male workers in this area, and that practically all Negro males are being utilized according to the type of skill they p ossess. (It did not suggest that they might also be given--some of them, a t least--more training and u pgrading.) U.S.E.S. says that the chief local source of workers is now women and that they must be admitted in g reater numbers to the labor-force. It believes that the 2,200 women mentioned above can be secured locally. Some persons interviewed in Savannah did not think that many more women could be secured for employment from Savannah because most of the native white women are not used to working and their traditions are against it. However, there are also many women in Savannah in in-migrant families, wives of employed male inmigrants, and wives of service-men who have come into the community. Many of the women already employed have been drawn from this group. It is said that the native Savannah women already employed came largely from the group that worked in stores, beauty parlors, restaurants, and the like. At any rat e, if more white male in-migrants are secured there will be women in their families also, and the defense plants and essential industries we visited while in Savannah indicated that they felt no shortage of women and believed they could secure more when they wanted them. It must be remembered that these new workers must be given some training and there must be housing for the in-migrants.

U.S.E.S. believes that the high rate of turnover--which is decreasing--was largely due to shortage of housing, the return of workers to farms to avoid military duty and to "floaters". Housing has now been improved, and a Stabilization Program was put into effect for this area on March 5, 1943. Firms still report much absenteeism (the U.S.E.S. mentions a plan

being tried by one of the large unions to cut down absenteeism by finding absent workers). We felt, in our interviews at plants, that most of the firms realized that they had little information on their amounts and causes of absenteeism, and that they were willing to admit that much absenteeism was probably due to long hours, bad living conditions, home responsibilities, etc.

Labor supply

The loss of male workers, either to the draft or to the war industries, especially to the shipyards which pay the highest wages, has been felt mostly by the non-essential industries or other essential industries that are not engaged definitely in war-work. Although the war industries do not admit that male white workers are being defferred in the draft to any extent, there is evidence that there may have been some amount of deferment, at least up to the present time, and that war industries have not, therefore, had to draw on women workers to as large a degree as might be expected. (Of course a large number of the workers are probably married, with families, and would, therefore, not have been drafted.) Up until now, also, male Negro labor has been available because the Negro frequently does not pass the draft-requirements, due to illiteracy and physical defects. Since the Negro has been the south's big source of labor always, it is unfortunate that firms indicate great reluctance to use Negro workers in any but the heavy laboring jobs. Some firms mention that the Negro is not as reliable as the white worker, that he takes time off for "vacations," etc. Others mention the difficulty of using white and colored workers together in the south.

Labor turnover

One person we interviewed while in Savannah, who was well informed about the southeastern section, its people and its living conditions, informed us that many of the white in-migrant workers, male and female, coming, as they did, from the southeast, especially from the rural or semi-rural sections of the southeast, presented problems which we must keep in mind. She said that they came from a distinctly underprivileged group, on the whole, that many of them had not had employment before, that many of them were ignorant and rather irresponsible, that they were used to sub-standard living conditions, and that many of them were below-par physically. She stated that the incidence of TB was particularly high among them. She also mentioned that many boys under 16 were concealing their ages and securing employment. She also spoke of a recent epidemic of mothers on inadequate relief (receiving inadequate A.D.C. grants-in-aid) who were requesting that the grants be stopped and that the children be put in institutions so that the mothers could go to work--and that this might be a solution of the problem of inadequate relief, temporarily.

War Services in the Savannah area.

1. The Savannah Co. Air Base. As of March 11, 1943 (E.S.270) this service employed 670 workers, 150 being women. This is an airplane repair base and some women are in shop-work as well as clerical work.

2. Camp Stewart Construction Projects at Hinesville, Ga. (40 miles from Sav.) As of March 12, 1943 (E.S.270) this service employed 1715 workers, 313 being women. (While we were in Savannah this service was attempting to secure women to be trained as auto. mechanics) Workers in Hinesville commute from Savannah because of lack of housing in Hinesville.

3. The Savannah Quartermaster Depot (including the Medical Depot), for the receipt, storage, and issuance of army supplies, employed as of May 6, 1943 (see our schedule), a total of 2023 workers, of whom 708 were women. They also employed a good many Negroes, some female as well as male.

Other war services in this area are: The U. S. Engineers; Fort Screven, Coast Guard; Inshore Naval Patrol Naval Sta.; The Recreation Center at Savannah Beach, and the Chatham Airfield (bomber command base).

Defense Industries in this Area.

The three shipbuilding companies in this area are privately owned and operated under government supervision. The largest, constructing Liberty cargo ships, is T he Southeastern Shipbuilding Co., located only 3 miles east of Savannah. As of April 23, 1943 (see our schedule), this company employed 13,189 workers, of whom approx. 1344 were women. It employed somewhere around 1500 Negroes.

The Savannah Machine and Foundry Co., Shipbuilding Division, constructing escort mine sweepers, is located within the city limits. As of April 29, 1943 (see our schedule), this company employed a total of 2,300 workers, of whom 170 were women. It employed over 300 Negroes.

The MacEvoy Shipbuilding Co., constructing concrete barges, is located approximately 10 miles west of Savannah near Port Wentworth. This company uses mostly construction workers of which there seem to be an adequate supply. No women are used here outside the 70 in the office (as of April 13, 1943). Total employment on April 13, 1943 was 3701 (E.S.270) This company is said to have many Negro workers.

The Steel Products Co., constructing auto truck trailers on war orders, is located within the city limits. It employed, as of Ap ril 27, 1943, (see our schedule), a total of 322 workers, of whom 69 were women. Some Negroes are employed (perhaps a few more than 50).

There is no other defense industry of any size in this area.

Essential Industries in this area.

O f the essential industries in this area, the largest is the Union Bag and Pap er Corp. *As of May 5, 1943 (see our schedule), this company employed a total of 3331 workers, of whom 1132 were women. Negroes, men and women, are also employed here, but not in large numbers. This company has been decreasing rather than increasing in employment.

The Savannah Sugar Refining Co.** uses more Negro workers than white. It uses Negro women, as well as men, i n production. It uses white women only in the office. As of May 4, 1943 (see our schedule), this company employed a total of 475 workers, of whom 1 40 were women.

We also visited several Fertilizer companies and found they were using a few Negro women on fairly heavy work. (See our account of this, sent to W.B. office).

Mente and Co., manufacturing sugar bags, twine, etc., as of a report we have for February 1943, was using 100 women (Negro women in production) and it was said at that time that it could use 260. Recent reports are that the number of Negro w omen employed here has been increasing.

*Located near the city limits.
**Located about 9 miles west of Savannah, in Port Wentworth.

Southern States Iron and Roofing Co. has also been employing a small number of women on shop-operations but the number of these women appeared to be decreasing. (It is believed its government contract is nearing completion).

It was also reported at U.S.E.S. that some Negro women were being used o n lighter work, substituting for Negro men, in the lumber yards and that some Negro women were also being used in place of Negro men on light grading work.

A great many construction workers have been employed in Savannah since the war started and there is no indication that the need for construction workers will greatly decrease for some time.

A great many additional women have gone into the service trades, into stores, and into offices, bu t a great many women formerly employed in these types of work have left them to go to work in the defense industries.

The U.S.E.S. reported 4232 March placements, 828 or approximately 20% of them being women.

Community Study, Savannah, Ga., May 12, 194

Summary of Some Items in the 6 Plants we Visited

Wages: In the 6 plants for which we made schedules (defense plants, war services and essential industries--the larger employers of women in Savannah), we found that women's beginning wage rates ranged all the way from .43 an hour in some places and on some jobs, to .70 in others. There are many kinds of promotion systems and rates of pay, but it would seem that a majority of the women are in the first 2 or 3 grades of pay in most of the companies. We got an isolated report now and then of a woman who was getting 1.00 or 1.08 an hour but this was extremely rare.

Hours

Hours: The usual hours were 48 a week. In the two shipyards employing women the hours were longer. One had a 60-hr. week, operating 2 shifts only. The other had a 48-hr. week, operating 3 shifts, but had enough overtime to give the workers the equivalent of longer hours if they desired it, there being overtime work on Sunday and, so we heard outside the plant, an opportunity to work over into part of the next shift. It was difficult for these companies to find enough workers, especially skilled workers and supervisory material, to run the extra shifts. In three different towns of the southeast--and this town was no exception--several persons interviewed in shipyards have made the remark that long hours do not increase production materially, especially considering the increased cost, and that, therefore, long hours will not solve the problem of producing more with fewer workers available. Long hours with overtime pay are a concealed increase in pay for the workers and workers want this. Therefore, plants suggest that the 48-hr. week would have to be standard throughout the country, possibly with wage-rates changed, and that no one ship yard could reduce hours materially when the others do not.

Absenteeism: This problem also seems to be connected, to a degree, with long hours. In one plant, where it was said at first that the chief cause of absenteeism of male workers was drinking, it was found that some improvement in working conditions had cut down on the ab. rate somewhat and that a good part of the absenteeism of men in continuous-process jobs was due to the fact that if a worker on one shift was absent the worker on the preceeding shift had to work through two shifts, so that he in turn would have to be absent later--thus creating a vicious circle of absenteeism. On the part of management there seemed to be a general willingness to admit--in many plants--that long hours of work, together with the fact that it was difficult for workers to get necessary things done outside the job, made it necessary for workers to take time off once in a-while in order to rest or relax or take care of personal requirements.

No one of the plants visited had any worth-while figures on absenteeism. Several noted that absenteeism was greater after pay-day or the day before and after Sunday. Most did not think there was any difference between rates for men and for women, although one firm said that it thought the rate for women was a little higher than that for men because women had to be absent to get necessary shopping done, and one firm said that it thought the rate for women was a little lower than that for men.

Substitution of women: It would appear from our job-studies that more women could be used than are being used, and that in the shipyards a considerably larger number of women could be used than are yet being used.

Community Report, Savannah, Ga., May 12, 1943

Union Organization and Attitudes toward Women-workers, (See detailed report on Unions in Savannah, sent to office May 10, 1943)

There is no C.I.O. organization in Savannah, although at the time we were there there was a C.I.O. worker in Savannah trying to organize the Negro workers, men and women, at the Sugar Refining Co. This organizer was having a difficult time. The supply of Negroes in Savannah exceeds the demand, he believes. Before the war the Negro had very little opportunity to work, outside of the service jobs and the heavy laboring jobs, and his wages were very low. At the present time, although his opportunities are not many and his wages are not high, there is certainly an improvement.

upgrading

Savannah is an A.F. of L. town. There are ~~several~~ numerous AFL unions in Savannah and they have agreements with all of the large industries, and many of the smaller ones. These unions are facing changing conditions, but not all with the same quick comprehension of present needs. Each craft union does not have the same agreement in different plants. Also, the different craft unions in a plant have different agreements in that plant. Different craft unions differ in their acdeptance of women, but they all, some sooner and some later, are beginning to face the necessity of accepting the woman workers. The attitude of the unions that have admitted women is that green workers, whether men or women, should receive the same pay for the same work. The problem is (in connection with union agreements with plants on rates): Will women be allowed to advance, even when they have acquired experience? Probably few women will advance, during the period of the war, to the point where they will be eligible for top rates in a craft, but many will be acquiring experience and doing the same work as many men. To protect women from being kept at the lowest rates of pay, it may be necessary for the unions to create one or more new wage-classifications aside from those of the old apprenticeship system. A few unions are still trying to uphold the old apprenticeship system, with no concessions to present needs.
In the old apprenticeship system a man advanced in accordance with the time served, and at the end of a certain period of time was supposed to have mastered his trade and become eligible to maximum pay in his craft. However, the needs of this war-emergency period require the placing of green workers in jobs where they are taught on the job to do one thing only and do not learn the trade. The Union has to face the fact that as these workers serve longer periods of time and become really proficient, and as some learn to do much more than one part of a job, there must be a system of advancement. The whole question is especially important to women workers and the Union's attitude toward green workers, mostly women, must be watched.

Training

At the time of our visit to Savannah the VEND school seemed to be inactive, it being difficult to secure students because it could not pay them. There is an NYA school and trainees from this school have been used by the Southeastern Shipbuilding Co. and the Savannah Machine & Foundry Co., Shipbuilding Division. The Steel Products Co. was using welders from this school. However, although these plants spoke well of the training given by the NYA school, they seemed to feel that they were able to train most of their "green" workers on the job quite satisfactorily, and did not feel dependent on the school. The Southeastern Shipbuilding Co. has a special training school of its own for new workers and believes that it can do a more satisfactory job in training new workers than can be done outside, the attitude being that this is an emergency period wherein there is no time to train green hands to be skilled in a craft or trade and the realistic training director can make no pretence of craft-training but must concentrate on good training for one job, production work--after a brief orientation course to permit the trainee to see where his particular type of work fits into the whole job. This school at the Southeastern seems to be a very good one, and the attitude of the training director seems to be in line with present needs. Most of the plants we visited emphasized training-on-the-job for new workers and thought it adequate. Of course, the lack of highly skilled workers, capable of supervising work, was frequently mentioned, but no training in this brief emergency period can produce this skill. The Quartermaster Depot has a training school of its own and gives a a brief course of training, with a short orientation course, to new workers to fit them for their special job. Practically no supplementary training was being given, except for a very little at the Southeastern Shipbuilding Co.

The following is a description of the NYA school, located just outside Savannah. We are including this only because it might be of some special interest, since we have done the same thing for a VEND school in Charleston community report.

The NYA School, Savannah

This school has been an induction center since September 1942.

Admits students of from 17 to 24 years of age, and wishes it might be permitted to admit older ones also, since there is a demand.

Numbers inducted and placed to date, since Sept. 1942:

Inducted, men	950
Inducted, women	301
Placed, men	701
Placed, women	199

From 20-30 new women are inducted each week, and twice as many can be admitted when the new building at NYA is finished. Only a few students leave before courses are completed.

Who takes the women trained here? The Southeastern Shipbuilding Co. takes most of the women. 120 women from NYA have been placed there to date. These women start at 92 cents an hour, whereas green hands start there at 68 cents.* Hunter Field has taken 60 women trained at NYA. The Southern States Iron and Roofing Co. has taken from 25 to 30 women.

Who takes the men trained here? The Southeastern Shipbuilding Co. takes most of the men. Some are taken by the Savannah Machinery & Foundry Co., Shipbuilding Div., and some by the Steel Products Co. The MacEvoy Shipbuilding Co. takes a few of the welders.

The school says that it can furnish all the female sheetmetal workers the

*According to the school. We found this questioned in one plant.

firms would want, but that the firms in Savannah do not want women to any extent in sheetmetal work or in the machine shops. The school says that it cannot get enough students of welding to meet the demand, although the welding shop is run 24 hours a day. About 50% of the students at the school take the welding course.

Courses: Welding; Machine Shop; Automobile Mechanics; Sheet Metal work. 360-400 hours are required in sheetmetal work. 360-400 hours are required in machine shop. 360-400 hours are required in welding. Students have to pass examination in welding before being considered welders.

Sources of Women students: Because in-plant training is popular with the firms in Savannah, the NYA does not have many native Savannahians as students. Local persons usually go directly to the plants without previous training. The school has a few girls from the area around Savannah. However, the girls come mostly from the small communities (not farms*) of the southeast. 66 came from South Carolina, 25 from Florida, 67 from eastern Tennessee, and 143 from Georgia (outside Savannah area).

If student comes from outside Savannah, he (or she) lives at the NYA school. The following is supplied the students: Room, Board, work clothes, medical care, and $15.90 a month for spending money. The following is supplied the students living in Savannah and not at the school dorm.: the noon-day meal, work clothes, and $40 a month for spending money (this used to be $19.20).

The NYA finds and investigates rooms in Savannah for the out-of-town students who get jobs in Savannah. The NYA reports a housing problem in this connection (see "Housing").

*NYA is not supposed to recruit directly from farms.

Transportation facilities

The plants visited feel that the transportation problem is not too great at present. Many workers come in private cars (pooling of cars). Buses run near or right to the plants. There are more frequent runs of buses at changes of shifts. There are some special buses for the Southeastern Shipbuilding Co. yard and new housing projects near this large shipyard have helped releave the transportation problem there. However, many plants are served by old buses--every one available has been brought into use--and there are occasional break-downs of buses. At shift-changes all buses are overcrowded. At such times the "Jim Crow Law" is more honored in the breach than in the observance and some plants feel that there is occasionally a danger of a flare-up of racial prejudice. Workers often have to wait for some time to get into a bus, due to overcrowding. Fortunately, the plants are not very far from the center of Savannah, for the most part, and the bus-ride is not long. The MacEvoy Shipyard is the farthest from Savannah, being located at Port Wentworth (about 10 miles from Savannah), where many of its workers live. The Sugar Refinery, is near Port Wentworth and many o f its workers live nearby. The Quartermaster Depot is about 6 miles from Savannah. They all have bus-service.

Food

In the plants visited it was possible for the workers to buy meals. Some had better facilities than others. The chief problem there seemed to be the long wait to get served and the fact that those near the end of the line might not find much choice of food left. Many workers bring their own lunches. As for meals outside working hours, it must be difficult to find sufficient food for well-balanced meals, especially for working women who have little time to shop. There were shortages of many foods in the stores and there were very few stores. As for those who live in rooms and must "eat out," there must be considerable annoyance. In downtown and near-downtown Savannah agents tried many of the eating places. In the cafeteria, which had food of variety (so that one could secure a well-bananced meal at a fairly reasonable price), it was necessary to wait in a long line before one could even get inside the building. Several drugstores and little eating places served food, but, again, either the food was inadequate or, if adequate, long waiting was required for service. The cost of a complete meal at the hotels would prevent workers from eating there regularly and service was very slow there also. Some of the small eating-places downtown, which catered mostly to transients, such as service-men, and served "snacks," were pretty obviously insanitary (very dirty and smelly).

In Savannah, as in Charleston, the whole housing, eating, etc., situation is complicated by the presence of thousands of service-men who come to town on furlough from near-by camps or ships. Civilian food in restaurants is "rationed." and they frequently do not have enough food for the service-men who come to town and the rapidly increasing civilian population. Also, of course, service-men need rooms when on furlough, and wives, mothers, etc., who visit them stay for awhile and add to the housing, food, etc., shortages. Of course, some of the wives of the service men stay in town and go into war-work or into the service-industries and stores and become settled and essential members of the community.

Miscel.

Community Services

Laundry-service is inadequate for the increased population. Department stores are small and there are few specialty shops, so that it would not be easy to buy much. The chief problem in this connection, reported by many workers, is that the stores are crowded when they are free to buy and that supplies are often exhausted. Stores are open one night a week, but should be open two. In arranging for their summer half-holiday, recently, and finding from WMC that they must work a 48-hr. week, they decided to open earlier in the morning rather than remain open an

extra evening.

Health

As would be expected, there is inadequate hospital and clinic-service to meet the demands of an increasing population. There seems to be some question of poor enforcement of inspection and supervision of food-handling establishments. As compared to other sections, there is a fairly high incidence of typhoid fever. All persons interviewed agree that the venereal disease rate is exceptionally high, as is the tuberculosis rate. A recent review of conditions in Savannah states that the annual death rate from TB in Savannah is twice that of the nation. Although it does not give the venereal disease rate for whites, stating merely that this is very high, it reports that 1/3 of all Negroes in Savannah are "Kahn positives," and that 25% of all the Negro prenatal cases are so reported. 45% of the population of Savannah is Negro--or was, before the inmigration of additional white war-workers. There has never been adequate treatment or follow-up work for venereal disease. The high incidence of TB is said to be confined by no means to the Negroes. Whether in this connection this community is worse-off than many others in the southeastern section, agents cannot tell. They heard a great deal about the above problems while in Savannah. At least one leader in the social-work field in Savannah insists that there is great need of physical examinations for workers before hiring--because of the above problems--and that there must be enforced treatment of venereal cases among workers. It was said that this is especially necessary if plants expect to get more women to go to work. There was emphasis on the belief that the health of many workers was being endangered, and that the effects of what is allowed to happen now (especially allowing the tubercular to work) will be fully realized only after the war is over. It was recommended that, as a minimum in the way of physical examinations, plants run TB tests and give Wassermans when hiring workers--and require venereal treatment when necessary.

Some of the plants visited complained thatphysicians were hard to get right now. Southeastern Shipyard said that not only were any physicians hard to get (they did not want a woman physician), but that real industrial physicians were needed by plants. There was also complaint about one of the appointed industrial physicians being a mere figurehead. Some plants also seemed to feel that if all workers were required to pass physical examinations before hiring, there would be no workers, since not many could be found without defects or illnesses. Apparently, also, the question of who is to pay for the physicians enters into the problem in plants with war contracts. Also, the attitude of the Unions toward physical examinations for workers must be considered in planning for improvement, since Unions are not always friendly to the idea of physical examinations for workers. The Southeastern Shipyard, the largest employer of labor in Savannah at this time, is considered the chief offender in regard to ommission of physical examinations.

Housing

Although reports on war-housing constructed in Savannah to meet the housing shortage do not check exactly, we think the following will serve:

Type hou sing	From Savannah Housing Authority	Number Units
Completed Housing		
Yamacraw--Perm.	Family Units--for Negro--Slum Clearance *	480
Fellwood--"	" " " " "	176
Garden Homes--"	" " for whites "	314
Nath'l Green "	" " " War Housing	250
FrancesBartow "	" " " "	150
Josiah Tattnall--Demountable	family units " "	750
Moses Rogers Graves	" " "	150
Cherokee Heights (at Port Wentworth)	" " "	400
Augustine Park (at Port Wentworth)	Tempory family units " "	400
	Sub-total-----3070	
Under Construction but not completed		
Deptford Place-Demountable	Family Units for Whites War Housing	850
Cherokee Heights (at Port Wentworth)	" " "	425(Not sure this 425 should be included.)
In Preconstruction		
Augustine Park (at Port Wentworth)	--TemporaryFamily Units & Apts. -for Negroes-War Housing	425
Total Housing-Project Units, completed, under construction, and in preconstruction.		4770
Conversions of old houses in city of Savannah	HOLC	253 — Total 5023.

*In general, low-cost housing, slum-clearance, cannot yet be used for the original purpose but are being used by war workers during the emergency.

According to a report of the Regional office of The National Housing Agency (in Atlanta), the Savannah Housing Authority will have scheduled, as of May 15, 1943, a total of 5,117 housing units. This included all housing projects, public or private, completed, partly completed, in preconstruction, and p lanned, and, also, conversions of old houses in Savannah(under Homes Use Service).

Homes Use Service

Plans have been drawn up for the making of small-apartment units, conversions of old buildings, conveniently located near the center of Savannah. About 253 units have been planned and some are under construction (xixer remodelling, repair, etc.). Agents saw some of the plans and some of the locations (floors above empty stores in now unused buildings), and thought them convenient and attractive.

Housing for Single Women

No dormitories for men or for women have been planned in Savannah.

The following remarks give some idea of what is available and what is needed in the way of hou sing for single women:

Community Report, Savannah, Ga., May 12, 1943

1. Rooms Registry Office, of the War Housing Center: Mrs. Clark, clerk in charge of this office, reports that it is very difficult to find rooms for women. Those having rooms for rent prefer, in this order, travelling men, men working in Savannah, couples if both husband and wife are working, couples with no children, single women. Many will not take single women at all and if they do so, do it reluctantly. This office had only 2 or 3 listings for women when we called. Since the office does not take applications for rooms when there are no rooms available, this office had no statistics on the number of women turned away without rooms. This office reports that rates for rooms--varying according to location, accommodations, etc.--are from $6 to $10 or $12 a week usually and are sometimes as high as this when there is to be more than one woman in a room.

2. Travellers' Aid--U.S.O. reported a shortage of rooms for women.

3. Y.W.C.A. (also has regular Trav.Aid Rm. Registry). This is largely a residence for women, having as yet no general secretary (although one is supposed to be about to come here) and few organized activities except the Girl Reserve Work. Large attractive building, with a small library, enclosed porch, swimming pool, showers, gymnasium, laundry facilities, restaurant, club rooms, one large, well-furnished living room and a recreation room with a Juke Box and a floor for dancing. These last two rooms can be thrown together to serve as an auditorium. This was formerly used as a residence for office girls but now takes industrial girls also. It has 61 girls in residence and is crowded, cots being used in various places throughout the building for emergency housing. Has clerks in charge of Trav. Aid Room Registry. They placed about 1600 individuals in rooms during the last year, and make around 5-6 placements a day. They report great difficulty in finding rooms for single women. YWCA room-rates are on a sliding scale according to income

N.Y.A. The NYA Training School finds rooms in Savannah for those of its students who are placed in jobs in Savannah. The School has its own Room List and also uses the room-registries at the Y.W.C.A., Traveller's Aid, and Rooms Registry at War Housing Office. A woman at the NYA checks on each room to be used and personally places each girl. This woman reports that the girls need supervision after they are placed and that this is one of the biggest neglected problems in Savannah. She says that these girls are shy, have had very little experience, and are not used to the manners of a city or to theconfusion of a city under war-conditions (Savannah is filled with service-men). She believes the girls would be happiest and best cared for in a Dormitory for Women where they could have a feeling of security, others around them so that they would not be too lonely, and a good matron. This dormitory should have at least a general living room, a cafeteria, a kitchen unit, a place for washing and ironing, etc.

The woman in charge of placing these girls says that, although she has been able to find a room for every girl so far, it has been very difficult, has taken a great deal of time, and rooms are often not satisfactory, the girls having almost no privileges, paying sometimes $4-5 a week per person for space in a room that has anywhere from 4 to 6 persons in it. She thinks that, if there can be no dormitory for women, there should at least be a program of conversion of old homes into small apartments which small groups of girls can use.

So far, the Homes Use Service of the War Housing Office, in charge

conversions of old houses into small apartments in Savannah, has not made single women eligible to housing in these apartments (none of which is ready for occup ancy at this time). Only coup les or couples with children are eligible.

The Director of the Dept. of Public Welfare, who formerly did work in the rural and semi-rural south, and is familiar with the habits and environment of the people in the sections of the south from which most of these in-migrant girls come, says, when remarking about the deplorable shortage of housing for these single girls, that the girls are often from homes with sub-standard living conditions, "are not used to the ways of living in the city," are in awe of things in the city (often thinking that a pretty poor house is remarkable because it has some kind of plumbing and plastered walls), and "lacking the restraints of their small local communities," are thrown too quickly and at too young an age into the life of a city that is filled with soldiers and sailors looking for girls.

Summary

Recommendations Housing

Recommend considering more adequate housing for single women, especially if more single women are to be brought into Savannah, as is likely.

Recommend more housing for families. There is much overcrowding in at least 12% of the total dwellings occupied, according to a report made by U.S.E.S.* According to the number of housing units completed, under construction, and p lanned for the future (5,117)** there will be a serious housing shortage early in 1943 or, at least, before 1944, if the estimated number of additional workers are taken on by the local war-industries. Although the present housing shortage is not now considered acute there is considerable evidence (see, for instance, appended account of recent meeting on housing) to show that the housing problem has not been entirely solved. U.S.E. S., balancing the local estimated supply of workers available from March 1, 1943 to March 1, 1944, with the demand for workers during the year (as estimated from war-industries reports), states that there will be a shortage of workers in Savannah, by March 1944, of 5,861. This figure, 5,861, would be the estimated necessary in-migration of workers for 1943-4, the demand to be heaviest in the period from March 1943 to September, 1943, according to U.S.E.S. reports.** However, this is an estimate and no one knows just what the situation will be in the coming year. Although it is not indicated that in the office of the Savannah War Housing Authority that additional housing is to be planned, it would seem that the problem should be reconsidered.

There would seem to be something of a rent-problem, where rooms for women are concerned. O.P.A. reports that those having rooms or apartments rented prior to March 15 are controlled on rates. We heard complaints from some persons that those, however, who have opened their homes to roomers since March 15th (as is being done right along) often escape control, since they had no established previous rates, and, with rooms being scarce, can charge what the traffic will bear. see over.

*Report states that these dwellings, having 8% of the rooms in Savannah, had 20% of the population of Savannah.

**Subtracting the housing already completed and occupied, there would be a cushion of only 2047 units against future need of housing.

Community Report, Savannah, Ga., May 12, 1943

Appended account of Recent Meeting on Housing, Savannah.

Housing

Just before we left Savannah there was a private meeting of civic leaders and members of organizations called by the Mayor at the request of Mr. Harris who is in charge of the War Housing Center, and of the program for converting old houses into war-apartments. Mr. Harris brought out the fact that "contrary to previous estimates that the in-migration of civilian war workers and military personnel would reach its peak about April 1, the situation continues to grow acute and the peak has not yet arrived in Savannah." He added that he was being held up in his homes-conversion program, one reason for delay being that tenants living in some of the buildings to be converted cannot be evicted because there is no place for them to go. At the meeting the following places were considered as housing possibilities: The upper floor of the Union Station, the WAAC Barracks in the Park Extension (built for WAACs but never used), the skating rink at Daffin Park, and the Fair Grounds (where temporary buildings might be put up, since there are water and lights available there). Also members of the meeting were to look into the feasibility of using the temporary tent structures that were formerly used by the Savannah Airport. No action was decided on at this meeting.

Recreation

Some plants in Savannah have a few recreational activities, sponsoring Athletic Associations, games, etc. (At this time the Maritime Commission would have to authorize plants paying players for lost-time--at Shipyards--and so there may be few games.) The Union Bag and Paper Corp. has an Athletic Assoc. which has a club roo m downtown. Women at the plants do not seem to be using these forms of recreation to any extent as yet, and p robably do not feel much a part of them.

As for commercial recreation facilities, little is available in Savannah. There are a few movies, usually crowded, an occasional pool room, bowling alleys, and the usual supply of taverns and "night spots." The city is interesting to walk through, if one likes to look at old homes, and has beautiful little tree-filled parks, with benches, every few squares. In other words, it has always been a pleasant city for tourists to visit, but it offers little to amuse the restless young men and women who are working there. It has a good library and an auditorium where there is, rarely, something going on.

There are some free public and some commercial facilities for outdoor recreation (beaches, pools, parks, playgrounds) but the transportation problem often enters here.

Some of the housing p rojects have community buildings where it was planned there should b e organized recreational activities, but, since the closing of WPA, not much of anything has been done about this. It is said that the Housing Authority of Savannah is working on this, and that it will not permit other agencies to use the community buildings in the housing projects for special recreational programs.* This will make it more difficult for the YWCA-USO and the NCCS-USO to carry out their plans for decentralized recreational p rograms for working women (see below).

Miss Betty Miller of the Federal Housing Authority, regional office in Atlanta, is in charge of federal-housing community facilities for this region. For housing projects, Federal Housing Authority p rovides recreational facilities in part--buildings with or without equipment. Also, assigns directors of recreation and pays for them in part out of housing fund.

The Office of Community War Services (formerly ODHW) has a recreational rep resentative in Savannah who has been directed to coordinate the efforts of agencies interested in sup plying recreation in Savannah. We were told at this office that the WPB will not give priority (in rec. needs) until needs are certified by this organization. The O.C.W.S. has the responsibility of organizing a community recreation program and of acting as a certifying agency to all recreational agencies, public and private, who plan to work on recreation and come in to work on recreation in the community. Also, it is to stimulate local groups to carry on. Unfortunately, it would seem to us, from what we learned in Savannah, that very few persons trying to work out a recreation program know about t his office.

* Mrs. Williams, of the Housing Authority office in Savannah, would have charge of this rec. program in the local housing projects, but she was very ill at the time of our visit and could not be interviewed. Mrs. Williams, directed by Mrs. Miller of the Regional Office of the Housing Authority, Atlanta, may have an interesting program in mind. We are trying to check on this in /

The local recreational representative of the Office of Community War Services in Savannah is Mr. John A. Garrett. An interview with him indicated that he had given considerable thought to the whole recreational situation in Savannah but that he had not yet had time to formulate or carry out any definite plan of action*In the light of what we saw in Savannah, we think the following remarks, made by Mr. Garrett while speaking of the recreational problem, are worth considering:

1. There is no overall agency in Savannah to clear through, in re. securing of Lanham funds, but there should be.

2. Nothing as yet is being done for the industrial workers in re. recreation--although there is even, perhaps, too much USO work for service men. "You can't talk much about this here or stimulate interest and cooperation because people think these workers have the money to buy their recreation--only there is almost no worth-while recreation to be bought in Savannah. There are, practically, only the movies and the taverns and Jive Places."

3. The Unions now have plenty of money and could start a recreational program. (Mr. Garrett may try to do something in this connection.)

4. The needs for playgrounds and community centers have been met in part out of public funds. However, there is the need, in this connection, of money for equipment, and the salaries for actual recreational or play leaders, and the wages for the necessary help, such as janitors. There are too many paid coordinators going around, and not enough actual workers on the recreation job, so that the coordinators have nothing to work with. (Too many generals and not enough privates.)

5. It is next to impossible for "surveyors and coordinators" to get the facts on the need of recreation for industrial workers or to learn what these workers want or would use. The only practical way to start such a program is to do less paper-planning at the top and start a few paid recreational workers on the job here and there. They will get a few persons interested and, as more and more participate in the recreation offerred, new programs can be offerred to meet the interests and desires of the participants. (Agents believe that most practical workers in the field of recreation, who have had real experience on-the-job in supplying recreation, would agree with Mr. Garrett here.)

The USO-NCCS in Savannah is supposed to be doing recreational work for industrial women, and the USO-YWCA likewise. These organizations have sent very able and conscientious workers (both of middle age and of very attractive appearance and personality) to Savannah. Mrs. Rita Aprea is the worker for USO-NCCS, and Mrs. Evelyn Connell is the worker for USO-YWCA. We interviewed both of these women.

Mrs. Connell, USO-YWCA, had been in Savannah only two weeks when we arrived. She had been left by her regional director to study the local situation and to find what facilities there were, and what local persons could be interested in supporting (not financially) her work. There was an ideal building for the work, the local YWCA (see our description of same under "Housing"). However, according to what we heard in Savannah, the head of the Board, a woman of influence in the city, was "old-fashioned" in her ideas, and it seemed to Mrs. Connell, after much consultation with her, that it would be unwise to use the YWCA building for

*Mr. Garrett is also planning a survey.

much work with the industrial women in recreation. The last information we had was that Mrs. Connell had finally been told by her Regional Office to consider a decentralized recreation program rather than a program at the YWCA.* It does not app ear to us that this will be easy to work out or that what is accomplished will be quite worth the effort. (We saw some illustrations of the difficulties involved in working out a decen. program before we left Savannah) .

USO-NCCS. It was obvious, on our first interview with Mrs. Aprea, that she was under the impression that she was to cater to the recreational needs of service-m en and their wives, mostly, and she had a good program for the service-men's wives. The building at her disposal is a beautiful old home, of good size and attractively furnished, having in addition to living room and office space, billiard and ping-pong roo ms, dance floor, kitchen, canteen, etc., plus a large enclosed yard. This building is loaned to USO by consent of Msgr. McNamara, who is a leading figure in Savannah, and with whom Mrs. Aprea cooperates well. Later, we were told by Mrs. Ford, Regional Director of USO-NCCS, that Mrs. Aprea had just been reminded by her that she was not to concentrate on work for service Men' s wives only, but that she was to build up a program (probably largely a decentralized program) for industrial women workers. The building we thought at the disposal of U SO-NCCS is to be used for women only during the daytime, since the men in the parish and possibly service-men have it in the evenings after 7. Therefore, althou gh it will be useful for service men's wives during the day, it may have little value for industrial women workers. However, Msgr. McNamara is cooperative and it may be possible to interest him in this problem. As we have mentioned above, we are not so sure that a decentralized recreation program will b e easy to work out in Savannah or that it will b e of great value, considering the work involved.

Miss Ford, Regional Director of USO-NCCS, with whom we had a long talk while in Charleston, had a practical approach to the problem of recreation for working women in Savannah and Charleston, and we are giving below some of the suggestions she made about recreation for industrial women, since we believe, from what we saw in this territory, that they should be considered.

1. Extension work or a decentralized recreation program is good where there is any place to start, but it is often difficult to find places where this work can be carried on (except for housing centers).

(There is also, today, the transportation problem, in this connection, and the difficulty of getting workers sufficiently interested to patronize infrequent events and activities at different and changing and unfamiliar places.)

2. The chief need of the industrial worker, thinking primarily now of the woman or girl who is away from home and has no family or home-life, is a central place of good environment, supervised to the extent that it is respectable and "friendly" , where she can entertain boys, where she can meet other girls, where she can relax if she wants only to relax, where she can be entertained by special events occasionally (being tired from her work

* O ne disinterested person in Savannah, criticizing the YWCA there, said to us, "It is only a boarding house that does not lose money."

she may like to be a spectator rather than a participant in active recreation), where she can join in group activities when she wants to (singing, games, preparing meals for little supper-parties, picnics, etc.--not just dancing), where out-door activities like picnics can be arranged, etc. The place should be one "she can drop in to" when she wants to--she may even want there a place where she can do her mending or her laundry work on choice things occasionally (since she will have so few conveniences at her rooms). This place, a kind of club room, should not be too awe-inspiring, and parties should not be formal, since these girls could easily be frightened away.* Planned activities should take into consideration the interests of the girls themselves, the demands of the work they do in the plant, etc. Young girls want to meet boys, and this is easily arranged by the director, through the different service-men's USO's in town.**

Agents of the Women's Bureau felt that, in so far as single women are concerned, and considering the housing situation--the fact that there is no women's dormitory, and the fact that most single women are living in town in crowded rooms with no privileges for entertaining,--and considering the attractions of the soldiers and sailors roaming around town, a central place of this kind for recreation in Savannah would be more useful than an extension program. Also, single women working in Savannah but having families and homes there, would probably find this more attractive than a decentralized recreation program, by and large. If the USO-NCCS and the USO-YWCA had a building in common it might be all the better--providing neither one can use the existing facilities they had thought at first were available.

We have tried to discuss the recreation problem in Savannah with the regional representatives of the USO-YWCA, in Atlanta, (Miss Best and Miss Sheele) but they have been out-of-town since our return to Atlanta.

Note: June 15, 1943. Interviewed Miss Best, Regional Dir. of USO-YWCA in Atlanta, and her assistant, Miss Sheele. They report that USO-YWCA in Savannah is now using part of the YWCA building--starting carefully--and that it may, as time passes, be able to use the greater part of the building. Mrs. Connell, local USO-YWCA worker, now has an assistant to work with her, Mrs. Connell emphasizing public relations, and the assistant helping on the actual recreational work.

Note: June 14-15, 1943. Interviewed Mrs. Betty Miller of the regional office (Atlanta) of Federal Public Housing Authority in re. recreation program at Housing Projects in Savannah. She says that the Housing Projects in Sav. have excellent facilities and the local Board of the Housing Authority there is most cooperative and interested in using them. (For contrast see Charleston Community Report) The local Board has appointed its Project Services Supervisor, Mrs. Williams, and she will be able to do a good job on working out a recreational program. Mrs. Williams may later have more assistance, if she needs it, but, unfortunately, does not have funds for actual play leaders. (Mrs. Miller says there is too much money available for coordination and not enough for the actual workers.) Mrs. Williams will try to get local groups interested in working on programs and will try to get the tenants at projects interested in working on their own programs. USO-YWCA or any other agency having services to offer (Over)

*The description we have given previously of the women working in this area should be referred to in connection with the above.

**We are, perhaps, enlarging on what Miss Ford said--we had worked out ideas so much along this line from what we saw in Savannah and Charleston. No one knows, of course, how much the industrial worker will take advantage of any recreational program. (over)

Savannah Community Report, May 12, 1943

Child-Care

The need of public care for the children of working mothers is one of the things it seems difficult to prove by figures anywhere, and yet any number of persons interviewed in a community will declare they think it to be a pressing need. We found this to be the case in Savannah. Since Lanham funds for child-care had been applied for in Savannah we gave some time to seeing just how well the local agencies working on this had been able to prove the need. Before we left Savannah, it was announced that the grant of Lanham funds for Child-care had actually been made. The surveys that had been made to discover whether there was need for Child-Care were very poor and certainly did not prove the existence of need for this service, although they did not prove that the need did not exist. However, it seems that, when funds are applied for, a survey establishing need for the service is not considered very important. Rather, letters from individuals in the community who would know something about the problem, stating that the need exists, are what carry weight in the application.

The following somewhat detailed account of who the groups were, in Savannah, who were interested in the problem of Child-care and of how they went about making the survey is given here only because we thought it might be interesting to the Women's Bureau to follow up, in the future, in two or three instances in each region, what actually results in communities after Lanham funds for child-care have been secured. Will it be found that the care was really needed by many of the working mothers and will it be found that the working mothers are interested in using the facilities? And will it be found that supplying the facilities will release a great many more women for war-work? We think that we can find out nothing very valuable about this much disputed question of Child-care except by watching a few experiments (which can be done as regional field agents get back to these areas).

The agency that made official application for the Lanham Funds for child-care in Savannah is The Child Welfare Council of Chatham County, Inc., with Miss Muriel McLaughlin, Chairman, who was brought in as a trained case worker in January, 1942. Before 1942 the Council was a lay council only. It was formed in 1939 and was made up of representatives of the boards of the various institutions for white children, of which there are many in Savannah, in order that they might cooperate in analyzing admissions to these institutions, which had no trained directors. The Council then realized the need of a trained case-worker and secured Miss McLaughlin. Miss McLaughlin, in talking with us, described, as one of the main problems, the lack of social-work strudture in Savannah, the hit-or-miss supplying of needs (too much of this and too little of that and not much coordination or cooperation). For instance, there are too many institutions for children (orphanages) and almost no funds for foster-home care, etc.

The Council was supported at first by private contributions but was admitted to the Community Chest in March, 1943. It was incorporated in order to be able to apply for the Lanham funds.

Until sometime in April there were W.P.A. nurseries in Savannah (3 in housing projects and 2 in private bldgs.), but the board of the Council was dissatisfied with this program and felt the war and defense-work situation had created a new problem in re. neglect of children in Savannah. Miss Jones, of the State Committee on Day Care, the State Child Welfare Dept., came from Atlanta to survey the need in Savannah. She did not see great need for day-care.

However, the board of the Council was not convinced, and decided to go ahead. Because it considered the Board of Education to be reactionary, it believed that the Board of Education would certainly never take the initiative in considering the problem or applying for funds.

Later, the board of the Council, seeing that it had "bitten off more than it could chew alone," called in other agencies to help it in preparing its application for Lanham funds. The local WPA office helped, and the Dept. of Public Welfare office did a great deal of the work.

The actual study, to determine what and where the need was for day-care for the children of working mothers, was done, under the Council's direction, by volunteer workers of the O.C.D., and was never quite completed because the Council was notified that "a survey was a more difficult way to show need than if the Council used the figures on the employment of women from the plants." In making the survey, the Council distributed questionnaires among the children in the white and the Negro schools (public, not parochial), and the children were supposed to have their mothers fill them out. Result: the Council found that at least 2094 children, from 6 to 14 years of age, had working mothers. The Council also made a special sample-survey to find out the number of children between the ages of 2 and 6 who had working mothers and arrived at the estimate of 1000. They did not know how many of these mothers, if any, needed or had not already provided some kind of care for these children. The Council got an estimate of 4000 women employed in Savannah and an estimate of 4000 needed in jobs in the future in Savannah, and also secured statements from different agencies in Savannah to the effect that many mothers were interested in working but could not find anyone to care for their children.

While this work was going on, the Catholic groups in the community decided to make a survey of their own. Apparently there is some "feeling" between the Catholic and Protestant church leaders in Savannah under an outward cover of harmony. Although the Catholic leader, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara, was asked to join in the work of the Council in connection with Child-care (he was asked rather "late in the day"), he refused, indicating that he was interested in a child-care project locally and under private auspices. In philosophy, he indicated to us, he was fundamentally opposed to government-run and government-supported agencies for child-care. Msgr. McNamara had facilities for a small project in day-care for children and was interested in offering these facilities to working mothers of any denomination, as an experiment in child-care. In his effort to determine the need, he also had questionnaires distributed among the children in the parochial schools, for their mothers, and he also made an effort to have these questionnaires distributed by plant officials among the women working in the plants. Result: Although most of the plants indicated an interest, very few of the questionnaires were returned. From the meagre return of questionnaires, Msgr. McNamara decided that there might not be a need for day-care.

In passing, we should like to make some remarks about the questionnaires. In the first place, those who make out the questionnaires have no opportunity to explain them to the mothers, and many women with limited education might not entirely understand them or their purpose. In the second place, women might be afraid to return the questionnaires at the plants, because many plants have indicated that they will not employ women who have children if they have made no provision for their care while they work. On the other hand, if this has been a policy of the plants, they may not have many women working for them who do need care for their children.

Regardless of the above surveys, social workers in Savannah state that there is a problem of children being neglected because their mothers are working and they believe there has been an increase in truancy and delinquency (although this may not be due to mothers working). There are a good many small children in downtown Savannah during the day, but this might be explained by the fact that some schools are on double sessions and some children have to travel some distance to school--because of overcrowding in the schools and shortage of schools.

At any rate, although we believe that no one knows whether or not child-care facilities are needed in Savannah, the Council has been notified that the application for Lanham funds, to the amount of $51,595, has been approved. This is the federal contribution. The remainder of the money needed to support the project (one-third of the whole) will come from the local community and from parents' fees. The Council believes that it can secure more money from the local community later, but that for the present some compromise may have to be made on standards.

The following gives a very rough idea of what the Council plans to do on its child-care program. The plan has not been entirely worked out, of course.

1. To set up part-time care in 6 schools (3 colored and 3 white) for school-age children.

2. To take over the 5 former WPA nurseries for pre-school children and to secure 6 new centers for pre-school children. In part, these are located as follows: There are two available and satisfactory as to location and building, but running expenses and staff will be supplied by the Council (with the Lanham funds) These are, we believe, private nurseries that are "closing out"--one, downtown, was supported by endowment that ends this June. There is to be a new center at the Nathaniel Green Housing Project. There is to be one at the Garden Homes Housing Project, and there is to be one at the Fellwood Homes Project (for colore d). The center at the Josiah Tattnal Housing Project is to be enlarged.

The Council secured the approval to the above plan from the Office of Education and the school buildings needed were "promised with reluctance."

U. S. Department of Labor
WOMEN'S BUREAU
Washington

V

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Agents: Martha Ziegler
Frances Harnish

COMMUNITY REPORT--SAVANNAH, GA.

(Most of the information in this report was obtained in Savannah during the first weeks of May 1943. Some additional information was obtained later from regional representatives of several agencies and has been incorporated in the report.)

The city of Savannah is situated on the south bank of the Savannah River and is the county seat of Chatham County and the only city in the county. Small towns surrounding Savannah are Pooler, Industrial City Gardens, Savannah Beach, Thunderbolt, and Port Wentworth. The Georgia counties adjacent to Chatham County are Bryan and Effingham. The Savannah River and marshy territory separate Savannah from much connection with the two adjacent counties in South Carolina. This territory around Savannah is almost entirely agricultural and is sparsely populated. Savannah has, however, always been an industrial center in an immediate area that was only semi-rural and so there were some skilled workers to draw on at the time work in defense industries was started. However, a large number of workers have come within the last year from all parts of the country, especially the southeast.

In 1930 the population of Savannah and the surrounding area (Chatham County) was 105,431. In 1940 it was 117,970. The present estimated figure as of March 1, 1943 (U.S.E.S. report) is approximately 149,000. Much the greatest part of this population is concentrated in the city of Savannah. The Negro population is the 1940 census was about 44.8% of the whole for this area. The population is really greater than shown above, in so far as drain on housing, food, services, etc., is concerned, because of the very great number of service-men who come to Savannah on furlough and whose relatives visit them for longer or shorter periods of time in Savannah.

The principal manufactured products of the area before the war were paper, chemicals (fertilizer), and canned foods. There was also a Machine and Foundry company, a concern that manufactured truck-trailers, a sugar refinery, and some other small manufacturing industries. Savannah was also a center of trade and some shipping was done through the port. The three shipbuilding companies, established here since the defense program was started, are largely responsible for the increase in employment in this area. Some government establishments or war services in the area have also added to the increase, in a smaller way. Savannah is now classed in Group I, Area of Critical Labor Shortage, by the War Manpower Commission.

War Establishments - Government Operated

The Savannah Quartermaster Depot (including a medical depot.)

As of May 6, 1943 about 35% of the employees were women, including those women employed in warehouse work and in "general labor," as well as in clerical and office work. A good many Negroes are employed, including some women.

Savannah Air Repair Base. In March 1943 about 150 women were employed at this base which includes an airplane repair depot. Some women are employed in shop work as well as in the offices.

Camp Stewart Construction Projects.

Several hundred women are employed as clerical workers at the construction projects at Camp Stewart which is at Hinesville about 40 miles from Savannah. The Civil Service Commission has recently been recruiting women to train for automobile mechanic jobs at the camp. It was reported that women were being used for several other non-clerical jobs at this camp. (The camp was not visited.)

There are a number of other Government establishments but none employ any significant number of women in non-clerical positions. These establishments include the U. S. Engineers, Fort Screnen, U. S. Coast Guard Station, and the Inshore Patrol Naval Station.

Other War Industries

The three shipbuilding companies in this area are privately owned and are working on Government contracts under Government supervision. The largest yard, constructing Liberty Cargo ships, is the Southeastern Shipbuilding Company, located 3 miles east of Savannah. As of the latter part of April this company employed about 10% women, and about 75% of the women were in shop and yard work. The Savannah Machine and Foundry Co., Shipbuilding Division, is constructing small types of naval craft. At the time this yard was visited less than a hundred women were employed in production departments. The Mac Evoy Shipbuilding Company, constructing concrete barges, is located approximately 10 miles west of Savannah near Port Wentworth. This company used large numbers of construction workers. Women have been employed for office work only.

The Steel Products Company, constructing auto trailers on war orders, is located within the city limits. It employs women on shop work. Southern States Iron and Roofing Company has also been employing a small number of women on shop operations.

Essential Industries

Of the "essential" industries in this area, the largest is the Union Bag and Paper Corporation. This company has a paper mill and a bag factory. While about 35% of the total employees are women, only a small number of women are employed in the paper mill and a high proportion of the workers in the bag factory are women. Women have always been employed in the bag factory but are new in the paper mill (on other than clerical jobs.)

The Savannah Sugar Refining Company uses more Negro workers than white. Negro women have been used on a number of plant operations for many years but the number of women used on some of these operations has increased recently. White women are used only for office work.

A number of Savannah fertilizer companies began employing Negro women to a limited extent this spring. A few of these plants were visited and all but one reported that their operations were seasonal and that even the few women employed probably would be laid off soon. The other plant apparently planned to continue using women on several types of work, such as bag printing, bag tying, and light mixing work (which involves shoveling chemical materials into a small wheelbarrow to a mixing bin and dumping the contents of the wheelbarrow into the bin). pushing the wheelbarrow

It was reported that some Negro women were also being used by construction companies on light grading or cleaning work. A great many male construction workers have been employed in Savannah since the war started and apparently the need for many of these workers will continue for some time.

Additional women workers (including wives of servicemen stationed in nearby camps) have gone into stores, offices, and the service trades in Savannah but according to some reports many women formerly employed in these types of work have gone to the shipyards and other industries.

The United States Employment Service placement figures for March 1943 indicated that 20 per cent of the persons placed were women.

Wages: In the 6 major plants visited (defense plants, war services and essential industries--the larger employers of women in Savannah), women's beginning wage rates ranged all the way from 43 cents an hour in some places and on some jobs, to 70 cents in others. There are many kinds of promotion systems and rates of pay, but it would seem that a majority of the women are in the first 2 or 3 grades of pay in most of the companies. An isolated report was received now and then of a woman who was getting $1.00 or $1.05 an hour but this was rare.

Hours: The usual hours were 48 a week. In the two shipyards employing women the hours were longer. One had a 60-hr. week, operating 2 shifts only. The other had a 48-hr. week, operating 3 shifts, but was doing a good deal of overtime work on Sundays. It was difficult for these companies to find enough workers, especially skilled workers and supervisory material, to run the extra shifts. (In three different towns of the southeast--and this town was no exception--several persons interviewed in shipyards have made the remark that long hours do not increase production materially, especially considering the increased cost, and that, therefore, long hours will probably not solve the problem of producing more with fewer workers available.)

Absenteeism: This problem also seems to be connected, to a degree, with long hours. In one plant, where it was said at first that the chief cause of absenteeism of male workers was drinking, it was found that some improvement in working conditions had cut down on the absence rate. One person interviewed said that a good part of the absenteeism of men in continuous-process jobs was due to the fact that if a worker on one shift was absent the worker on the preceeding shift had to work through two shifts, so that he in turn would have to be absent later--thus creating a vicious circle of absenteeism. On the part of management there seemed to be a general willingness to admit--in many plants--that long hours of work, together with the fact that it was difficult for workers to get things done outside the job, made it necessary for workers to take time off once in awhile in order to rest or relax or take care of personal requirements.

None of the plants visited had any worth-while figures on absenteeism by sex. Most did not think there was any difference between rates for men and for women, although one firm said that it thought the rate for women was a little higher than that for men because women had to be absent to get necessary shopping done, and one firm said that it thought the rate for women was a little lower than that for men. Several noted that absenteeism was greater after pay-day or the day before and after Sunday.

Substitution of women: From plant visits, it seemed evident that more women workers could be used in Savannah industries and that in the shipyards a considerably larger number of women could be used.

Labor Supply

The United States Employment Service says that the chief local source of workers is now women and that they must be admitted in greater numbers to the labor-force. Some persons interviewed in Savannah did not think that many more women could be secured for employment from Savannah because most of the native white women are not used to working and their traditions are against it. However, there are also many women in Savannah in in-migrant families, wives of employed male in-migrants, and wives of servicemen who have come into the community. Many of the women already employed have been drawn from this group. It is said that the native Savannah women already employed in industries came largely from the group that worked in stores, beauty parlors, restaurants, and the like. At any rate, if more white male in-migrants are secured there will be women in their families also. The plants and industries visited, with one exception, indicated that they felt no shortage of women and believed they could secure more when they wanted them. It must be remembered that these new workers must be given some training and there must be housing for the in-migrants.

One person interviewed, who was well informed about the southeastern section, its people and its living conditions, informed us that many of the white in-migrant workers, male and female, coming, as they did, from the southeast, especially from the rural or semi-rural sections of the southeast, presented problems which must be kept in mind. It was said that they come from a distinctly underprivileged group, on the whole, that many of them had not had employment before, that many of them were ignorant and rather irresponsible, that they were used to sub-standard living conditions, and that many of them were below-par physically.

Unions

There are numerous American Federation of Labor organizations in Savannah. They have agreements with the large industries and some of the smaller ones. Different craft unions differed in the degree to whether they had as yet accepted women into their memberships, but all of the officials interviewed agreed that the trend is toward increased numbers of women in some of the craft unions. The general attitude of union officials was that women should receive the same pay as men for the same work.

To protect women from being discriminated against, it may be necessary for some unions to create one or more new wage-classifications aside from those of the old apprenticeship system. In the old apprenticeship system a man advanced in accordance with the time served, and at the end of a certain period of time was supposed to have mastered his trade and become eligible to maximum pay in his craft. However, the needs of this war-emergency period require the placing of green workers in jobs where they are taught on the job to specialize in one thing only and do not learn the entire trade. Perhaps few women will advance during the period of the war to the point where they will be eligible for top rates in a craft, but many will be acquiring experience and doing the same work as many men.

Training

At the time of this visit to Savannah the VEMD school seemed to be inactive. It was reported difficult to secure students unless they could be paid. There is an NYA school and trainees from this school have been used by the Southeastern Shipbuilding Co. and the Savannah Machine & Foundry Co., Shipbuilding Division. The Steel Products Co. was using welders from this school, and some other firms have also employed some of those trained. The Southeastern Shipbuilding Co. has a special training school of its own for new workers. Most of the plants visited emphasized training-on-the-job for new workers. Of course, the lack of highly skilled workers, capable of supervising work, was frequently mentioned. The Quartermaster Depot has a training school of its own and gives a brief course of training, with a short orientation course, to new workers to fit them for their special job.

The following is a description of the NYA school, located just outside Savannah.

The NYA School, Savannah.

This school has been an induction center since September 1942.
Admits students from 17 to 24 years of age, and wishes it might be permitted to admit older ones also, since there is a demand.
Numbers inducted and placed to date, since Sept. 1942:

Women Inducted	301
" Placed	199

From 20-30 new women are inducted each week, and twice as many can be admitted when the new building at NYA is finished. Only a few students leave before courses are completed.

Hunter Field (Savannah Air Depot) has taken women trained at NYA, as has the Southern States Iron and Roofing Co.

The school says that it can furnish all the female sheetmetal workers the local firms would want, but that there has been no great demand for women in sheetmetal work or in the machine shops. The school says that it cannot get enough students of welding to meet the demand, although the welding shop is run 24 hours a day. About 50% of the students at the school take the welding course.

Courses: Welding; Machine Shop; Automobile Mechanics; Sheet Metal work. 360-400 hours are required in sheetmetal work. 360-400 hours are required in machine shop. 360-400 hours are required in welding. Students have to pass examination in welding before being considered welders.

Courses of Women students: Because in-plant training is popular with the firms in Savannah, the NYA does not have many native Savannahians as students. Local persons usually go directly to the plants without previous training. The school has a few girls from the area around Savannah. However, the girls come mostly from the small communities (not farms) of the southeast. 66 came from South Carolina, 25 from Florida, 67 from eastern Tennessee, and 143 from Georgia (outside Savannah area).

If student comes from outside Savannah, he (or she) lives at the NYA school. The following is supplied the students: Room, board, work clothes, medical care, and $15.90 a month. The following is supplied the students living in Savannah and not at the school dorm.: The noon-day meal, work clothes, and $40 a month, (this used to be $19.20).

The NYA finds and investigates rooms in Savannah for the out-of-town students who get jobs in Savannah. The NYA reports a housing problem in this connection (see "Housing").

Transportation facilities

Plant officials seemed to think that the transportation problem is not too great at present. Many workers come in private cars (pooling of cars). Buses run near or right to the plants. There are more frequent runs of buses at changes of shifts. There are some special buses for the Southeastern Shipbuilding Co. yard and new housing projects near this large shipyard have helped relieve the transportation problem there. However, many plants are served by old buses--every one available has been brought into use--and there are occasional breakdowns of buses. At shift-changes all buses are overcrowded. Workers often have to wait for some time to get into a bus, due to overcrowding. Fortunately, the plants are not very far from the center of Savannah, for the most part, and the bus-ride is not long. The MacIvoy Shipyard is the farthest from Savannah, being located at Port Wentworth (about 10 miles from Savannah), where many of its workers live. The Sugar Refinery, is near Port Wentworth and many of its workers live nearby. The Quartermaster Depot is about 6 miles from Savannah. They all have bus-service.

Food

In the plants visited it was possible for the workers to buy meals. Some had better facilities than others. The chief problem there seemed to be the long wait to get served and the fact that those near the end of the line might not find much choice of food left. Many workers bring their own lunches. As for meals outside working hours, it must be difficult to find sufficient food for well-balanced meals, especially for working women who have little time to shop. There were shortages of many foods in the stores and there were very few stores. As for those who live in rooms and must "eat out," there must be considerable annoyance. In downtown and near-downtown Savannah agents tried many of the eating places. In the one cafeteria, which had food of variety (so that one could secure a well-balanced meal at a fairly reasonable price), it was necessary to wait in a long line before one could even get inside the building. Several drugstores and little eating places served food, but, again, either the food was inadequate or, if adequate, long waiting was required for service. The cost of a complete meal at the hotels would prevent workers from eating there regularly and service was very slow there also. Some of the small eating-places downtown, which catered mostly to transients, such as servicemen, and served "snacks," were pretty obviously insanitary (very dirty and smelly).

In Savannah, the whole housing, eating, etc., situation is complicated by the presence of thousands of servicemen who come to town on furlough from near-by camps or ships. Also, of course, servicemen need rooms when on furlough, and relatives and friends who visit them stay for awhile and add to the housing and food shortages. (Of course, some of the wives of the servicemen stay in town and go into war-work or into the service-industries and stores and become settled and essential members of the community.)

Stores

Department stores are small and there are few specialty shops, so that it would not be easy to buy much. The chief problem in this connection, reported by some workers, is that the stores are crowded when they are free to buy and that supplies are often exhausted. Stores are open only one night a week, until 9 p.m. In arranging for their summer half-holiday, recently, and finding from the War Manpower Commission that the 48 hour week must be observed, the stores decided to open earlier in the morning. (This does not seem to be the best solution from the workers' point of view.)

Health

Several persons interviewed agreed that the venereal disease rate is very high in Savannah, as is the tuberculosis rate. A Government survey made within the past year substantiates these opinions. Some of the plants visited had physical examinations, but others had none or only cursory ones. It seems likely that it might be easier to recruit additional women workers in the community for those establishments which require fairly adequate physical examinations. Also suchr examinations often can serve as a definite aid in the placement of women workers, especially those new to industry, on various types of jobs.

Housing

From Savannah Housing Authority

Type housing							Number Units
Completed Housing							
Yamacraw--Perm.	Family	Units	for	Negro	Slum Clearance	*	480
Fellwood--	"	"	"	"	"		176
Garden Homes	"	"	"	whites	"		314
Nath'l Green	"	"	"		War Housing		250
Frances Bartow	"	"	"		"		150
Josiah Tattnall--Demountable							750
	family units		"		"		
Moses Rogers Graves	"		"		"		150
Cherokee Heights (at Port Wentworth)	"		"		"		400
Augustine Park (at Port Wentworth)	Temporary	family units					400
				Sub-total-----3070			
Under Construction but not completed							
Deptford Place-Demountable	Family Units		for	Whites	War Housing		550
Cherokee Heights (at Port Wentworth)			"	"			425 (Not sure this 425 should be included.)
In Preconstruction							
Augustine Park--Temporary (at Port Wentworth)	Family Units & Apts.		for	Negroes	War Housing		425
Total Housing-Project Units, completed, under construction, and in preconstruction.							4770
Conversions of old houses in city of Savannah HOLC							253
						Total	5023

* In general, low-cost housing, slum-clearance, cannot yet be used for the original purpose but is being used by war workers during the emergency.

According to a report of the Regional Office of the National Housing Agency (in Atlanta), the Savannah Housing Authority will have scheduled, as of May 15, 1943, a total of 5,117 housing units. This included all housing projects, public or private, completed, partly completed, in preconstruction, and planned, and, also, conversions of old houses in Savannah (under Homes Use Service).

Homes Use Service

Plans have been drawn up for the making of small-apartment units, conversions of old buildings, conveniently located near the center of Savannah. About 253 units have been planned and some are under construction (remodelling, repair, etc.) It was understood that single women will not be eligible to rent these apartments.

Housing for Single Women

No dormitories for men or for women have been planned in Savannah.

1. Room Registry Office, of the War Housing Center:

According to persons interviewed, it is very difficult to find rooms for women. Those having rooms for rent prefer, in this order, travelling men, men working in Savannah, couples if both husband and wife are working, couples with no children, single women. Many will not take single women at all and others if they do so, do it reluctantly. This office had only 2 or 3 listings for women. Since the office does not take applications for rooms when there are no rooms available, this office had no statistics on the number of women turned away without rooms. Rates for rooms--varying according to location, accommodations, etc.--are from $6 to $10 or $12 a week usually and are sometimes as high as this when there is to be more than one woman in a room.

2. Travellers' Aid--U.S.O. - reported a shortage of rooms for women.

3. Y.W.C.A. This is largely a residence for women, having as yet no general secretary and few organized activities except the Girl Reserve Work. Large attractive building, with a small library, enclosed porch, swimming pool, showers, gymnasium, laundry facilities, restaurant, club rooms, one large, well-furnished living room and a recreation room with a Juke Box and a floor for dancing. These last two rooms can be thrown together to serve as an auditorium. This was formerly used as a residence for office girls but now takes industrial girls also. It has 61 girls in residence and is crowded, cots being used in various places throughout the building for emergency housing. Has clerks in charge of Travellers' Aid Room Registry. About 1600 individuals were placed in rooms during the last year, and around 5-6 placements are made per day. There is great difficulty in finding rooms for single women. YWCA room rates are on a sliding scale according to income.

4. N.Y.A. The NYA Training School finds rooms in Savannah for those of its students who are placed in jobs in Savannah. The School has its own Room List and also uses the room-registries at the Y.W.C.A., Travellers' Aid, and Room Registry at War Housing Office. A woman at the NYA checks on each

room to be used and personally places each girl. One person said that these girls are often shy, have had very little experience, and are not used to the manners of a city or to the confusion of a city under war-conditions (Savannah is filled with servicemen.) She believes the girls would be happiest and best cared for in a Dormitory for Women where they could have a feeling of security, others around them so that they would not be too lonely, and a good matron. Such a dormitory should have at least a general living room, a cafeteria, a kitchen unit, a place for washing and ironing, etc.

The woman in charge of placing these girls says that, although she has been able to find a room for every girl so far, it has been very difficult, has taken a great deal of time, and rooms are often not satisfactory, the girls having almost no privileges, paying sometimes $4-5 a week per person for space in a room that has anywhere from 4 to 6 persons in it.

Future Housing Needs

There seemed to be uncertainty and disagreement in the community as to whether the housing accommodations which have been approved will meet the needs of Savannah when they are all completed.

Just before agents left Savannah there was a meeting of civic leaders and members of organizations called by the Mayor at the request of Mr. Harris who is in charge of the War Housing Center, and of the program for converting old houses into war-apartments. According to a newspaper report, Mr. Harris brought out the fact that "contrary to previous estimates that the in-migration of civilian war workers and military personnel would reach its peak about April 1, the situation continues to grow acute and the peak has not yet arrived in Savannah." He added that he was being held up in his homes-conversion program, one reason for delay being that tenants living in some of the buildings to be converted cannot be evicted because there is no place for them to go. At the meeting the following places were considered as temporary housing possibilities: The upper floor of the Union Station, the WAAC Barracks in the Park Extension (built for WAACs but never used), the skating rink at Daffin Park, and the Fair Grounds (where temporary buildings might be put up, since there are water and lights available there.) Also persons at the meeting were to look into the feasibility of using the temporary tent structures that were formerly used by the Savannah Airport. No action was decided on at this meeting, but evidently there is some feeling in the community that additional housing may be needed.

Recreation

Some plants in Savannah have a few recreational activities, sponsoring Athletic Associations, games, etc. The Union Bag and Paper Corporation has an Athletic Association which has a club room downtown.

As for commercial recreation facilities, little is available in Savannah. There are a few movies, usually crowded, an occasional pool room, bowling alleys, and the usual supply of taverns and "night spots." The city is interesting to walk through, if one likes to look at old homes, and has beautiful little tree-filled parks, with benches, every few squares. In other words, it has always been a pleasant city for tourists to visit, but

it offers little to amuse the restless young men and women who are working there. It has a good library and an auditorium where there is, rarely, something going on.

There are some free public and some commercial facilities for outdoor recreation (beaches, pools, parks, playgrounds) but the transportation problem often enters here.

Various housing projects have community buildings where it is planned to organize recreational activities. The local board of the Savannah Housing Authority has appointed a Project Services Supervisor who has as one of her duties the planning of the recreational programs for the housing projects. This person does not have funds available to employ actual recreation leaders but will try to get local groups in the community, as well as tenants in the projects, interested in working out recreation programs. (It was understood that USO-YWCA or any other agency having services to offer would have to clear through the regional director of recreation of the Office of Community War Services and the regional housing officials.)

The Office of Community War Services (formerly OCDHWS) has a recreational representative in Savannah who has been directed to coordinate the efforts of agencies interested in supplying recreation in Savannah. The O.C.W.S. has the responsibility of organizing a community recreation program and of acting as a certifying agency to all recreational agencies, public and private, who plan to work on recreation and come in to work on recreation in the community.

The emphasis in Savannah, as in many other cities, has been placed on recreation facilities for servicemen and there are numerous centers operated by the U.S.O., churches, and other organizations. The USO-NCCS now has a woman in charge of its women's division and the USO-YWCA has two workers in Savannah. Both of these groups include the provision of recreational facilities for women industrial workers in their general programs but the organizations were new in Savannah at the time this survey was made and specific plans for serving industrial women had not been formulated to any extent. The director of the NCCS-USO-Women's Division, has a building at her disposal during the daytime hours. This is a beautiful old home, of good size and attractively furnished, having in addition to living rooms and office space, billiard and ping-pong rooms, dance floor, kitchen, and an enclosed yard. A program for servicemen's wives has been started in this building.

There seemed to be uncertainty as to the arrangements which the USO-YWCA was going to make concerning building space. Later (several weeks after the Savannah visit) it was learned that the USO had begun to use part of the YWCA building which does have a good many facilities (See section on "housing".)

Both the USO-NCCS and the USO-YWCA were planning to develop decentralized recreational programs for industrial women, workers' families, etc. Several persons indicated however that it is often difficult to find suitable places in which to carry on a decentralized recreation program. It was hoped that arrangements could be made to use housing project community facilities for some activities.

From the point of view of the working woman or girl who is away from home and has no family ties in Savannah, it would seem that additional consideration should be given to the possibility of establishing a definite recreation center. One of the real needs of a woman of this type is for a place of good environment, supervised to the extent that it is respectable and "friendly," where she can entertain boys, where she can meet other girls, where she can relax if she wants only to relax, where she can be entertained by special events occasionally (being tired from her work she may like to be a spectator rather than a participant in active recreation), where she can join in group activities when she wants to (singing, games, preparing meals for little supper-parties, picnics, etc.— not just dancing), where out-door activities like picnics can be arranged, etc. The place should be one "she can drop into" when she wants to—she may even want a place where she can do her mending or her laundry work on choice things occasionally (since she will have so few conveniences at her room.) Planned activities should take into consideration the interests of the girls themselves, the demands of the work they do in the plant, etc. Young girls want to meet boys, and this can probably be easily arranged by the director, through the different servicemen's USO's in town.

Perhaps as plans are developed it will be possible to make available to working women increased facilities in both the NCCS building and the YWCA at times when they can use them. Such a development would be desirable.

Child Care

The agency that made official application for the Lanham Funds for child-care in Savannah is The Child Welfare Council of Chatham County, Inc., with Miss Muriel McLaughlin, Chairman, who was brought in as a trained worker in January, 1942. Before 1942 the Council was a lay council only. It was formed in 1939 and was made up of prepresentatives of the boards of the various institutions for white children, in order that they might cooperate in analyzing admissions to these institutions. The Council then realized the need of a trained case-worker and secured Miss McLaughlin.

The Council was supported at first by private contributions but was admitted to the Community Chest in March 1943. It was incorporated in order to be able to apply for the Lanham funds.

Until sometime in April there were W.P.A. nurseries in Savannah (3 in housing projects and 2 in private buildings,) but these have been discontinued.

Various agencies helped in the collection of data concerning child care, including the county and State departments of public welfare, the local WPA office, and volunteer workers recruited through OCD. In collecting material concerning the need for child care questionnaires were distributed among the children in the white and Negro public schools for them to take home to their mothers. On the basis of the questionnaires returned the Council found that at least 2094 children from 6 to 14 years had working mothers. Also a sample survey was made concerning children between 2 to 6 and it was estimated that perhaps 2000 in this group had working mothers. Generally no information was obtained concerning the type of arrangements the mothers had made to care for their children. The Council got an estimate of 4000 women employed in Savannah and an estimate of 4000 needed in jobs in

the future and secured some statements from agencies that mothers were interested in working but could not make arrangements for child care.

Another survey concerning child care was made for the NCCS - Women's Division, which had small facilities available for child care and was interested in offering these facilities to working mothers on a non-denominational basis. (It was thought that some mothers might prefer a nursery operated under private auspices). Questionnaires were distributed among children in the parochial schools and also were sent to the major war industries employing women. Although most of these plants indicated interest, very few of the questionnaires were returned.

No definite figures were obtained during any of the surveys from the major war industries concerning the number of working mothers in their employ, needing care for their children. Since most of the plant officials interviewed indicated that their firms have usually been unwilling to employ mothers who had not made their own arrangement for child care, it may well be, as several persons suggested that a good many women workers who want and need child care are afraid to fill out a questionnaire. (Some persons seemed to have the impression that many women do not tell plants about their children when applying for jobs but no concrete evidence was available on this point.)

It also seems probable that some mothers with limited educations may not have entirely understood the purpose and meaning of the different questionnaires sent out.

Social workers in Savannah state that they think there is a problem of children being neglected because their mothers are working and they believe there has been an increase in truancy and delinquency (although this may not be due to mothers working). There are a good many small children in downtown Savannah during the day, but this might be explained by the fact that some schools are on double sessions and some children have to travel some distance to school--because of overcrowding in the schools and shortage of schools.

The Child Welfare Council has been notified that the application for Lanham Funds, to the amount of $51,595, has been approved. This is the Federal contribution. The remainder of the money needed to support the project (one-third of the whole) will come from the local community and from parents' fees. The Council believes that it can secure more money from the local community later.

The following gives a very rough idea of what the Council plans to do on its child-care program. The plan has not been entirely worked out, of course.

1. To set up part-time care in 6 schools (3 colored and 3 white) for school-age children.
2. To take over the 5 former WPA nurseries for pre-school children and to secure 6 new centers for pre-school children. In part, these are located as follows: There are two available and satisfactory as to location and

building, but running expenses and staff will be supplied by the Council (with the Lanham Funds). These are private nurseries that are "closing out" — one, downtown, was supported by endowment that ends this June. There is to be a new center at the Nathaniel Green Housing Project. There is to be one at the Garden Homes Housing Project, and there is to be one at the Fellwood Homes Project (for colored). The center at the Josiah Tattnall Housing Project is to be enlarged.

The Council secured the approval to the above plan from the Office of Education and the school buildings needed were promised.



As Tools

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...looking over a recent num... ...publisher's trade journals ... to technical books, we ...at it is no wonder the ...ury is having such grat... ...response to its efforts to ... supply a goodly number of these ... for victory. The current out... put of such books by so many publishers is a certain indication of their usefulness as with these men it is a business proposition and their reports of sales to vocational schools, factories, executives and others is impressive.

They list libraries as among their best sales promoters for ...brary's technical books want to many people who consult the li... buy them for themselves. An interesting new market for technical books is found among the women who are going into industry in great numbers, though it seems

Veteran Union Painter Saved $25,000 To Help Orphans and Old People

Halifax, N. S. (ILNS).—For many years, Andrew McAinish, a veteran union painter, lived at the City Home, or poor house. Althouh he paid his board every week ,and bought all his clothes and furnished his own tobacco, nearly everybody figured him as just another pauper.

When he died recently at 92, he left a $25,000 estate. By his will, he divided it equally ebtween three local institutions, the City Home, for needy old men and women, Home of the Guardian Angel, for Catholic orphans and deserted children, and the Protestant orphanage.

Saved for One Purpose

McAinish had been saving for just one purpose, to leave worthwhile sums to the three institutions. His attitude toward his fellow men and women was that they were all his brothers and sisters and the boys and girls were his children. In particular, he had a fatherly interest in the little ones and always paused to talk to them and to extend his sympathy if they were hurt.

The old painter had been denying himself every luxury except pipe smoking to assure his accumulation of a goodly sum for his estate.

Names Secret of Long Life

When asked his secret of long life he named "Prayer, buttermilk and good tobacco." He was a bachelor. A few days before his death he told the City Home Superintendent of the $25,00 in his name in local banks and that all would go to the trio of institutions. The superintendent had been unaware the poor house inmate had money and McAinish could have had his meals and lodging free, but preferred to pay his way.

AFL PRESIDENT CALLS ON NLRB TO DROP PROCEEDINGS VS. KAISER

Drop the complaint against the Kaiser shipyards at Portland, Ore., the National Labor Relations Board was urged in a vigorous statement issued here by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

President Green called upon the board as a public duty to comply with the recommendations of the House Naval Affairs sub-committee, which has just finished an investigation of the ship-building situation on the Pacific Coast.

This committee warned in its report, made public February 19, that the NLRB proceedings against the Kaiser yards "constitutes a real threat to war production".

The controversy, the committee declared, may spread to other shipyards, upset the shipyard stabilization agreement and cause many violations of the no-strike policy.

Union Pact Freezing Asked

Recommending that the labor board reconsider its action and take into consideration the danger to war production and national security, the committee asked that all closed-shop agreements with recognized labor organizations, such as the pact between the AFL unions and the Kaiser management which is involved in the NLRB case, be "frozen for the duration of the war".

In his statement, President Green said:

"It is the public duty of the NLRB to comply with the recommendations of the House committee which were made after careful and unbiased
tions. Ev
knows the
The NLR... ...cog-
nizance of ... itself
accordingly

Issue ...cademic"

"The issue ...olved in the Kaiser case is not an academic one. It is a matter of life and death to our soldiers overseas who must depend on the supplies brought to them by Liberty ships built in the Kaiser shipyards. Any action from whatever source which interferes with the production of these Liberty ships constitutes an act of sabotage against America's war effort. Surely no Government agency should place itself in such an indefensible position.

"Yet this is exactly what will happen," Green continued, "unless the NLRB heeds the recommendations of the House subcommittee —recommendations which the American Federation of Labor heartily supports.

Board Is Warned

"If the labor board fails to comply with these recommendations," he warned, "it will forfeit all claims to the respect and support of the American people and American labor."

Reporting on the Kaiser case, the House subcommittee said that it found a generally stabilized labor condition in Pacific Coast shipyards. It expressed its feeling that the NLRB case might cause serious trouble in the shipyards and recommended that the NLRB "reconsider its orders and, in its discretion, review all the surrounding facts and circumstances, including the threat that is entailed to war production and the national security."

N. Y. JOB PLACEMENTS RISE

New York City (ILNS).—Placement increases, centered largely in New York City, brought to 7... 958 the number of jobs filled ... New York state in January by ... United States Employment Servi... of the War Manpower Commission. This record compares with 68,467 jobs filled in December.

SAVANNAH UNION DIRECTORY

ORGANIZATION	MEETS	PLACE	Secretary
TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY	1 and 3 Mon	LABOR TEMPLE	W. S. Wilson
BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL	CALL OF PRES.	LABOR TEMPLE	H. C. Skinner
BARBERS NO. 799			B. A. Rooks
BLACKSMITH NO. 11	2 and 4 Thurs.	LABOR TEMPLE	G. M. Oliver
BLACKSMITH HELPERS AUX. NO. 22			A. N. Wright (Col.)
BOILERMAKERS NO. 26	1 and 3 Wed.	LABOR TEMPLE	L. A. Sox
BOILERMAKERS AUX. NO. 5			George White (Col.)
BRICKLAYERS NO. 5	2 and 4 Tues.	LABOR TEMPLE	I. J. Ryan
BRICKLAYERS NO. 1	2 & 4 Mon.	W. Broad & Gwinnett Sts.	George B. Jones (Col.)
CARPENTERS NO. 256	1and 3 Tues.	LABOR TEMPLE	D. R. York
CARPENTERS NO. 1960	1 and 3 Wed.	814 W. Broad St.	M. W. Bryan (Col.)
CHATHAM TEACHERS ASSOCIATION			D. J. Hook
ELECTRIC RY. & MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES NO. 1324			
AUX. R. & S.S. CLERKS			
FREIGHT HANDLERS NO. 6117			Robert Mathews (Col.)
ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 508	2 and 4 Thurs.	LABOR TEMPLE	W. L. Ferrell
NIGHT WORKERS	2 and 4 Fri. P.M's.	LABOR TEMPLE	W. L. Ferrell
ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1208	2 and 4 Fri.	LABOR TEMPLE	L. L. Wofford
ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS NO. 102	1 Tues. Aft. 1 Sun.	LABOR TEMPLE	W. O. Parrish
OPERATING ENGINEERS NO. 474	1 and 3 Tues.	LABOR TEMPLE	A. F. McDonald, Jr.
FIRE FIGHTERS NO. 574	2 Wed. & Thur. a. m.	LABOR TEMPLE	T. L. Barbee
FEDERAL UNION NO. 21932			J. B. Crawford
HOD CAR., BLDG. LABORERS NO. 64	1 and 3 Thurs.	LABOR TEMPLE	W. M. Tanner
STRUC. IRON WORK'S Nos. 656 & 601	2 and 4 Fri.	LABOR TEMPLE	A. E. Layer
LONGSHOREMEN NO. 1414			William Heggs (Col.)
MACHINISTS NO. 23			R. E. Maxwell
MACHINISTS NO. 766	2 and 4 Wed.	LABOR TEMPLE	G. L. Flynt
MAINT. OF WAY S.A.L R.R. NO. 549	3rd Sun.	LABOR TEMPLE	R. A. DeLoach
MUSICIANS NO. 447			O. H. McClellan
INSULATORS & PIPE COV'S NO. 96	1st Sun.	LABOR TEMPLE	E. L. Moore
PAINTERS & PAP. HANG'RS NO. 30	1st Thurs.	LABOR TEMPLE	August Lenoir
PILOTS ASSOCIATION NO. 36			J. S. Thompson
PLUMB. & STEAMFITTERS NO. 188	1 and 3 Fri.	LABOR TEMPLE	Walter Brutcher
PLASTERERS NO. 15			J. B. Hardwick (Col.)
PRINTING PRESSMEN NO. 110	4th Mon. Ev. Oth. Mo.	LABOR TEMPLE	Harry H. Simmons
ROOFERS LOCAL NO. 206		LABOR TEMPLE	R. S. Dixon
SHEET METAL WORKERS NO. 27	1 and 3 Fri.	LABOR TEMPLE	J. L. Opie
SHEET METAL WORKERS NO. 288	4th Fri.	LABOR TEMPLE	O. H. Beal
I A T S E NO. 320			A. F. Rhem
SEAFARERS INT. UNION			Charles Wald

yards, upset the shipyard schedules

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SEAFARERS INT. UNION			Charles Wald
TEAM'RS, CHAF'S and WAREHO'MEN	2 and 4 Wed.	LABOR TEMPLE	R. C. Weigle

NT STABILIZATION PLAN
FOR THE

SAVANNAH LABOR JOURNAL

11/43

V

Community Notes
Brunswick, Ga.

Yard #8

~~V~~ Agent: Zeigler

Brunswick, Georgia -Community Notes

Feb. 1, 1943

no carbon 12/43

Time did not permit any real investigation of the living problems of women workers coming into the Brunswick area. However some information was gleaned in the course of conversations with shipyard officials and from interviews with L.L.Braden of the local office of the U.S.E.S and John C.Humphrey of the local office of the F.P.H.A. Also a brief conversation was held with Mr. Curry, business agent of the boilermakers' union.

Mr. Braden gave some verbal information concerning other companies in Brunswick which have begun to employ women recently or are planning to do so. The Brunswick Paper Co. began to use women for other than office work about 3 months ago and now has about 30 to 35 women in such jobs, out of a total factory personnel of about 550. Women are serving as lab. assistants, baker car operators, as store room clerks, and some are in the screen room. Probably not more than 75 to 100 women can be used at the maximum, in the opinion of Mr. Braden. The minimum hourly rate is reported to be about 46 ¢

The Georgia Veneer and Package Co., which manufactures crates for citrus fruit, is now employing about 40 % Negro women out of 125 people. This co. has a beginning rate of 30 ¢ and has been trying to get the WLB to permit an increase. Naturally it has been very difficult to hold personnel and the co. is reported to have lost about 200 employees in recent months and has to replace people constantly.

The chemical plant being operated in Brunswick by the Hercules Powder Co. is just getting ready to use women, -as soon as toilet facilities are completed. Women will be started as helpers and lab. assistants. The chief products of this plant are said to be rosin and pine oil. Mr. Braden thinks very few women can be used in plant operations, probably about 50. Roughly the plant is said to employ about 500 in factory work.

Local labor for the needs of the shipyard does not exist and the U.S.E.S has a clearance order for 168 people a week to be sent in from offices all over Georgia. Thus far these orders have been filled each week.

Housing has been a very difficult problem as in many other areas, but a considerable amount is being finished soon or is under construction and there seemed to be indications that housing facilities should be much better within a few months.

1500 war apartments are being built and somewhere in the neighborhood of half of these have apparently been completed. These are one-room furnished apartments with two twin beds, chairs, and some other essential pieces of furniture. In a small room at one side, there is a shower, in addition to a toilet and lavatory and these apartments are also equipped with ice-boxes. According to plan each of the apartments is to have a small electric grill so that a small amount of cooking can be done, -at least the cooking of breakfast but it has been very difficult to get these grills. According to local stories some people have managed to find electric grills and have purchased them for themselves. However the war apartments for white workers are near the shipyards and it is possible for them to eat daytime meals, at usual meal hours, in the company cafeteria. These apartments are limited to couples without children or to those having one child under five years of age.

According to Mr. Braden 300 of the war apartments were built for Negroes and he said only 21 Negro families had applied for occupancy. He said that this is because the rent for these apartments is $8 per week and that Negroes are able to get "a whole house" for $2 to $ 4 a week." Also he said most Negro families are too large. However agent noticed on the map in the office of the F.P.H.A. that the project for Negroes is apparently at a considerable distance from the shipyard-and eating facilities may not be available for people living in these apartments. Also no definite information concerning the electric grills appliances to be used for cooking could be obtained, but it appeared that very few, if any of these, were available as yet.

Eleven hundred single family units will be available for family housing eventually though most of these are still under construction. 250 houses were to be available the week of this visit.

see also community report on Brunswick on 8/1/42 in Miss Dodge files.

Dormitories are also nearing completion and will provide accomodations for 1100 people.One unit for men was opening the day of the visit.At least one unit will be available for women shortly.These dormitories are relatively near the shipyard and would be within walking distance but agent did not actually visit the dormitories and does not know what type of walks,if any, exist.According to the blueprints the sleeping quarters contain no lounge space and are purely for sleeping.Each dormitory unit will accomodate 144 persons,72 people on each of two floors.A service building in the center of the wings contains the sanitary facilities,which consist of 9 showers,2 tubs, 9 toliets,10 lavatories,and 1 laundry tray for each floor.(This is the unit which has been definitely planned for women).

Each room,some of which are single and theothers double,contains single wooden beds,a chair for each occupant,a chiffodesk(second drawer of the dresser is a desk) and a waste basket.All bed linen and blankets for each bed are furnished.According to Mr. Humphrey no provision has been made for floor lamps or reading lamps and in the single rooms at least there are no electrical outlets.In the double rooms he thought there was a floor plug. There is no room in the building where ironing may bedone.Mr. Humphrey said that it had been very difficult to get materials for wiring and electrical fixtures.

F.P.H.A has plans for contructing a cafeteria and a central building, which might have some recreational facilities,on this project but the local office had just received word from Atlanta to hold these plans in abeyance for a time.(More inquiry will be made concerning various housing projects in this region at the F.P.H.A. office in Atlanta when agent returns there). Mr. Braden reported that the community had been hoping that a recreational building could be provided for the workers in Brunswick but the Mayor had recently received word that "recreational facilities are out for industrial workers."

Mr. Braden gave a different report concerning the type of women working at the shipyard from that given by Mrs. Powell.She said that the majority of the women were married and that a good many of their husbands also worked at the shipyards.Mr. Braden seemed to think that the yard will not hire a man and woman from the same family unless the man is over the draft age,since if the woman is employed her husband is much more likely to be drafted.Mr. Braden insisted that the local draft boards in Brunswick were following this policy and said that therefore many women in the community would not be willing to take jobs.(Later when agent inquired about this policy in Mobile in connection with the campaign for registering women,the local area director for WMC insisted that a woman's employment would not affect her husband's draft status.There may be a great deal of variation among draft boards).

Agent talked very briefly to Mr. Curry of the Boilermakers' Union since several other people were in his office at the same time.He stated that women are being taken into the union now and that they meet with the men in the same meetings and are paid the same rates when on the same jobs.He did not give definite information as to the nuber of women who have joined the union but said that the A.F.L. unions have a closed shop contract at the Jones shipyard in Panama City and so hope to get the same type of contract at the Brunswick Marine-South Yard since the Jones Co. will soon be operating it.Mr. Curry did indicate that some of the workers have not joined the unions but that more of them will probably be joining soon since the unions are going to be able to give increased benefits to their members.(As yet the women at the yard are only in the boilermakers' union. Other crafts unions may have some women later,depending upon the additional types of jobs on which women are employed).

Brunswick,Georgia-Community Notes- - 8-3 -
Comments on Working Hours Controversy.

As indicated onthe firm schedule agent arrived in Brunswick just after the announcement had been released in the shipyard that,in acordance with the policy of the Maritime Comission,the hours were to be reduced to eight per day,with a view to establishing a 48 hour week for individuals and three shift operations.

On the first morning that agent was in Brunswick she was in the telegraph office when a man was reading a wire which he wished to send,He was stating that he was going to Atlanta to try to get a job at the Bell Bomber plant (apparently on construction) since he was about to be "frozen in his job if he stayed in Brunswick and had just had a big cut in pay."He then explained to the telegraph clerk that he had been working 10 hours six days each week and eight hours on Sunday and that he would not work only 48 hours a week because of the great loss of overtime earnings.Naturally there was considerable discussion of this whole matter at the shipyard when it was visited.The supervisor of women, one of the foremen interviewed [redacted] seemed to be rather generally in favor of the change.In addition to the ten hour day,many workers commute long distances and many of them have been far from efficient on the job because of constant fatigue.On the other hand it was said that since living costs are high those men who had been living in Brunwick and supporting their families elsewhere probably would go back home now and try to get work in their own communities.The announcement concerning the change inhours stated that all of the yards along the South Atlantic Coast were going on the same schedule and that those on the Gulf Coast were also working 8 hours,in an effort to point out that it would not be advisable to go to another yard. Mr. Braden of the U.S.E.S. corroborated the impression gained at the company that a good many people were quitting but said that it was mostly those in the lower income brackets who would find it difficult to manage on suddenly decreased earnings.However there were some indications that reports on wholesale resignations might be somewhat overdrawn.The foreman of the fab. shop reported that only one of his workers had actually quit.In the office ofthe platens supt. it was said that six had left that day and about 35 had canceled their war bond subscriptions. There seemed to be some indication,also,that the company might still have some Sunday work for a time which would give men additional overtime if they wanted it.

The next day when agent was returning from Savannah to Brunswick on a bus, other comments concerning the new hours were being made by some of the other passengers.One young boy who appeared to be under 18 stated that he had quit his job in one of the Savannah yards because his earnings were going to be cut from about 75 to 45 per week(roughly) under the new hours.He said that he was going to Tampa to get a job-and to avoid any possibility of its being discovered that he had quit another yard, he was not going to report that he had beenworking in Savannah.(The personnel manager at Brunswick Marine claimed that most persons who fail to report their previous employment are eventually discovered when references are checked). Several weeks later when agent was visiting the Ingalls Yard at Pascagoula a young boy who certainly appeared(on a quick glance)to be the same one was seen working there.If so, his move probably had not benefited him particularly unless he had acquired a higher job classification since that yard is also on the eight hour schedule.

Later when the shipyards in Mobile were visited it was reported that the change from 10 to 8 hours per day was made last August.According to the vice-president of the Gulf Co.,it was being reported frequently to him that men were loafing,or even perhaps going to sleep,on the job.Upon investigation it was found that a good many workers were commuting long hours everyday, and that the hours required for this on top of 10 hour shifts in the yards made it inevitable that they would get too tired to work on the job. Eventually the Gulf and the Alabama Drydock reduced the working hours to

eight per day. Both yards report that a great many workers quit, particularly since many of the other yards in the area were on the 10 hour day at that time. However Mr. Hill of the Gulf Co. is convinced that the efficiency of the workers has been increased very greatly and that the eight hour day is the right schedule for shipyard work. He has kept a chart of welding production both on the 10 and 8 hr. schedule and said that actual welding production has increased markedly on the 8 hr. schedule. In fact he stated that production has increased about 35 %. Although the top rate for welders has been increased from $1.07 to $1.20, (and there have been incrases in the lower bracekts, too, agent believes) Mr. Hill believes that welding costs are less than formerly under the old rates and the 10 hour day. (Of course one reason for this, aside from increased efficiency, would be the additional overtime pay under the old schedule).

Some discussion of this question has been given here because of the statements which have been made many times by employers in firms working over eight hours that the workers, themselves, want to work long hours because of the overtime pay. Undoubtedly the two anonymouns workers reported here are only isolated individuals and may or may not represent a fairly large group of workers. There was certainly no indication that anything like a majority of the workers, for example, were going to quit the Brunswick Yard because of the reduction in hours. It is also true that some industries working long hours probably also have a low rate of base hourly pay which makes overtime practically essential to meet living costs. While the shipyards are not among the lowest -paying industries living costs in the shipbuilding centers are certainly high, -and persons supporting families in some other town frequently need high wages to make expenses.

Since several of the shipyards in the Gulf area that have been visited are not working entirely on cost-plus contracts-but on actual contracts with fixed payments for the ships built, it is naturally to their advantage to keep labor costs low, -and this may help to explain their support of a schedule of hours which will reduce overtime pay-at least in part.

Also since all of the yards have some kind of a bargaining agreement with labor organizations, the labor organizations have been willing to accept in their official capactities the 8 hour per day schedule which would seem to indicate some support from the labor for the present system.

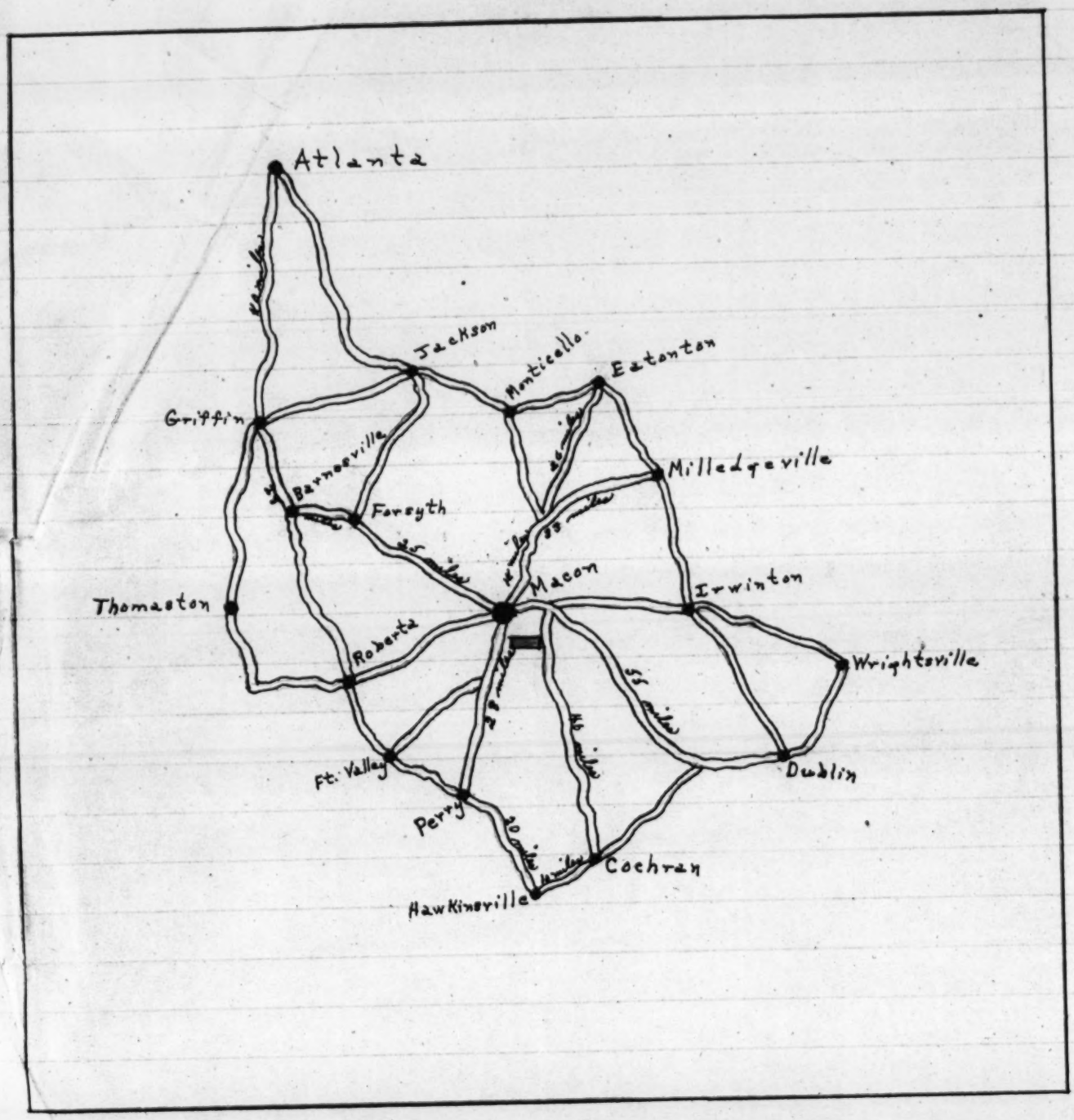
V

Macon, Ga. defense Area

Summary of Survey

Confidential

-april 1942-



▬ — Naval Fuze Plant

Region V ~~Dept~~ Sent to W & S
~~Report in old files~~ Regional office & Nat'l Community Facilities

MACON, GEORGIA, DEFENSE AREA **Confidential**

April, 1942

V

Summary of needs -

1. **Housing for women:**

Some housing facilities for women will have to be planned as more single women come to work in the plant from towns in the area. There are three possibilities - build up the registry of inspected available rooms in Macon; allow several single women to rent together defense houses; build dormitories.

2. **Eating facilities:**

If housing facilities are made available in the outskirts of the city, away from the restaurants in the center of town, it will be necessary to make arrangements for eating facilities.

3. **Health:**

A medical social worker is needed to investigate the sources of venereal disease.

4. **Recreation:**

Recreation facilities for women must be provided if many single women are hired at the plant. Care should be taken in choosing the site for any recreational building in order to make it available for women.

MACON, GEORGIA, DEFENSE AREA

Persons Interviewed

Mr. R. E. Reily, Jr. - U. S. Employment Service, in Atlanta.
Mr. James L. Jones - U. S. Employment Service, in Atlanta.
Mr. William Nash - head of Defense Housing, in Atlanta.
Mr. Roy Bethune - head of U. S. Employment Service, in Macon.
Mr. R. K. Miller - training director, Macon Vocational Training School.
Mr. L. V. Brogden - supervisor of National Defense Training, Macon Vocational Training School.
Mrs. Earle Strickland - Secretary, Macon Y.W.C.A.
Mrs. Beatrice Howe - head of the U.S.O. Girls' Unit.
Mr. C. L. Holtam - acting director, Rooms Registration office in Macon.
Mrs. Hobis Scofield - community worker) Department of Public Welfare
Miss Margaret C. Hayes - intake director) in Macon
Miss Helen Stacey - director) Travelers' Aid
Mrs. Lillian Ellis - secretary) in Macon
Mr. James C. Means - State Supervisor of Defense Training for W.P.A.
Mr. Lester Persells - District Director of Training and Reemployment for W.P.A.
Mr. Marion Dasher - District Supervisor of Training and Reemployment for W.P.A.
Mrs. Elvira Prado - Assistant to Mr. Lester Persells, W.P.A.
Mr. Joe Clisby - Director of Macon Recreation Center and Federal Security representative for the Macon area.
Mr. Dwight H. Hunter - Assistant State Supervisor of W.P.A. Recreation (on special assignment in Macon)
Mrs. Ilah W. Morton - District Director of Service Programs for W.P.A.
Mrs. Rosalie Chaplin - District Supervisor of Nursery Schools for W.P.A.
Mr. Mark Smith - Superintendent of Macon and Bibb County Schools.
Dr. J. D. Applewhite - Macon City Health Physician.
Mr. Lee Trimble - Chairman, Macon Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. J. Clay Murphy - Chairman of the Board of Macon Housing Authority, member of local tire rationing board, and head of real estate firm.
Mr. George Markwalter - Executive Director of the Macon Housing Authority.
Miss Helen Thomason - in charge of tenant selection for Macon Housing Authority Slum Clearance Projects.
Miss Frances Love - Bibb County Home Demonstration Agent.

MACON, GEORGIA, DEFENSE AREA — Confidential
March, 1942

Summary of Survey

I. Areas affected by defense plants:

a. Defense Plants:

Naval Fuze Loading Plant

Wellston Air Depot

b. Towns within area from which commuting feasible:

Towns	1940 Population	Economic Structure
Macon	57,865	The textile industry in Macon is the chief woman-employing industry. Two large military camps are now located near the city.
(Macon Metropolitan Area)	74,830	
(Bibb County)	83,783	
Perry	1,542	Has one shirt factory.
Forsyth	2,373	Has two textile mills.
Dublin	7,814	Reported to be primarily a business and trading center for an agricultural area.
Thomaston	N.R.	Center of the peach industry. One factory used to make fibre for Goodyear tires.
Milledgeville	6,778	

Comments: This area is somewhat different from a number of other defense areas in that there are no towns of any size at all near Macon. Milledgeville, which is one of the largest nearby towns, is 33 miles away. Even Perry and Forsyth are between 25 and 30 miles distant. On the other hand, the Macon area, itself, has a considerably larger population than many of the other war industry towns. It has been estimated that about 45 percent of the population of Macon consists of Negroes. [illegible] will be used in.

Local employment office covers, in addition to Bibb County, Baldwin, Crawford, Houston, Jones, Monroe, Peach, & Twiggs Counties. The 1940 population of these eight counties is a little less than 165,000.

c. Characteristics of surrounding rural area:

In addition to cotton, peaches and pecans are very important agricultural crops. Livestock is also raised in the area. This

year particular effort is being made to increase the peanut crop. Women are needed to work on the peach, pecan, and peanut crops during certain seasons.

d. Comments concerning outlying area. The entire southeastern United States has a great number of army camps and other training centers, for military personnel. A great deal of shipbuilding. Soon construction is to start on a very large bomber assembly plant in this area, and a large number of women will be employed.

II. Agency coordinating facilities needed for influx of defense women:

a. Bibb County Civilian Defense Council - This council, with Mr. John A. Jones as chairman, is set up according to the general plan designated for local councils throughout the country; but at present it is not concerned with recreation, housing, transportation, etc., for defense workers. These problems are left to individual agencies, and the Defense Council devotes its entire time to organizing air wardens, medical services, fire fighting facilities, etc., for blackouts and emergencies.

b. Women's Defense League.--This League was set up before the regular Defense Council came into existence. It is composed of all the women interested in volunteer defense work. These women still maintain their own offices and organization, although they are now a part of the volunteer division of the Bibb County Civilian Defense Council and function under its direction. They are not concerned either with living problems of defense workers but rather with women who have volunteered as Red Cross workers, air raid wardens, etc.

c. City Recreation Committee - The defense program in Macon is unique in that there are so many soldiers here in comparison to the number of people at the defense plants. Since the soldiers came into Macon long before the fuze plant was under way, the city's first effort was to provide facilities for the service men. The city recreation committee seems to have done a good job in coordinating recreation for the men in the camps, but provision for defense production workers is still left to individual agencies. The result is that while there are defense councils, recreation committees, etc., who supposedly would have an interest in the workers, actually no coordinated effort is being made to see that they are properly housed, fed, entertained. Community interest is centered in the soldiers and in volunteer participation in Red Cross work, blackouts, etc.

III. Sanitary facilities:

Dr. J. D. Applewhite, City Health Physician, stated that the water system in Macon is considered adequate at present to take care of the increased population. The city water supply extends about 5 miles outside the city limits in all directions, thus furnishing water for the

Naval Fuze Plant, Camp Wheeler, etc. Reports obtained at the office of Defense, Health and Welfare in Birmingham indicated that a federal grant to extend the water system had been approved back in November, 1941. Mr. Lee Trimble, of the Macon Chamber of Commerce, said that this extension, the purpose of which was to increase the water pressure at Camp Wheeler, has already been made.

A request for funds to extend the city sewer mains into the suburban areas so that they can be connected with lines running from the new housing projects has received no action, according to Dr. Applewhite. Separate septic tanks for each new house are now being installed.

Concern over garbage disposal for these housing projects was expressed. Dr. Applewhite said that there is no organized system at present. Individuals just take a load of garbage out into the country and dump it anywhere. He is now working to get one place set aside where all garbage can be carried and burned.

IV. Transportation:

At the beginning of the defense program in Macon, there were organized three new bus companies to take care particularly of transportation to and from the camps, the fuze plant, etc. One of these companies now operates buses to the fuze plant every half hour during the day and at the close of work for the night shift. This is, however, entirely separate from the city line; and a problem has arisen both as to fare and schedule of the two companies. Miss Helen Stacey, director of the Travelers' Aid in Macon, said that unless the fuze plant girls live within walking distance of the bus line running to the plant, they have to pay one fare into town and another out to the plant because the buses are operated by different companies and no transfers are allowed. Consequently, most of the girls seeking rooms want them right in the heart of the city and there aren't any available there. With regard to schedule, the buses bringing in the people who get off from the night shift around one or two o'clock in the morning arrive in Macon just after the city bus line has made its last run. If these people cannot walk to their homes, they have to take taxis. This is not only expensive, but it was reported that quite often they have to wait a long time to get a taxi. Both the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and one bus driver said, that when this problem involves a sufficient number of people to make additional service profitable, the city bus company will without doubt, put on extra buses specially scheduled for plant workers.

A large number of the workers now commuting are coming in private cars. There seems to be a feeling on the part of some people that special permission will be given these employees to get tires, but no one gave any definite facts on which to base this opinion.

Macon is more or less a center of transportation in the State of Georgia. There are 94 buses and 58 passenger trains running in and out of this city daily. There is bus service from most of the surrounding towns within

commuting distance; but if the tire rationing situation should become so serious that buses have to be relied upon entirely, special schedules from these places would probably have to be set up.

V. Housing - Existing Facilities - Prior to 1941:

Houses: The 1940 Housing Census, based on 1939 figures, indicated that there were 21,537 dwelling units in the Macon Metropolitan District. Of these 2.3 percent were vacant, for sale, or rent. However, Markwalter, Executive Director of the Macon Housing Authority, stated that, at the time of a survey which was made a few years ago, 67 percent of all of the houses in Macon were found to be substandard.

Two slum clearance projects were completed in Macon prior to the war emergency period: Oglethorpe Homes, which has 188 units for white families and Tindall Heights, which has 318 units for Negro families. Tenant selection for these houses is based on the consideration of such factors as the incomes of the various applicants and the inadequacies of the houses in which they are living at the time of application.

Newly Erected - 1941 - There was a discrepancy in the reports on the amount of private and governmental building in and near Macon during the last 18 months. Many of the new houses are beyond the city sewer lines and so individual septic tanks have had to be provided for these buildings.

A considerable number of government housing units have recently been erected as part of the Macon housing program. Two of these projects are for military and civilian employees at the nearby army camps.

Pendleton Homes is a 250 unit project which is restricted to workers employed at the Naval Fuze Plant. Although this project was ready for occupancy November 1, 1941 only 75 or 80 units are filled. Mr. Markwalter said that probably this is due to the fact that the plant has not gone into large-scale operations as soon as was expected. These homes are still being restricted to Fuze Plant employees. The project is situated near the southern edge of Macon and the bus line to the Fuze Plant passes these houses.

Bowdon Homes, a new project of 128 units, will be opened soon. Preference will be given to families whose principal wage earner is a defense worker whose salary is less than $1,800.00 a year. Probably a good many persons employed at the Wellston Air Depot will live in these houses.

An additional 126 units for the Tindall Heights slum clearance project for Negroes are also under construction. Both Pendleton and Bowdon Homes are of permanent construction and will probably become slum clearance projects when they are no longer needed for war industry workers. All of the government projects are under the supervision of the Macon Housing Authority.

Definite plans are underway for the construction of a large number of housing units and other community facilities near the Wellston Air Depot. Undoubtedly this project will relieve the demand for housing in Macon.

A Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey indicated that rents were raised for 9 out of 10 homes of white tenants between October 1939 and October 1941. The average advance was 27.5 percent. Some persons seemed to feel that erection of new housing was helping to keep rents from rising at present. The Homes Registration office reported that, as of March 20, 1942, it had 55 homes and apartments available for rent. However furnished apartments, for which there is a considerable demand, are scarce.

Most persons were of the opinion that unfurnished houses may also become scarce in the future as the fuze plant expands and the Wellston Air Depot begins operations on a large scale.

Rooms for Women - The Homes Registration office reported that, as of March 20, there were 374 rooms for rent in its files, of which 28 were for both room and board. Only 56 of these rooms were listed as available for women, and many of these probably would have been found unsuitable upon inspection.

The Y.W.C.A. also has a room registry service and all rooms listed are inspected. There is an inspection committee composed of a member of the Y.W.C.A. Board and representatives of the various churches. No exact figures are kept concerning the number of rooms available and the placements, but about four girls a week are placed. As yet not many fuze plant workers have been looking for rooms. The Y.W.C.A. has a residence which accommodates 40 girls but twice this number would like rooms.

The Travelers' Aid also has a room service in Macon. Lists are obtained from the Homes Registration office and the Y.W.C.A., but all rooms are inspected by Travelers' Aid representatives.

Mrs. Prade, who finds rooms for women referred by the W.P.A. to the fuze plant vocational training course uses the Travelers' Aid room list. Mrs. Prade reported that she has had no difficulty in finding rooms, which can be rented on a temporary basis at least.

All of the persons interviewed at room registry services stated that only a very few single woman have sought rooms. This is due in part, according to community opinion, to the fact that very large numbers of women now employed at the fuze plant are married. Mrs. Prade estimated that 75 percent of the women referred to the training course by W.P.A. are married. However most persons seemed to feel that the need for rooms for women is going to become much greater as the fuze plant increases the number of its employees and as the local labor supply becomes exhausted.

While there are said to be rooms available at present, a good many may be undesirable for various reasons such as transportation and lack of eating facilities in outlying areas. Frequently three or four persons are living in one room - and some people have found difficulty finding single rooms.

Mrs. Prade said that room rents range from $2.50 to $3.50 per week for each occupant of a room. Generally 2, 3, or 4 women occupy the same room. The Y.W.C.A. reported rents of $2.50 each for 3 girls in a room, but rents are higher in the "white collar class." Single rooms, without private bath are about $5.00 per week, according to the Travelers' Aid, and $7.00 or $8.00 per week with bath. The Homes Registration office reported similar but somewhat lower rates.

It was reported that the personnel manager for the Reynolds Company had inquired about the possibility of permitting women in small groups to occupy housing units in the Pendleton House Project. The housing officials at Washington were consulted and said that this arrangement would be permitted only as a last resort. It is feared that single men might ask for the same privilege; management problems would be increased, moral problems might arise, particularly since the community is frequented by twenty or thirty thousand soldiers. Another practical obstacle is the fact that the houses are unfurnished.

It was reported that ten single women are rooming in the project, and it is expected that there will be more. This does not seem feasible on a large scale unless board is also offered or a restaurant opened near the project.

No definite opinions were given about dormitories for women. Because of the lack of definite information about the future sources of labor supply and the proportion of single women likely to be employed, it is difficult to judge the housing situation. Undoubtedly Macon can absorb more people in rooms, but transportation and eating facilities would have to be improved. If the Pendleton Homes are not occupied by families within the next few months it might be well to consider again permitting some single women to live in a few of the houses on an experimental, if not a permanent basis.

VI. Eating facilities:

The general opinion seems to be that eating facilities in Macon are adequate. There are cafeterias, restaurants, and hotel dining rooms, although prices at the best hotel are considered too high for people of moderate means. The Bibb County Home Demonstration Agent stated that all the drug stores and ten-cent stores are now serving meals. It was reported also that one lady is feeding about 60 people per night who come from various rooming houses scattered over the city. The Public Health Department has on its staff one engineer who spends his entire time inspecting these public eating places to see that they are kept in clean and sanitary condition.

Most of the desirable eating places are right in the downtown section of Macon. On the outskirts of the city, especially in the area of the fuse plant and the new housing projects, there are practically no good eating places. This would be an important item to consider if dormitories should be erected.

VII. Child care:

The W.P.A. in Macon has redirected its child care program toward serving the needs of children whose parents are employed in defense work. It is now organizing what is known as "child development groups" with the specification that at least one parent of any child attending these groups must be a defense worker. An example is the center at the Pendleton Homes Housing Project, designed especially to take care of children whose mothers are employed at the Naval Fuse Plant. Before this school was opened on February 5, 1942, Mrs. Rosalie Chaplin, assistant district supervisor of W.P.A. nursery schools, secured from Mrs. Cheatam, matron at the fuse plant, the names of women working there who wanted care for their children. The Macon Housing Authority then offered the use of a large community room in the modern brick administration building of the housing project. Because the mothers work from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., the school is open 10 hours per day from 7:30 a.m. until 5:30 p.m., 6 days per week. The Bibb County Home Demonstration Agent reported that one rural woman who is commuting to and from the plant brings her child in with her every morning and leaves him at this school. It was felt that the mothers were making enough money to help pay for some of the meals served to these children, so they are now asked to contribute $3.00 per month toward the support of the school. The probability of operating this unit at night for children whose mothers are on the night shift has already been discussed with the plant, and the housing project officials have agreed to furnish the necessary space.

W.P.A. has had several volunteers who are experienced in work with children. Beginning April 1, these volunteers are going to lead a training course for young married people who wish to help with the child development groups. Since the unit at the Pendleton Homes will be open on Saturdays, high school girls will also be available as workers.

In connection with this school there is also a Parent Education Program which provides classes on nutrition, child-guidance, etc., for mothers and fathers of the children at monthly or bi-monthly meetings.

It should be noted that the new child care project discussed above is entirely separate from the regular nursery schools in Macon which W.P.A. still maintains for children of low-income families.

VIII. Health facilities:

The following hospital facilities are available at present:

Macon Hospital (city & county supported) - 240 beds
Middle Georgia Sanitarium - 60 beds
Oglethorpe Infirmary - 30 beds
Clinic Hospital - 30 beds
St. Luke's Hospital (colored) - 12 beds
Hopeville Tuberculosis Sanitarium - 27 beds

In addition to the above, the following clinics are well organized and have adequate facilities: medical, surgical, pediatric, venereal disease, prenatal, tuberculosis, cancer, and orthopedic.

It was reported that Macon Hospital did request federal funds for enlargement over a year ago, but that no action was taken. The city health physician said that the six hospitals listed above serve not only Bibb County, but also a large part of middle Georgia, and that he does not believe that they are adequate to take care of an emergency, especially when capacity production at the fuse plant brings in more workers. There are plenty of doctors and nurses right now; but if the Army keeps taking them, there will be a shortage before long.

The Federal Government did grant the request of the Health Department for additional personnel and sent in 1 engineer and 2 public health nurses. Dr. Applewhite said that one major need now is for a medical social worker to investigate the sources of venereal disease which is rather widespread in this area.

Education facilities:

According to Mr. Mark Smith, superintendent of Macon and Bibb County schools, the increase in school enrollment since the beginning of the defense program has numbered only about 900 pupils. Of these, 706 are children of parents engaged in defense work, either at the plants or at the camps. Mr. Smith estimated, however, that when the fuse plant is at peak production and work at the Wellston Air Corps gets well under way, there will be an increase of about 5,000 students. On the basis of this estimate, the Department of Education made a request to the Federal Government for 4 new grammar schools and 2 new high schools. The only request granted thus far has been one for a 22-room grammar school building to be located within a block of two new housing projects near the fuse plant. The application called for a $183,000 structure, but the cost finally approved was $157,000. Mr. Smith believes that the reduced grant is probably the result of an alteration of the former plant to exclude the auditorium and lunch room originally asked for. This school will be located, however, in an area where the one school already existing is so overcrowded that its auditorium, library, etc., are being used for classrooms.

The other serious situation at present is at Camp Wheeler where the school has such a large number of children that the Department of Education is having to transport some of them to two other nearby schools. Mr. Smith is planning to try again for a new building in this area.

IX. Recreation -

Commercial amusements in Macon are limited. There are good bowling alleys, golf courses, and picture shows; but according to Mrs. Earle Strickland, secretary of the Y.W.C.A. none of these facilities are open on Sundays except the movies which can run only from 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. in order not to interfere with church hours. She thinks that some solution to the Sunday recreation problem is necessary, especially since there are so many hundreds of soldiers in Macon on Sundays.

The U. S. Service Men at Camp Wheeler and the RAF Cadets at Cochran Field came to Macon long before the Naval Fuze Plant was even underway. This, in addition to the fact that there are so many of them in comparison to the number of girls who are now or will be employed at the fuze plant, has given them priority on entertainment furnished by public organizations. Over a year ago, some of the citizens of Macon formed a recreation committee and opened a large hall for soldiers now known as the Macon Recreation Center. This center is under the direction of Mr. Clisby the city recreation director who is also serving as local recreation representative for Federal Security. He uses W.P.A. staff in the city recreation department. Any girl who has an admittance card may attend the dances held in the Recreation Center three times a week, but the procedure involved in getting a card is such that it may be almost impossible for most of the fuze plant girls to obtain one. Their applications must be signed by "a member of a Civic Club, Woman's Club, pastor, or a Sunday School Superintendent" and very few of the production workers coming from outside of Macon would be well enough acquainted to secure a signature. One of the hostesses at the club said she knew of seven girls from the plant who came regularly.

In addition to this center which is staffed by WPA, three USO units (Salvation Army, National Catholic Community Service, and Jewish Welfare Board) have facilities for the soldiers in Macon. These centers were started by local initiative and money, but they were given USO help upon request.

Girls may go to these places with the soldiers, but the only recreational provision especially for women defense workers is the USO girls' unit which came into the area at the request of the Y.W.C.A., for the girls employed at the Naval Fuze Plant. This center has only office space and a lounge room. Mrs. Beatrice Howe is the present

Recreation (cont.)

director. She has been cooperating with the Jewish Welfare Board in some of its dances and piano parties, and she has a program of classes in the lounge during the day time for wives of soldiers and officers. Mrs. Howe believes that her chief problem is to see that the girls and service men enjoy each other's company in a socially desirable way. Girls are at a premium in Macon because of the large number of soldiers, and Mrs. Howe does not believe a program of night classes and other activities will get the interest of the women at the plant. The centers for the service men had much more support from the community than the center for the girls; and Mrs. Howe was expecting her supervisor to determine whether or not U.S.O. center for girls would continue.

Mr. Clisby, the city recreation director and Federal Security Recreation Representative for the Macon Area reported that plans are now under way for a Federal Recreation Building for the women working at the fuse plant. The question of the location of such a building is a serious one. The present plan is to have it located near the Pendleton Homes Housing Project which is about 1½ miles from the plant. It is thought that many of the girls will be living in this area, but if they do not, they will have to pay extra carfare to step off at the center. A great many of those employed at present are married, and have homes elsewhere; so it is doubtful if they would use the center very much. At present most of the girls are local, and as more are brought in from the surrounding towns, the proportion of single workers will be greater. But it is doubtful if these girls will move into the housing project areas, first because as yet single girls are not allowed to rent defense homes, and second, the lack of any desirable eating facilities in this section tend to discourage women from coming in. Mr. Clisby said he understood that the new recreation center is to be a type "D" industrial building. He did not know if it would have facilities which the girls could use for cooking and serving meals. The new recreation building will be of little value if the lack of housing, transportation, and eating facilities in this area make it impossible for the girls to take advantage of it.

The community does not feel the problem of recreation for women is serious because most of the girls employed so far are local. If the gradual influx of women from the surrounding towns continues some solution will be necessary in the near future.

V

BIBB COUNTY CIVILIAN DEFENSE COUNCIL

Chairman - John A. Jones

Advisory - Lee Trimble, Chamber of Commerce

Committees:

Placement - Ed Haines

Public Relations - Mark Smith

Publicity and Information - Mrs. Clifford McKay

Speakers Bureau - Dr. Josiah Crudup

Church Agencies - Dr. J. Ellis Sammons (Ministerial Ass'n.)

Defense Training - Dr. C. F. Lanier

I. Citizen Defense Corps

Commanders --

Fire - T. Carstarphen
Police - D. Leon Wilson
Air Wardens - Dr. Walter Bell
Emergency Medical Services - Dr. H. G. Weaver
Public Works - Calder Clay (Board of County Commissioners)
Utilities - B. Ruffin Chestney (Georgia Power Co.)
Fire Watchers -
Emergency Feeding and Housing - (Red Cross)
Woman's Motor Transport Evacuation Battalion - Col. Jno. Schofield
Messengers - Francis E. Williams (Boy Scouts)

II. Volunteer Office - WPA project under Research and Records.

1. Waste and Salvage - Andrew Lyndon
2. Nutrition - Miss Frances Lowe
3. Defense Saving - Dr. W. F. Lee

III. Chief of Voluntary Participation - Dr. S. Maurice Trimmer
Co-Chief of Voluntary Participation - Mrs. Walter D. Lamar

V

Macon, Georgia

Homes Registration Office: Mr. John E. Seals,
Chairman, Defense Housing Committee,
470 Cherry Street,
Macon, Georgia

Waterworks Facilities approved as of Nov. 4, 1941: Estimated cost $488,120; Grant $200,000; Applicants' Funds $288,120. The project calls for the construction of a 3,000,000 gallon clear well, additional filters and pipe lines and an elevated tank, including engineering, acquisition of land and rights-of-way. Defense activities in the area have caused an increase in population which has put a severe strain on the water department both as to providing water and distributing it. Among these activities is a Navy Fuse Loading Plant which will employ from 4,000 to 5,000.

Status of Defense Housing as of Oct. 17, 1941 - Macon has 3 projects of 465 dwelling units. 100 of these units are completed & are occupied by Army and Navy enlisted personnel and civilian employees.

WPA Report to Miss Leslie – Feb. 23, 1942.

(WPA Recreation and Child Care Programs in Macon, Bibb County, Ga.)

I. Community Centers (average weekly attendance)

W a. Toy Library – children (275)

W b. Young American Club – children (425)

W c. Macon Textile Play Center and Night Program and Playground – children & adults. (195 & 120)

W d. East Macon – children and adults (150 & 250)

W e. Christ Church – children (125)

W f. Oglethorpe Homes – children & a few adults (200 & 50)

W g. Pendleton Homes, Sponsor, F.H.A. – children and a few adults. (200 & 50)

W h. Felton Homes, Sponsor, F.H.A. – children & a few adults (225 & 30)

W i. Firehouse, Sponsor, City – adults (300)

II. Macon Recreation Service Center – soldiers (W)

III. Col. Charles A. Young Service Center – soldiers (C)

C IV a. Monroe St. Center (play center for children 2 to 6) – children (65)

C b. Sunbeam Center (children's play center) – children (85)

C c. Beacon House (children's play center, and craft classes for women & girls) – children & adults (200 & 50)

C d. Tybee Center (children's play center, craft for girls, & social recreation) – children & adults (425 & 75)

C e. Booker T. Washington Center (Negro demonstration center with program of health education & recreation) – children & adults (550 & 425)

C f. W.H. Jones Playground – children & adults (1050 & 475)

C g. East Macon Playground – children & adults (518 & 75)

V. Macon Church Defense Recreation Program – 23 churches sponsor programs for soldiers

VI. Child Care Programs

a. Nursery Schools

W 1. Olive Swann Porter – 20

W 2. Macon Textile – 20

W 3. Stanford – 17

C 4. Booker T. Washington – 16
W 5. Pendleton Homes – 15
B. Cooperative Neighborhood Groups
1. Oglethorpe Cooperative Group (3 rooms in modern brick administration bldg. of Oglethorpe Housing Project). – 10 children, 1 WPA + 5 mother workers)

"The Pendleton Homes Child Development Group Unit opened on February 5, 1942. It has large, spacious quarters in a modern brick building. It is sponsored by the Macon Housing Authority. The primary purpose of this unit is to care for children of mothers working in the Naval Ordnance Plant. This school will be operated ten hours daily, six days a week. It will be necessary to have two shifts of teachers and helpers. Since the mothers work from 8:00 A.M. until 5:00 P.M. the school will operate from 7:30 A.M. until 5:30 P.M. These mothers are well paid for their work, and therefore cannot be considered members of a low income group. For this reason, they will be allowed to pay a small monthly sum to take care of food costs. It was first estimated that $2.50 was an adequate amount. When it was learned that the unit would have to operate six days a week instead of five, the amount was increased to $3.00."

"The Cooperative Neighborhood Group which is now functioning in the Oglethorpe Housing Projects is sponsored by the Macon Housing authority. Its activities are supervised by a Family Life Education teacher. A group

of mothers act as teachers under her guidance. One a week classes are held for these mothers, at which different phases of child guidance are discussed.

VII. Workers' Service

W 1. Oglethorpe Homes - adults (90)
(Housing Unit)
(Low Income Group)

W 2. Fulton Homes - adults (50)
(Housing Unit)
(Non-commissioned officers & workers of Cochran Field)

W 3. Pendleton Homes - adults (20)
(Housing Unit)
(Workers in Naval ordnance plant)

W 4. Family Life Education Center - adult (10) (2 groups per wk.)

C 5. Booker T. Washington - adults (25)

C 6. Tindall Heights - adults (150)

C 7. Pleasant Hill Center - adults (65)

C 8. Soldiers Center - adults (1,000)

"The Workers' Service Project is endeavoring to engage all its activities in a vital program. As an agency for extending information on consumer, problems, health and Civilian defense, our activities are definitely a part of the program for Victory.

In every community, families and individuals of low or inadequate income must make many adjustments in the light of rising prices and shortages in consumer goods. Thus local housing authorities have a responsibility for assisting residents of its projects and surrounding communities to become intelligent purchasers and for aiding them to make sound adjustments in an effort to conserve family and national resources. The Executive director of the Macon Housing Authority asked the Workers' Service Project of the WPA to give the Housing authority assistance in the development of local consumer programs & activities.

ROAD MAP OF FLORIDA

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

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Super Highways—4 lanes or over (State and U. S. Highways)
Paved Roads — first class all weather
Improved Roads — second class
Graded Roads — Local inquiry may save time
Dirt Roads
Roads Under Construction or contemplated
State Highways
U. S. Interstate Highways
Rivers and Streams
Ferries and Boatlines

Airports
State Forests
State Parks and Recreational Areas
Points of Interest
Accumulated mileage shown between stars
Mileage shown between towns and junctions
Capitals
County Seats
State Highway Patrol Stations

Speed Law — reasonable and proper (45 M.P.H. prima facie limit)
State Capital: Tallahassee

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS

○ 0-250 ◎ 5,000-10,000 ⬭ 50,000-100,000
⊙ 250-1000 ◉ 10,000-25,000 ⬭ 100,000 and over
◎ 1,000-5,000 ⬭ 25,000-50,000

Time Zone Boundary between Central and Eastern Standard Times.
In some localities time is advanced one hour by local option.

One inch equals approximately 24 miles.

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 miles

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Maps of Adjoining States are Available at AMOCO Stations *from* MAINE *to* FLORIDA.

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CUBA

Scale: 0 10 20 40 60 80 miles

Gulf of Mexico
Florida Straits
Atlantic Ocean
Nicholas Channel
Old Bahama Channel
Caribbean Sea
Gulf of Guacanayabo

Habana (Havana) · Matanzas · Cardenas · Sagua la Grande · Caibarien · Remedios · Santa Clara · Cienfuegos · Trinidad · Sancti Spiritus · Jatibonico · Ciego de Avila · Moron · Nuevitas · Camaguey · Gibara · Banes · Holguin · Bayamo · Alto Cedro · San Luis · Manzanillo · Veguitas · Palma Soriano · Santiago de Cuba · Guantanamo · Baracoa · Jamaica · Cabbabo · Key West · Pinar Del Rio · Guanajay · Guines · Batabano · Colon · Jovellanos · Santa Domingo · Sagua · Crucas · Amarillas · Placetas · Jagueyo Grande · De Melena · Alacranes · Guira · Mariel · Bahia Honda · Los Arroyos · Mantua · Guane · Cape San Antonio · Cape Corrientes · Cape Frances · Cape Cruz · Cape Point · Isle of Pines · Nueva Gerona · Mangos Islands · Rosario Key · Largo Key · Loggerhead Key · Garden Key · Marquesas Keys · Tortugas · Dry Tortugas · Sand Key · Bank · Ball Key · Elbow Key · Cruz del Padre · Verde Key · Jardines del Rey · Tuinucu Island · Osso Key · Paredon Grande · Sta. Maria Island · Matanzas River Point · Jucaro · Florida · Misas · Marti · Mayari · Buenaventura · Guacanayabo Bay · Broton Key · Duaba · Guantanamo Bay · Cape Cruz · Key Largo · Tavernier · Plantation Key · Islamorada · Long Key · Duck Key · Grassy Key · Marathon · Big Pine Key · Boca Chica Key · Key West · Stock Island · Sugarloaf Key · Cudjoe Key · Summerland Key · Ramrod Key · Little Torch Key · Middle Torch Key · Big Torch Key · Knight Key · Newfound Harbor Keys · Pigeon Key · Bahia Honda Key · Spanish Harbor Keys · Big Pine Key · No Name Key · Boca Chica Key · Key West · Stock Island · Sugarloaf Key · Cudjoe Key · Summerland Key · Ramrod Key · Little Torch Key · Middle Torch Key · Big Torch Key · Knight Key · Newfound Harbor Keys · Pigeon Key · Bahia Honda Key · Spanish Harbor Keys

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Gulf of Mexico
Atlantic Ocean
Florida Straits
Lake Okeechobee
Tampa Bay
Apalachee Bay
Dead Man's Bay
Charlotte Harbor
Everglades
Big Cypress Swamp
Okaloacoochee Slough

Pensacola · Milton · Crestview · Defuniak Springs · Chipley · Marianna · Bainbridge · Donalsonville · Thomasville · Tallahassee · Quincy · Monticello · Madison · Perry · Valdosa · Live Oak · Lake City · Jasper · White Springs · Starke · Jacksonville · Fernandina · Brunswick · Waycross · Folkston · Homerville · Nahunta · Douglas · Alma · Hazlehurst · Baxley · Jesup · Darien · Blackshear · Statesboro · Swainsboro · Vidalia · Lyons · Reidsville · Glennville · Claxton · Metter · Millen · Sylvania · Waynesboro · Augusta · Aiken · Barnwell · Allendale · Hampton · Ridgeland · Beaufort · Port Royal · Parris Island · Yemassee · Walterboro · Ridgeville · Summerville · Charleston · Mt. Pleasant · Isle of Palms · Sullivans Island · Folly Beach · Kiawah Island · Seabrook Island · Edisto Beach · Green Pond · Bluffton · Hilton Head Island · Savannah · Tybee Island · Wilmington Island · Thunderbolt · Port Wentworth · Pooler · Garden City · Bloomingdale · Richmond Hill · Ft. Stewart · Hinesville · Midway · Riceboro · Walthourville · Gumbranch · Townsend · Sapelo Island · Darien · Brunswick · St. Simons Island · Sea Island · Jekyll Island · St. Andrew Sound · Cumberland Island · Cumberland Sound · Fernandina · Amelia Island · Nassau Sound · Yulee · Fort George · Mayport · Atlantic Beach · Neptune Beach · Jacksonville Beach · Ponte Vedra Beach · St. Augustine · St. Augustine Beach · Anastasia Island · Crescent Beach · Summer Haven · Marineland · Palatka · Bunnell · Flagler Beach · Ormond Beach · Holly Hill · Daytona Beach · Wilbur-By-The-Sea · Ponce Park · Cornish Beach · New Smyrna Beach · Orlando · Kissimmee · Sanford · Deland · Lake Helen · Cassadaga · Osteen · Enterprise · Oviedo · Winter Park · Maitland · Apopka · Eustis · Leesburg · Tavares · Mt. Dora · Umatilla · Altoona · Astor · Astor Park · Lake Dorr · Titusville · Cocoa · Cocoa Beach · Rockledge · Eau Gallie · Melbourne · Indialantic · Melbourne Beach · Malabar · Palm Bay · Grant · Valkaria · Micco · Roseland · Sebastian · Wabasso · Vero Beach · Gifford · Fellsmere · Lake Wales · Haines City · Davenport · Auburndale · Lakeland · Winter Haven · Bartow · Frostproof · Avon Park · Sebring · Lake Placid · Arcadia · Wauchula · Zolfo Springs · Bowling Green · Fort Meade · Mulberry · Pierce · Brewster · Dover · Plant City · Tampa · Clearwater · Dunedin · Tarpon Springs · Palm Harbor · Oldsmar · Safety Harbor · Largo · St. Petersburg · St. Petersburg Beach · Pass-A-Grille Beach · Gulfport · Seminole · Bradenton · Manatee · Palmetto · Ellenton · Sarasota · Venice · Nokomis · Osprey · Laurel · Englewood · Punta Gorda · Port Charlotte · Boca Grande · Gasparilla Island · Fort Myers · Fort Myers Beach · Sanibel Island · Captiva Island · Estero · Bonita Springs · Naples · Marco · Everglades · Immokalee · Labelle · Clewiston · Belle Glade · Pahokee · Canal Point · Okeechobee · Port Mayaca · Jupiter · Hobe Sound · Stuart · Palm City · Indiantown · Okeechobee · Fort Drum · Basinger · Lake Placid · Sebring · Avon Park · Lake Wales · Haines City · Davenport · Kissimmee · Orlando · Winter Park · Maitland · Apopka · Sanford · Deland · Osteen · Enterprise · Oviedo · Titusville · Cocoa · Cocoa Beach · Rockledge · Eau Gallie · Melbourne · Indialantic · Melbourne Beach · Malabar · Palm Bay · Grant · Valkaria · Micco · Roseland · Sebastian · Wabasso · Vero Beach · Gifford · Fellsmere · Ft. Pierce · Port St. Lucie · Stuart · Palm City · Indiantown · Jupiter · Jupiter Inlet · Lake Park · Riviera · W. Palm Beach · Palm Beach · Lake Worth · Lantana · Boynton Beach · Delray Beach · Hypoluxo · Greenacres City · Atlantis · Lake Harbor · Belle Glade · Pahokee · Canal Point · Port Mayaca · Hobe Sound

ROAD MAP OF FLORIDA

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

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Paved and Improved Roads also recommended and usually less congested.

Super Highways—4 lanes or over (State and U. S. Highways)
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Improved Roads — second class
Graded Roads — [Local inquiry may save time]
Dirt Roads
Roads Under Construction or contemplated
State Highways
U. S. Interstate Highways
Rivers and Streams
Ferries and Boatlines

Airports
State Forests
State Parks and Recreational Areas
Points of Interest
Accumulated mileage shown between stars
Mileage shown between towns and junctions
Capitals
County Seats
State Highway Patrol Stations

Speed Law - reasonable and proper (45 M.P.H. prima facie limit)
State Capital: Tallahassee

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS

○ 0-250 ◎ 250-1000 ⓘ 1,000-5,000 ⊜ 5,000-10,000 ⊛ 10,000-25,000 ⊜ 25,000-50,000 ⊜ 50,000-100,000 ⊜ 100,000 and over

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CUBA

Scale: 0 10 20 40 60 80 miles

Habana (Havana) Matanzas Cardenas Sagua La Grande Caibarien Remedios Caibarien Moron Jatibonico Ciego de Avila Nuevitas Gibara Banes Baracoa Santa Clara Cienfuegos Trinidad Sancti Spiritus Camagüey Holguin Bayamo Alto Cedro San Luis Manzanillo Guantanamo Santiago de Cuba

Gulf of Mexico — Florida Straits — Nicholas Channel — Old Bahama Channel — Atlantic Ocean — Caribbean Sea

FLORIDA WESTERN SECTION

Scale: 0 5 10 20 miles

Mobile Pensacola Fort Morgan Mobile Bay Gulf of Mexico

For Continuation of Routes See Main Map

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME ← → EASTERN STANDARD TIME

Gulf of Mexico — Atlantic Ocean — Florida Straits

Tampa Bay — St. Petersburg — Clearwater — Sarasota — Bradenton — Punta Gorda — Arcadia — Ft. Myers — Lake Okeechobee — Okeechobee — Orlando — Sanford — Titusville — Cocoa — Cocoa Beach — Melbourne — Indialantic — Eau Gallie — Vero Beach — Ft. Pierce — Stuart — Jupiter — W. Palm Beach — Palm Beach — Lake Worth — Boynton Beach — Delray Beach — Deerfield Beach — Pompano — Oakland Park — Ft. Lauderdale — Hollywood — Hallandale — Miami Beach — Miami — Coral Gables — Homestead — Florida City — Key Largo — Tavernier — Islamorada — Marathon — Long Key — Key West

HERNANDO PASCO PINELLAS HILLSBOROUGH POLK MANATEE SARASOTA DESOTO CHARLOTTE LEE HENDRY GLADES HIGHLANDS OKEECHOBEE OSCEOLA ORANGE SEMINOLE VOLUSIA BREVARD INDIAN RIVER ST. LUCIE MARTIN PALM BEACH BROWARD DADE MONROE COLLIER

OKALOACOOCHEE SLOUGH — BIG CYPRESS SWAMP — EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK — Lake Okeechobee — Florida Bay — Biscayne Bay

OVERSEAS HIGHWAY — CAR AND DRIVER $6.00 — PASSENGERS $1.00

FERRY STEAMER TO HABANA

W. 3821

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS



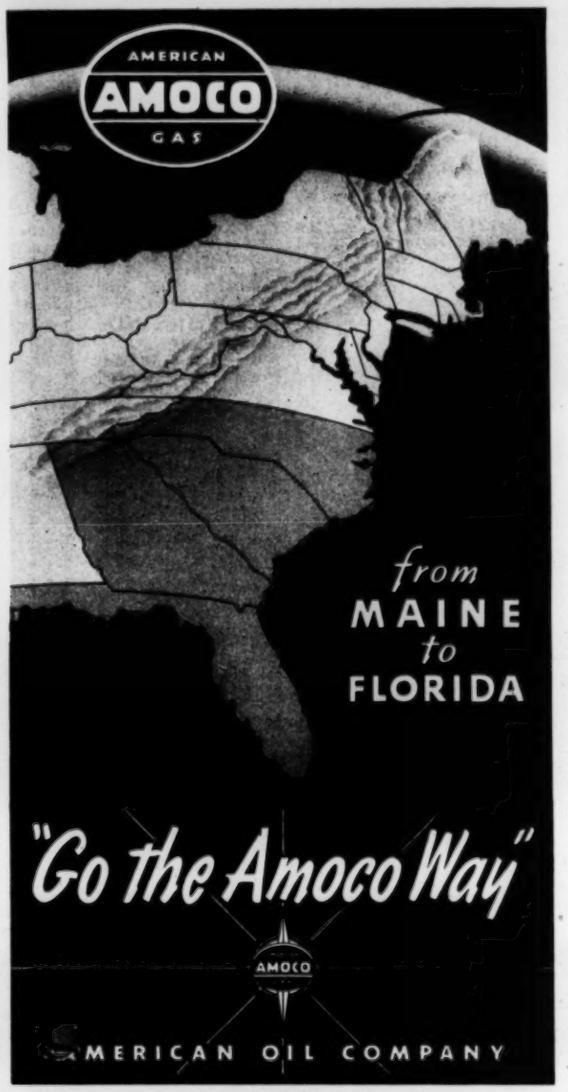
INDEX TO FLORIDA CITIES AND TOWNS

Alachua, 1004 C-4
Alford, 283 J-3
Altamonte Springs, 551 E-5
Alturas, 200 F-5
Alva, 200 H-5
Amelia City, 86 B-5
Anthony, 369 D-4
Apalachicola, 3268 K-3
Apopka, 1312 E-5
Arcadia, 4055 G-5
Archer, 517 C-4
Arlington, 500 B-5
Ashton, 30 E-6
Astor Park, 200 D-5
Auburndale, 2723 F-5
Aucilla, 300 B-2
Avon Park, 3125 G-5
Babson Park, 350 F-5
Bagdad, 500 K-1
Baker, 200 J-2
Baldwin, 1002 B-4
Balm, 150 F-4
Barberville, 325 D-5
Bartow, 6158 F-5
Bascom, 350 J-3
Bayport, 25 E-3
Bee Ridge, 250 G-4
Belle Glade, 3806 H-6
Belleview, 433 D-4
Blanton, 50 E-4
Blountstown, 1931 K-3
Bloxham, 20 B-1
Boca Grande, 700 H-4
Boca Raton, 723 I-7
Bonifay, 1924 J-3
Bonita Springs, 356 I-5
Bostwick, 200 C-5
Bowling Green, 950 F-4
Boynton, 1326 H-7
Bradenton, 7444 G-4
Brandon, 600 F-4
Branford, 684 C-3
Brewster, 700 F-4
Bristol, 1000 K-3
Bronson, 758 C-3
Brooker, 300 C-4
Brooksville, 1607 E-4
Bryceville, 100 B-4
Bunnell, 1030 C-5
Burbank, 54 D-4
Bushnell, 676 E-4
Callahan, 685 A-5
Campbell, 100 E-5
Campbellton, 311 J-3
Campville, 250 C-4
Canal Point, 2000 H-7
Carrabelle, 1019 C-1, K-4
Caryville, 279 J-3
Cedar Key, 988 D-3
Center Hill, 545 E-4
Century, 2000 J-1
Cherrylake, 125 B-2
Chiefland, 572 C-3
Childs, 75 G-5
Chipley, 2167 J-3
Chosen, 900 H-6
Citra, 485 C-4
City Point, 300 E-6
Clearwater, 9044 F-3
Clermont, 1631 E-5
Clewiston, 1338 H-6
Cocoa, 3098 E-6
Cocoa Beach, 49 E-7
Coleman, 764 E-4
Concord, 300 A-1, J-4
Conway, 200 E-5
Coral Gables, 8294 J-7
Coronado Beach, 328 D-6
Cortez, 263 G-3
Cottage Hill, 200 J-1
Cottondale, 719 J-3
Crawfordville, 500 B-1, K-4
Crescent City, 11 24 C-5
Crestview, 2252 J-2
Cross City, 1869 C-3
Crows Bluff, 25 D-5
Crystal River, 927 D-3
Dade City, 2561 E-4
Dania, 2902 I-7
Davenport, 640 F-7
Davie, 600 I-7
Daytona Beach, 22584 D-6
Deerfield, 1850 I-7
De Funiak Springs 2570 J-2
De Land, 7041 D-5
De Leon Springs, 250 D-5
Delray Beach, 3737 H-7
De Soto City, 131 G-5
Doctors Inlet, 300 B-5
Dover, 450 F-4
Dowling Park, 500 B-3
Dundee, 694 F-5
Dunedin, 1758 F-3
Dunellon, 1217 D-4
Eagle Lake, 862 F-5
East Palatka, 1000 C-5
Eau Gallie, 873 F-6
Edgewater, 477 D-6
Elfers, 256 F-3
Ellaville, 75 B-3
Ellenton, 844 G-4
Enterprise, 250 D-5
Estero, 300 H-5
Eustis, 2930 D-5
Everglades, 518 I-5
Federal Point, 275 C-5
Fellsmere, 643 F-6
Fenholloway, 85 B-2
Fernandina, 3492 A-5
Ferndale, 200 E-5
Flagler Beach, 133 C-6
Floral City, 300 E-4
Florida City, 752 J-7
Foley, 1200 B-2
Fort Barrancas, 750 K-1
Fort George, 100 B-5
Fort Lauderdale, 17996 I-7
Fort McCoy, 400 D-4
Fort Meade, 1992 F-5
Fort Myers, 10604 H-5
Fort Ogden, 250 G-4
Fort Pierce, 8040 G-7
Fort Walton, 90 K-2
Fort White, 317 C-3
Fountain, 100 K-3
Freeport, 350 K-2
Frostproof, 1704 F-5
Fruitland Park, 362 D-5
Fruitville, 500 G-4
Gainesville, 13757 C-4
Georgetown, 300 D-5
Gibsonton, 250 F-4
Gifford, 300 F-7
Glendale, 75 J-2
Glen Saint Mary, 215 B-4
Glenwood, 188 D-5
Gomez, 300 G-7
Gonzalez, 500 K-1
Goulds, 490 J-7
Graceville, 1181 J-3
Grand Ridge, 300 J-3
Grant, 200 F-7
Greenacres City, 304 H-7
Green Cove Springs, 1752 C-5
Greensboro, 443 A-1, K-4
Greenville, 1114 B-2
Greenwood, 293 J-3
Groveland, 411 F-5
Gulf Hammock, 800 D-3
Gulf Port, 1581 F-3
Gull Point, 39 K-1
Hague, 250 C-4
Haines City, 3890 F-5
Hallandale, 1827 I-7
Hampton, 478 C-4
Harbeson City, 300 C-1, K-4
Harney, 25 F-4
Hastings, 1035 C-5
Havana, 1221 A-1, J-4
Hawthorne, 741 C-4
Hernando, 402 D-4
Hialeah, 3958 I-7
Hicoria, 75 G-5
Highland City, 500 F-5
High Springs, 2010 C-3
Hillcrest Heights, 96 F-5
Hilliard, 550 A-4
Hobe Sound, 500 G-7
Holly Hill, 1665 D-6
Hollywood, 6239 I-7
Holopaw, 1000 F-6
Holts, 303 J-2
Homeland, 350 F-5
Homestead, 3154 J-7
Homosassa, 350 E-3
Hopewell, 500 F-4
Hosford, 500 B-1, K-4
Hudson, 205 E-3
Immokalee, 800 H-5
Indian River City, 135 E-6
Indian Town, 343 G-7
Indrio, 30 G-7
Inglis, 136 D-3
Inverness, 1075 D-4
Island Grove, 250 C-4
Jacksonville, 173065 B-5
Jacksonville Beach, 3566 B-5
Jasper, 1722 B-3
Jay, 400 J-1
Jena (Steinhatchee), 300 C-2
Jennings, 499 B-3
Jupiter, 215 H-7
Kathleen, 1200 F-4
Kenansville, 75 F-6
Kendal, 228 J-7
Keystone Heights, 145 C-4
Keysville, 385 F-4
Key West, 12927 K-5
Kinard, 125 K-3
Kissimmee, 3225 E-5
Kissimmee Park, 135 F-5
La Belle, 837 H-5
Lacoochee, 1000 E-4
La Crosse, 192 C-4
Lady Lake, 309 D-4
Lake Alfred, 920 F-5
Lake Butler, 928 B-4
Lake City, 5836 B-3
Lake Hamilton, 344 F-5
Lake Harbor, 800 H-6
Lake Helen, 587 D-6
Lakeland, 22068 F-4
Lake Mary, 331 E-5
Lake Monroe, 450 D-5
Lake Park, 379 H-7
Lake Placid, 340 G-5
Lake Wales, 5024 F-5
Lake Worth, 7408 H-7
Lamont, 200 B-2
Lantana, 234 H-7
Largo, 1031 F-3
Laurel Hill, 350 J-2
Lawtey, 427 B-4
Lebanon, 75 D-3
Leesburg, 4687 E-5
Lithia, 600 F-4
Live Oak, 3427 B-3
Lloyd, 300 B-1
Lockhart, 204 E-5
Longwood, 406 E-5
Loughman, 350 E-5
Lulu, 300 B-4
Lutz, 500 F-4
Lynn Haven, 1246 K-3
McDavid, 300 J-1
McIntosh, 397 C-4
Macclenny, 771 B-4
Madison, 2730 B-2
Maitland, 463 E-5
Malone, 442 J-3
Manatee, 3595 G-4
Mandarin, 500 B-5
Marathon, 300 K-6
Marianna, 5079 J-3
Mascotte, 239 E-5
Maxville, 250 B-4
Mayo, 915 B-3
Mayport, 511 B-5
Medulla, 500 F-4
Melbourne, 2622 F-6
Melrose, 500 C-4
Miami, 172172 J-7
Miami Beach, 28012 J-7
Miami Springs, 898 I-7
Micanopy, 720 C-4
Miccosukee, 200 A-1
Middleburg, 400 B-5
Milligan, 300 J-2
Millville, 2500 K-3
Milton, 1851 J-1
Mims, 700 E-6
Minneola, 269 E-5
Molino, 438 J-1
Monticello, 2042 B-2
Montverde, 312 E-5
Moore Haven, 831 H-6
Moultrie, 500 C-5
Mount Dora, 1880 E-5
Mulberry, 1502 F-4
Naples, 1253 I-5
Naranja, 500 J-7
Newberry, 735 C-3
New Port Richey, 920 E-3
New Smyrna Beach, 4402 D-6
Niceville, 948 K-2
Nocatee, 1100 G-5
North Miami, 1973 I-7
North Miami Beach, 871 I-7
Oak Hill, 509 D-6
Oakland, 518 E-5
Oakland Park, 815 I-7
Ocala, 8986 D-4
Ocoee, 702 E-5
Ojus, 800 I-7
Okahumpka, 300 E-5
Okeechobee, 1658 G-6
Old Town, 300 C-3
Olustee, 452 B-4
Oneco, 400 G-4
Opa Locka, 497 I-7
Orange City, 489 D-5
Orange Park, 668 B-5
Orlando, 36736 E-5
Orlovista, 542 E-5
Ormond, 1914 D-6
Ormond Beach, 500 D-6
Osteen, 347 D-6
Otter Creek, 600 D-3
Oviedo, 1356 E-6
Oxford, 305 D-4
Pahokee, 4766 H-6
Palatka, 7140 C-5
Palma Sola, 300 G-3
Palm Beach, 3747 H-7
Palmetto, 3491 G-3
Palm Harbor, 500 F-3
Panama City, 11610 K-3
Parish, 1000 G-4
Pedro, 225 D-4
Penney Farms, 366 C-5
Pensacola, 37449 K-1
Perrine, 1054 J-7
Perry, 2668 B-2
Pierce, 600 F-4
Pierson, 541 D-5
Pine Castle, 564 E-5
Pinellas Park, 691 F-3
Pinetta, 300 A-2
Plant City, 7491 F-4
Plymouth, 250 E-5
Polk City, 195 F-5
Pomona, 316 C-5
Pompano, 4427 I-7
Ponce de Leon, 382 J-2
Port Mayaca, 225 H-7
Port Orange, 662 D-6
Port Saint Joe, 2393 K-3
Port Tampa City, 1124 F-4
Princeton, 300 J-7
Providence, 250 B-4
Punta Gorda, 1889 H-4
Quincy, 3888 A-1, K-4
Raiford, 472 B-4
Reddick, 392 D-4
River Junction, 4715 A-1
Riviera, 1981 H-7
Rockledge, 725 E-6
Ruskin, 700 F-4
Safety Harbor, 694 F-3
Saint Andrew, 1000 K-3
Saint Augustine, 12090 C-5
Saint Cloud, 20[illegible] E-5
Saint Marks, 338 B-1
Saint Petersburg, 60812 F-3
Salerno, 328 G-7
San Antonio, 267 E-4
Sanford, 10217 E-5
Santa Rosa, 250 K-2
Sarasota, 11141 G-4
Scotts Ferry, 320 K-3
Sebastian, 425 F-7
Sebring, 3155 G-5
Seville, 515 D-5
Shady Grove, 300 B-2
Shamrock, 900 C-3
Sherman, 500 G-6
Slater, 800 H-5
Sneads, 727 J-3
Socrum, 300 F-4
Sopchoppy, 400 B-1, K-4
Sorrento, 350 E-5
South Miami, 2408 J-7
South Port, 300 K-3
Starke, 1480 C-4
Stuart, 2438 G-7
Sulphur Springs, 3000 F-4
Sumatra, 250 K-3
Summerfield, 500 D-4
Sumterville, 200 E-4
Taft, 296 E-5
Tallahassee, 16240 B-1, K-4
Tampa, 108391 F-4
Tarpon Springs, 3402 F-3
Tavares, 1119 E-5
Thonotosassa, 300 F-4
Titusville, 2220 E-6
Trenton, 773 C-3
Trilby, 388 E-4
Uleta, 375 I-7
Umatilla, 1149 D-5
Venice, 507 G-4
Venus, 250 G-5
Vernon, 539 J-3
Vero Beach, 3050 F-7
Waldo, 567 C-4
Warrington, 1500 K-1
Wauchula, 2710 G-5
Webster, 454 E-4
Weirsdale, 400 D-4
Welaka, 457 C-5
Wellborn, 324 B-3
Westbay, 400 K-2
West Palm Beach, 33693 H-7
Westville, 700 J-2
Wewahitchka, 1022 K-3
White Springs, 600 B-3
Wildwood, 1346 D-4
Williston, 890 D-4
Wimauma, 557 F-4
Winter Garden, 3060 E-5
Winter Haven, 6199 F-5
Winter Park, 7110 E-5
Yalaha, 516 E-5
Youmans, 200 F-4
Youngstown, 350 K-3
Yukon, 450 B-5
Yulee, 250 A-5
Zellwood, 550 D-5
Zephyrhills, 1252 F-4
Zolfo Springs, 223 G-5

AMOCO EASTERN UNITED STATES MILEAGE CHART

	Albany, N. Y.	Atlanta, Ga.	Baltimore, Md.	Bangor, Me.	Birmingham, Ala.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio	Columbia, S. Car.	Columbus, Ohio	Concord, N. H.	Detroit, Mich.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Hartford, Conn.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Louisville, Ky.	Miami, Fla.	Montgomery, Ala.	Montpelier, Vt.	New Orleans, La.	New York (Holland Tun.), N.Y.	Norfolk, Va.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Portland, Me.	Providence, R. I.	Richmond, Va.	Savannah, Ga.	Scranton, Pa.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Washington, D. C.
Akron, Ohio →	495	692	334	860	723	670	213	357	34	672	123	647	178	309	598	295	346	1376	808	646	1066	478	543	401	108	736	663	429	819	382	362	336
Albany, N. Y. →		1028	334	368	1105	175	285	823	473	851	614	155	541	279	103	774	829	1489	1190	164	1471	151	472	324	455	244	168	982	181	137	372
Asheville, N. Car. →	831	210	521	1162	363	934	762	642	603	164	462	982	630	552	827	458	354	784	382	995	729	712	437	624	552	1039	892	382	303	687	802	478
Atlanta, Ga. →	1028		694	1335	167	1107	901	719	710	231	569	1146	731	749	1000	548	444	674	172	1192	529	885	604	797	750	1212	1065	560	278	884	999	656
Atlantic City, N. J. →	277	830	136	576	943	348	424	818	483	653	533	387	639	161	241	708	754	1291	1002	439	1309	126	273	60	353	453	306	284	784	178	318	174
Augusta, Ga. →	926	174	592	1233	341	1005	914	817	778	75	637	1044	805	689	898	633	529	609	310	1090	667	783	472	695	695	1110	963	444	128	784	919	554
Augusta, Me. →	303	1270	576	65	1380	165	585	1123	773	1093	914	148	841	554	270	1074	1129	1731	1439	188	1746	385	709	473	755	58	208	724	1224	484	437	614
Baltimore, Md →	334	694		641	807	413	366	688	353	517	401	452	509	76	306	576	617	1155	866	498	1173	191	255	103	223	518	371	148	648	192	326	38
Bangor, Me. →	368	1335	641		1445	230	650	1188	838	1158	979	213	906	619	335	1139	1194	1796	1504	247	1811	450	774	538	820	123	273	789	1289	549	502	679
Birmingham, Ala. →	1105	167	807	1445		1217	932	680	741	398	600	1256	762	826	1110	521	408	787	101	1269	366	995	771	910	770	1322	1175	706	419	961	1076	769
Boston, Mass. →	175	1107	413	230	1217		460	998	648	930	772	75	716	391	107	949	988	1568	1276	192	1583	222	546	310	592	107	43	561	1061	315	312	451
Buffalo, N. Y. →	285	901	366	650	932	460		540	191	860	332	437	256	290	388	492	547	1493	1017	430	1275	372	563	363	219	526	453	486	986	245	152	376
Charleston, W. Va. →	677	539	397	1017	602	789	432	488	274	430	171	828	358	398	682	314	276	1084	687	841	968	567	416	484	227	894	747	318	577	511	568	359
Chattanooga, Tenn. →	955	119	657	1295	150	1067	782	600	591	331	450	1106	612	676	963	429	325	793	235	1119	516	845	634	760	620	1172	1025	556	397	811	926	619
Chicago, Ill. →	823	719	688	1188	680	998	541		350	806	317	975	270	666	926	184	297	1393	781	970	957	835	887	758	465	1064	991	780	945	758	690	693
Cincinnati, Ohio →	718	475	506	1083	506	877	436	294	245	538	110	870	256	486	770	110	111	1149	591	858	843	655	620	578	290	959	835	522	677	578	585	502
Cleveland, Ohio →	473	710	353	838	741	648	191	350		704	141	625	168	331	576	301	356	1358	826	620	1084	500	557	423	130	714	641	450	851	408	340	358
Columbia, S. Car. →	851	231	517	1158	398	930	860	806	704		601	969	789	587	823	622	518	655	385	1015	742	708	387	620	634	1035	888	369	147	722	837	479
Columbus, Ohio →	614	569	401	979	600	772	332	317	141	601		766	188	381	665	175	221	1243	685	754	943	550	586	473	185	855	730	479	765	473	481	398
Concord, N. H. →	155	1146	452	213	1256	75	437	975	625	969	766		693	430	146	926	981	1607	1318	117	1622	261	585	349	607	89	109	600	1100	336	289	490
Detroit, Mich. →	541	731	509	906	762	716	256	270	168	789	188	693		487	644	275	367	1405	847	681	1099	628	708	579	286	782	709	601	933	501	408	514
Harrisburg, Pa. →	279	749	76	619	826	391	290	666	331	587	381	430	487		284	556	597	1232	911	443	1192	169	332	101	201	496	349	225	725	135	250	115
Hartford, Conn. →	103	1000	306	335	1110	107	388	926	576	823	665	146	644	284		840	881	1461	1172	197	1476	115	439	203	485	212	74	454	954	208	240	344
Indianapolis, Ind. →	774	548	576	1139	521	949	492	184	301	622	175	926	275	556	840		113	1222	622	914	845	725	730	648	360	1015	905	632	761	648	641	573
Jackson, Miss. →	1358	420	1060	1698	253	1470	1136	760	945	646	813	1509	969	1079	1366	667	593	956	261	1522	197	1248	1024	1163	991	1575	1428	959	615	1214	1285	1022
Jacksonville, Fla. →	1140	325	806	1447	438	1219	1144	1044	1009	305	894	1258	1056	883	1112	873	768	349	357	1304	595	997	668	909	926	1324	1177	658	158	998	1132	768
Knoxville, Tenn. →	841	201	543	1181	264	953	704	552	513	279	372	992	540	562	849	368	264	875	349	1005	630	731	520	646	542	1058	911	442	418	697	812	505
Lexington, Ky. →	792	391	564	1157	422	950	510	361	319	454	178	944	340	557	842	177	79	1065	507	932	765	727	613	644	347	1033	907	515	593	648	659	548
Louisville, Ky. →	829	444	617	1194	408	988	547	297	356	518	221	981	367	597	881	113		1118	509	969	732	766	692	689	401	1070	946	594	657	687	696	613
Macon, Ga. →	1056	93	722	1363	236	1135	994	812	803	205	662	1174	824	799	1028	641	537	581	180	1220	537	913	602	825	802	1240	1093	574	183	934	1049	684
Memphis, Tenn. →	1218	423	958	1583	256	1368	936	547	745	654	604	1370	729	977	1261	454	388	1043	357	1358	410	1146	935	1061	790	1459	1326	857	675	1076	1085	920
Miami, Fla. →	1489	674	1155	1796	787	1568	1493	1393	1358	655	1243	1607	1405	1232	1461	1222	1118		704	1653	922	1346	1017	1258	1275	1673	1526	1007	507	1347	1480	1117
Montgomery, Ala. →	1190	172	866	1504	101	1276	1017	781	826	385	685	1318	847	911	1172	622	509	704		1354	357	1057	776	969	855	1384	1237	732	354	1046	1161	828
Montpelier, Vt. →	164	1192	498	247	1269	192	430	970	620	1015	754	117	681	443	197	914	969	1653	1354		1635	313	637	400	600	166	225	646	1146	345	274	536
Montreal, Que. →	237	1255	571	321	1320	327	389	857	579	1088	720	252	587	506	321	882	935	1726	1405	135	1663	388	709	473	597	264	346	719	1219	396	256	609
Nashville, Tenn. →	1015	257	737	1375	218	1147	733	462	542	469	401	1167	557	756	1040	303	190	931	319	1155	542	925	714	840	570	1256	1105	636	535	856	882	699
New Haven, Conn. →	124	963	269	372	1073	144	409	913	574	786	628	183	665	247	37	803	827	1424	1135	243	1439	78	402	166	448	249	101	417	917	183	261	307
New Orleans, La. →	1471	529	1173	1811	366	1583	1275	957	1084	742	943	1622	1099	1192	1476	845	732	922	357	1635		1361	1133	1276	1112	1688	1541	1072	680	1326	1424	1125
New York (Holland Tun.), N.Y. →	151	885	191	450	995	222	372	835	500	708	550	261	628	169	115	725	766	1346	1057	313	1361		324	88	370	327	180	339	839	127	253	229
Norfolk, Va. →	472	604	255	774	771	546	593	887	557	387	586	585	708	332	439	730	692	1017	776	637	1133	324		236	436	651	504	107	510	348	488	217
Palm Beach, Fla. →	1423	608	1089	1730	720	1502	1427	1327	1292	588	1177	1541	1339	1166	1395	1156	1052	66	638	1587	856	1280	951	1192	1209	1607	1460	941	441	1281	1416	1051
Philadelphia, Pa. →	236	797	103	538	910	310	363	758	423	620	473	349	579	101	203	648	689	1258	989	400	1276	88	236		293	415	268	251	751	118	258	141
Pittsburgh, Pa. →	455	750	223	820	770	592	219	465	130	634	185	607	286	201	485	360	401	1275	855	600	1112	370	436	293		697	550	329	781	286	341	228
Portland, Me. →	244	1212	518	123	1322	107	526	1064	714	1035	855	89	782	496	212	1015	1070	1673	1384	166	1688	327	651	415	697		150	666	1166	420	378	556
Providence, R. I. →	168	1065	371	273	1175	43	453	991	641	888	730	109	709	349	74	905	946	1526	1237	225	1541	180	504	268	550	150		519	1019	279	305	409
Raleigh, N. Car. →	640	418	306	947	585	719	644	838	586	211	521	758	709	383	612	664	589	850	590	804	947	497	186	409	474	824	677	158	343	498	633	268
Reading, Pa. →	234	794	100	574	880	346	318	720	385	617	435	385	541	54	239	610	651	1251	965	398	1246	124	261	55	255	451	304	248	748	95	237	138
Richmond, Va. →	482	560	148	789	706	561	486	780	450	369	479	600	601	225	454	632	594	1007	732	646	1072	339	107	251	329	666	519		500	340	475	110
Rochester, N. Y. →	225	971	329	590	1002	400	71	621	261	840	402	377	326	253	328	562	617	1485	1087	365	1345	317	585	318	289	466	393	478	978	200	88	368
Rutland, Vt. →	96	1124	430	297	1201	160	363	903	553	947	694	108	619	375	152	854	909	1585	1286	66	1567	247	568	335	529	186	177	578	1078	270	212	468
Savannah, Ga. →	982	278	648	1289	419	1061	986	945	851	147	765	1100	933	725	954	761	657	507	354	1146	680	839	510	751	781	1166	1019	500		840	975	610
Scranton, Pa. →	181	884	192	549	961	328	204	582	272	473	336	501	135	208	648	687	1347	1046	345	1326	127	348	118	286	420	279	340	840		140	230	
Springfield, Mass. →	93	1026	332	317	1136	89	378	916	566	849	691	129	634	310	26	866	890	1487	1198	174	1502	141	465	229	507	194	75	480	980	229	230	370
Staunton, Va. →	486	555	188	826	619	598	467	673	380	385	359	637	519	207	491	534	496	1032	704	650	985	379	219	291	256	706	559	112	525	342	457	150
Syracuse, N. Y. →	137	999	326	502	1076	312	152	690	340	837	481	289	408	250	240	641	696	1480	1159	274	1424	253	488	258	341	378	305	475	975	140		365
Tampa, Fla. →	1340	471	1006	1647	557	1419	1344	1190	1181	505	1040	1458	1202	1083	1312	1019	915	269	456	1504	671	1197	868	1109	1126	1524	1377	858	358	1198	1332	968
Toledo, Ohio →	586	676	464	951	707	761	304	234	113	734	133	738	55	432	689	220	312	1350	792	726	1044	601	653	524	231	827	754	546	881	521	453	459
Toronto, Ont. →	385	963	471	680	994	560	105	502	296	967	420	537	232	395	488	507	599	1598	1079	413	1331	475	727	466	324	579	553	620	1091	348	248	510
Washington, D. C. →	372	656	38	679	769	451	376	693	358	479	398	490	514	115	344	573	613	1117	828	536	1135	229	217	141	228	556	409	110	610	230	365	
Wilmington, Del. →	268	765	71	566	878	338	375	742	407	588	457	377	563	85	231	632	665	1226	937	428	1244	116	207	28	277	443	296	219	719	141	281	109

NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA ★ FLORIDA



A.O.C. 441



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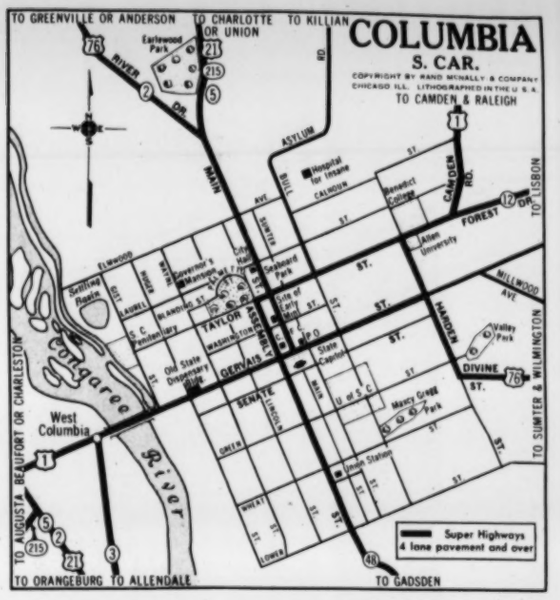
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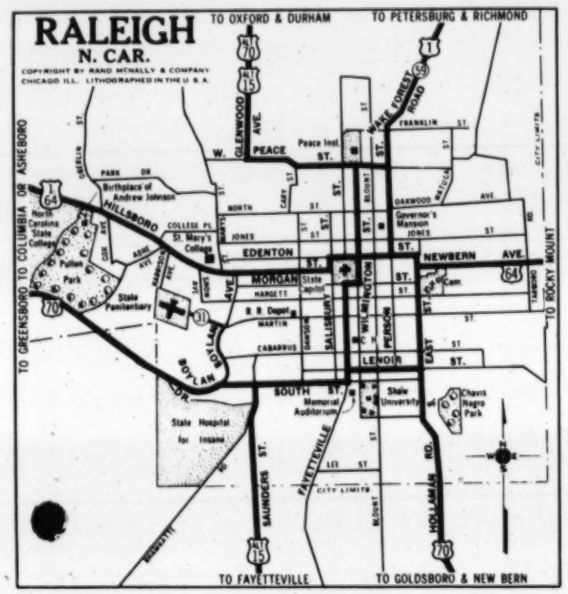
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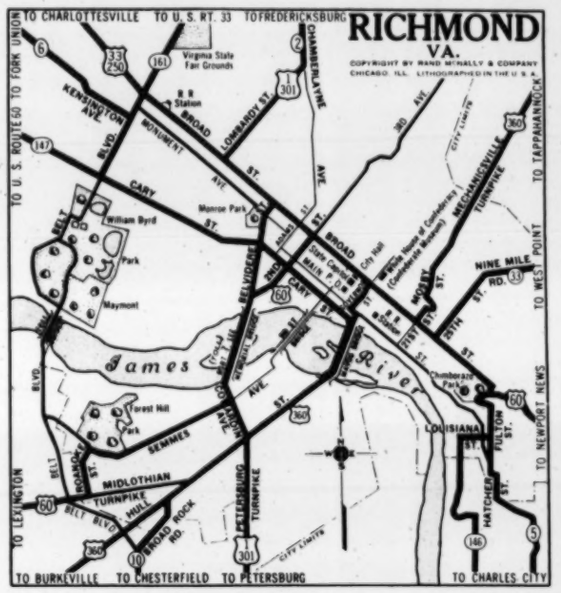
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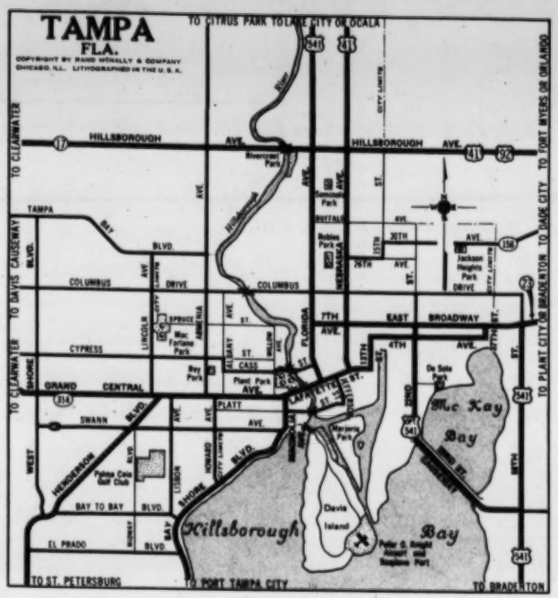


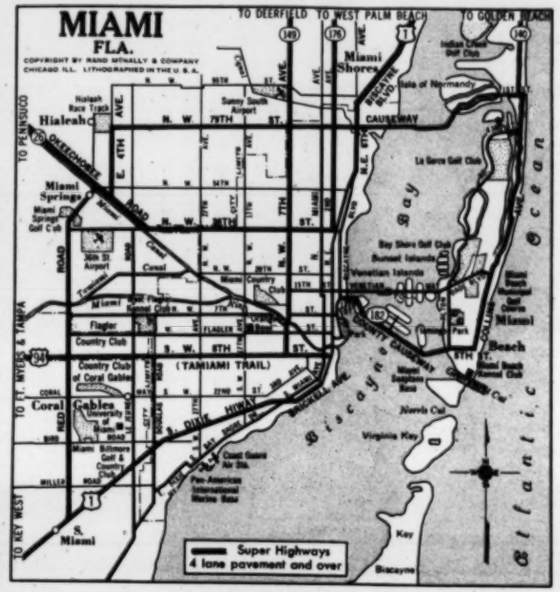


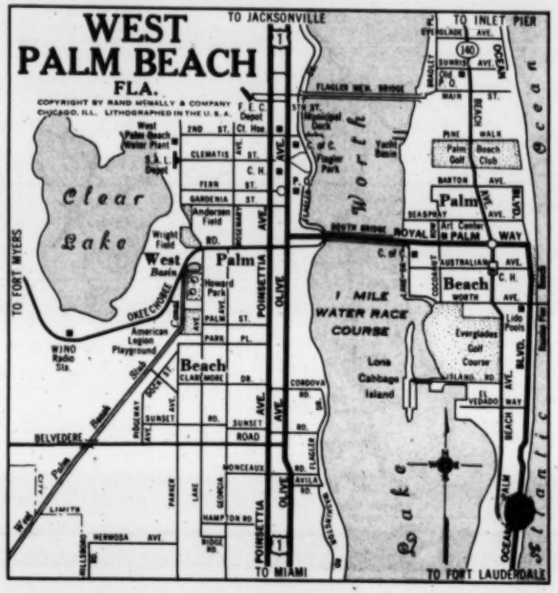


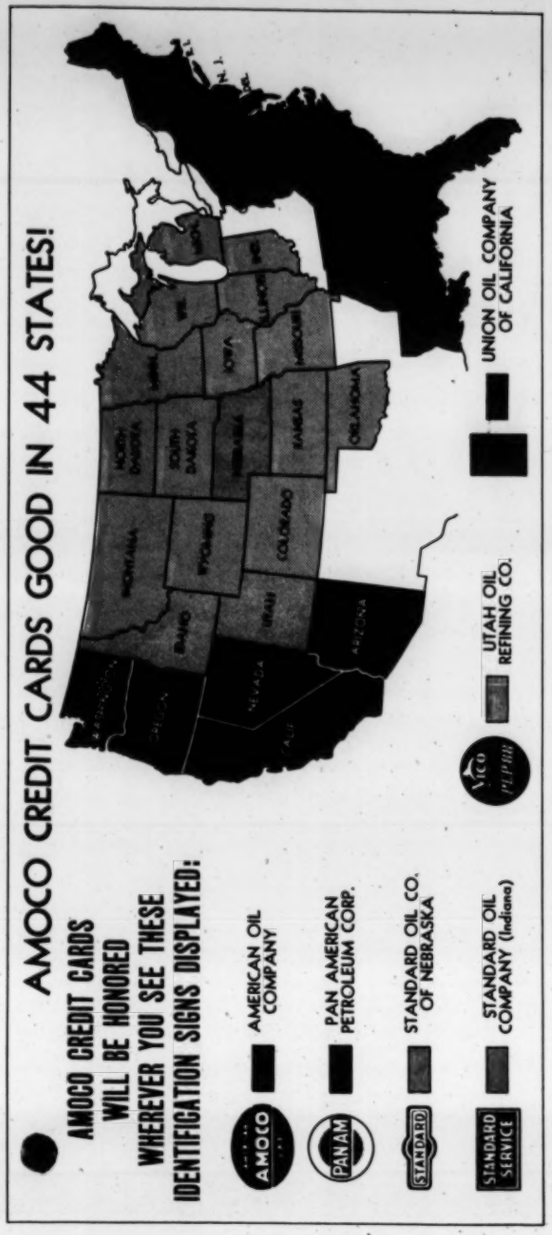




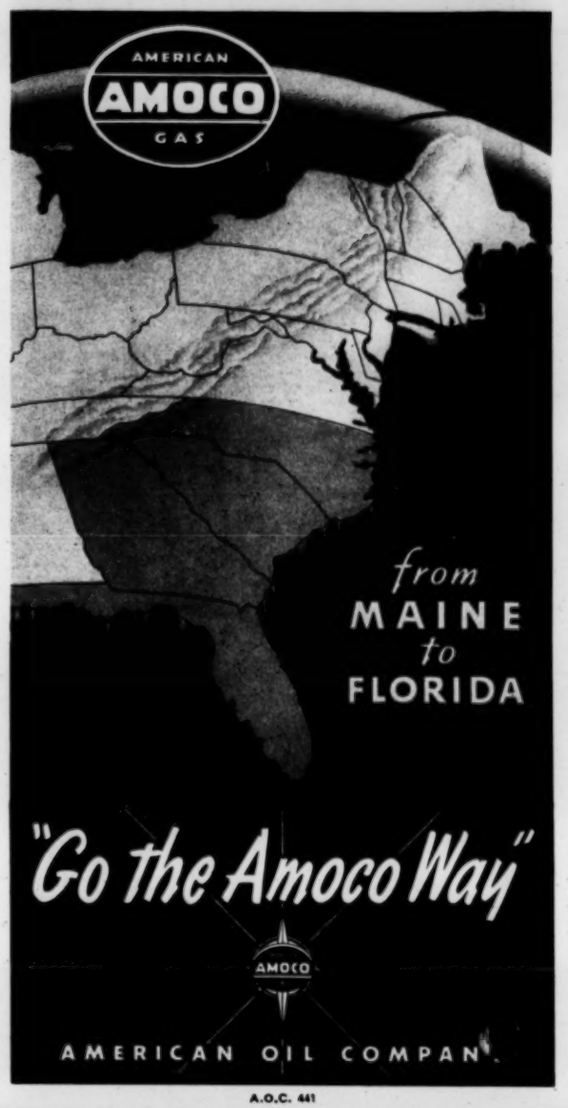








NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA ★ FLORIDA



A.O.C. 441

ROAD MAP OF
NORTH CAROLINA - SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
AND ADJOINING TERRITORY

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

MAIN THROUGH ROUTES SHOWN IN RED.
Paved and Improved Roads also recommended and usually less congested.

Paved Roads—first class—all weather — Graded Roads
Improved Roads—second class — Dirt Roads
State Highways — Connecting Roads
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Abbreviations in shield indicate ALT = Alternate, BYP = Bypass — Points of Interest
Ferries

Local inquiry may save time.

One inch equals approximately 30 miles.
Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 miles

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS
○ 0-1,000 ◎ 5,000-10,000 ⊠ 50,000-150,000
● 1,000-5,000 ◉ 10,000-50,000 ⊞ 150,000 and over

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AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

INDEX TO CITIES AND TOWNS, WITH POPULATIONS

ALABAMA

Abbeville, 2080	J-4	Alma, 1840	J-7	Cynthiana, 4840	A-5	New Bern, 11815	E-12
Alabama City, 6544	F-4	Americus, 9281	J-5	Danville, 6734	B-5	Raleigh, 46897	D-10
Albertville, 3651	F-3	Athens, 20850	F-8	Earlington, 2858	C-2	Reidsville, 10387	D-9
Alexander City, 6640	H-4	Atlanta, 302288	G-5	Eddyville, 2409	C-3	Rockingham, 3657	F-9
Andalusia, 5886	I-3	Augusta, 65919	G-7	Elizabethtown, 3667	B-4	Rocky Mount, 25568	D-11
Anniston, 25525	G-3	Bainbridge, 6352	J-5	Flemingsburg, 1542	A-6	Roxboro, 4509	C-10
Athens, 4342	F-3	Baxley, 2916	H-7	Frankfort, 11492	B-5	Rutherfordton, 2326	E-7
Attalla, 4885	F-3	Blairsville, 358	E-6	Franklin, 3940	C-3	Clarksville, 11831	C-3
Bay Minette, 1763	J-2	Blakely, 2774	I-5	Fulton, 3308	A-3	Cleveland, 11351	E-5
Bessemer, 22826	G-3	Bowdon, 1708	G-4	Georgetown, 4420	B-5	Columbia, 10579	D-3
Birmingham, 267583	G-3	Brunswick, 15035	I-8	Glasgow, 5815	C-4	Cookeville, 4364	D-4
Brewton, 3323	I-3	Harrodsburg, 4673	B-5	Hazard, 7591	C-6	Dayton, 1870	E-5
Bridgeport, 2031	J-3	Calhoun, 2955	F-5	Henderson, 13160	B-2	Dyersburg, 10034	D-1
Brundidge, 1909	I-4	Camilla, 2588	I-5	Hodgenville, 1348	B-4	Elizabethton, 8516	D-7
Camp Hill, 1147	H-4	Harrodsburg, 4673	B-5	Hopkinsville, 11724	C-3	Etowah, 3362	E-5
Center, 800	F-4	Canton, 2651	F-5	Jenkins, 9478	C-7	Fayetteville, 4684	E-3
Citronelle, 1057	I-1	Carrollton, 6214	G-4	Lawrenceburg, 2046	B-5	Franklin, 4170	D-3
Clanton, 3982	H-3	Cartersville, 6141	F-5	Lebanon, 5590	C-5	Gallatin, 4829	D-3
Clayton, 1813	I-4	Columbus, 53280	H-5	London, 2263	C-5	Greeneville, 6784	D-7
Cullman, 5274	F-3	Cordele, 7929	I-6	Louisville, 319077	A-4	Henderson, 1771	E-1
Decatur, 16604	F-3	Cornelia, 1808	F-6	Madisonville, 8209	B-2	Humboldt, 5160	D-1
Demopolis, 4137	H-2	Dalton, 10448	E-5	Manchester, 1163	C-6	Huntingdon, 1432	D-2
Dothan, 17194	I-4	Dublin, 7814	H-6	Mayfield, 8619	C-1	Jackson, 24332	D-1
Elba, 2363	I-4	East Point, 12403	G-5	Maysville, 6572	A-6	Jasper, 1251	E-4
Enterprise, 4353	I-4	Eatonton, 2399	G-6	Middlesboro, 11777	C-6	Jefferson City, 2576	D-6
Eufaula, 6269	I-4	Elberton, 6188	F-7	Monticello, 1733	B-5	Jellico, 1581	C-5
Eutaw, 1895	H-2	Fitzgerald, 7388	I-6	Morganfield, 3079	B-2	Johnson City, 25332	E-7
Evergreen, 2216	I-3	Fort Oglethorpe, 800	E-4	Mt. Sterling, 4782	B-6	Kingsport, 14404	C-7
Fairfield, 11703	G-3	Gainesville, 10241	F-6	Mt. Vernon, 2490	B-5	Knoxville, 111580	D-6
Fayette, 2668	G-2	Griffin, 13222	G-5	Murray, 3773	C-2	La Follette, 4010	D-6
Florence, 15043	F-2	Hawkinsville, 3000	H-6	Nicholasville, 3192	B-5	Lawrenceburg, 3807	E-2
Fort Payne, 4424	F-4	Jesup, 2903	I-8	Owensboro, 30245	B-3	Lebanon, 5590	D-5
Gadsden, 54325	F-4	Lebanon, 1204	G-5	Paducah, 33765	C-1	Maryville, 7526	E-6

SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville, 4930	E-7	Bolivar, 1314	E-1	Fredericksburg			
Aiken, 6168	G-8	Bristol, 14004	C-7	Front Royal			
Allendale, 2217	G-8	Brownsville, 4012	D-1	Galax, 3185			
Anderson, 19424	E-7	Carthage, 1517	D-4	Gate City, 15			
Bamberg, 3000	G-8	Centerville, 1630	D-2	Hampton, 58			
Barnwell, 1927	G-8	Chattanooga, 129161	E-4	Harrisonburg,			
Batesburg, 2933	F-8	Clarksville, 11831	C-3	Hilton, 250			
Beaufort, 1145	I-8	Cleveland, 11351	E-5	Hopewell, 86			
Bennettsville, 5592	D-9	Columbia, 10579	D-3	Ivy, 1511			
Bishopville, 3633	E-9	Cookeville, 4364	D-4	Lawrenceville			
Blackville, 2644	G-8	Crossville, 1351	D-5	Lexington, 1			
Bluffton, 1000	I-8	Dayton, 1870	E-5	Luray, 1511			
Camden, 6682	F-9	Dresden, 1115	D-1	Lynchburg,			
Central, 1000	E-7	Dyersburg, 10034	D-1	Martinsville,			
Chapin, 1000	E-8	Elizabethton, 8516	D-7	Monterey, 3			
Charleston, 70174	I-9	Etowah, 3362	E-5	Newport New			
Cheraw, 5248	D-9	Fayetteville, 4684	E-3				
Chester, 6980	D-8	Franklin, 4170	D-3	Norfolk, 144			
Clinton, 4000	E-8	Gallatin, 4829	D-3	Norton, 4095			
Columbia, 53280	F-8	Greeneville, 6784	D-7	Orange, 198			
Conway, 3574	D-10	Henderson, 1771	E-1	Petersburg,			
Darlington, 6423	D-9	Humboldt, 5160	D-1	Portsmouth,			
Denmark, 3000	G-8	Huntingdon, 1432	D-2	Pulaski, 875			
Dillon, 6854	D-10	Jackson, 24332	D-1	Radford, 69			
Easley, 3000	E-7	Jasper, 1251	E-4	Reedville, 2			
Edgefield, 2576	F-7	Jefferson City, 2576	D-6	Richmond,			
Florence, 30148	D-9	Jellico, 1581	C-5	Roanoke, 69			
Gaffney, 7388	E-7	Johnson City, 25332	E-7	Rockymount,			
Georgetown, 9950	D-10	Kingsport, 14404	C-7	Staunton,			
Greenville, 58242	E-7	Knoxville, 111580	D-6	Suffolk, 113			
Greenwood, 16807	E-8	La Follette, 4010	D-6	Tappahannock			
Hampton, 2000	H-8	Lawrenceburg, 3807	E-2	Tazewell, 1			
Hartsville, 6423	D-9	Lebanon, 5590	D-5	Victoria, 19			
Honea Path, 3000	E-7	Maryville, 7526	E-6				
Inman, 1000	E-7						
Kingstree, 3000	E-10						
Lake City, 3000	E-10						
Lancaster, 7000	D-8						
Laurens, 9000	E-7						
Lexington, 1000	F-8						
Liberty, 3000	E-7						
Loris, 3000	D-10						
Manning, 3000	E-9						
Marion, 7000	D-10						
McCormick, 3000	F-7						
Moncks Cor.,	E-10						
Mullins, 3000	D-10						
Myrtle Beach,	D-10						
Newberry, 9000	E-8						
North Augusta,	G-7						
Orangeburg, 13000	F-9						
Pageland, 2000	D-8						
Pamplico, 1000	D-10						
Pickens, 3000	E-7						
Ridgeland, 1000	H-8						
Rock Hill, 30148	D-8						
Saluda, 3000	E-8						
Seneca, 7388	E-7						
Spartanburg, 58242	E-7						
Summerville, 2000	H-9						
Sumter, 30148	E-9						
Union, 9000	E-8						
Walhalla, 3000	E-6						
Walterboro, 5000	H-9						
Westminster, 3000	E-6						
Whitmire, 2000	E-8						
Williamston, 3000	E-7						
Winnsboro, 3000	E-9						
Woodruff, 3000	E-7						
York, 7000	D-8						

ROAD MAP OF
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INDEX TO CITIES AND TOWNS, WITH POPULATIONS

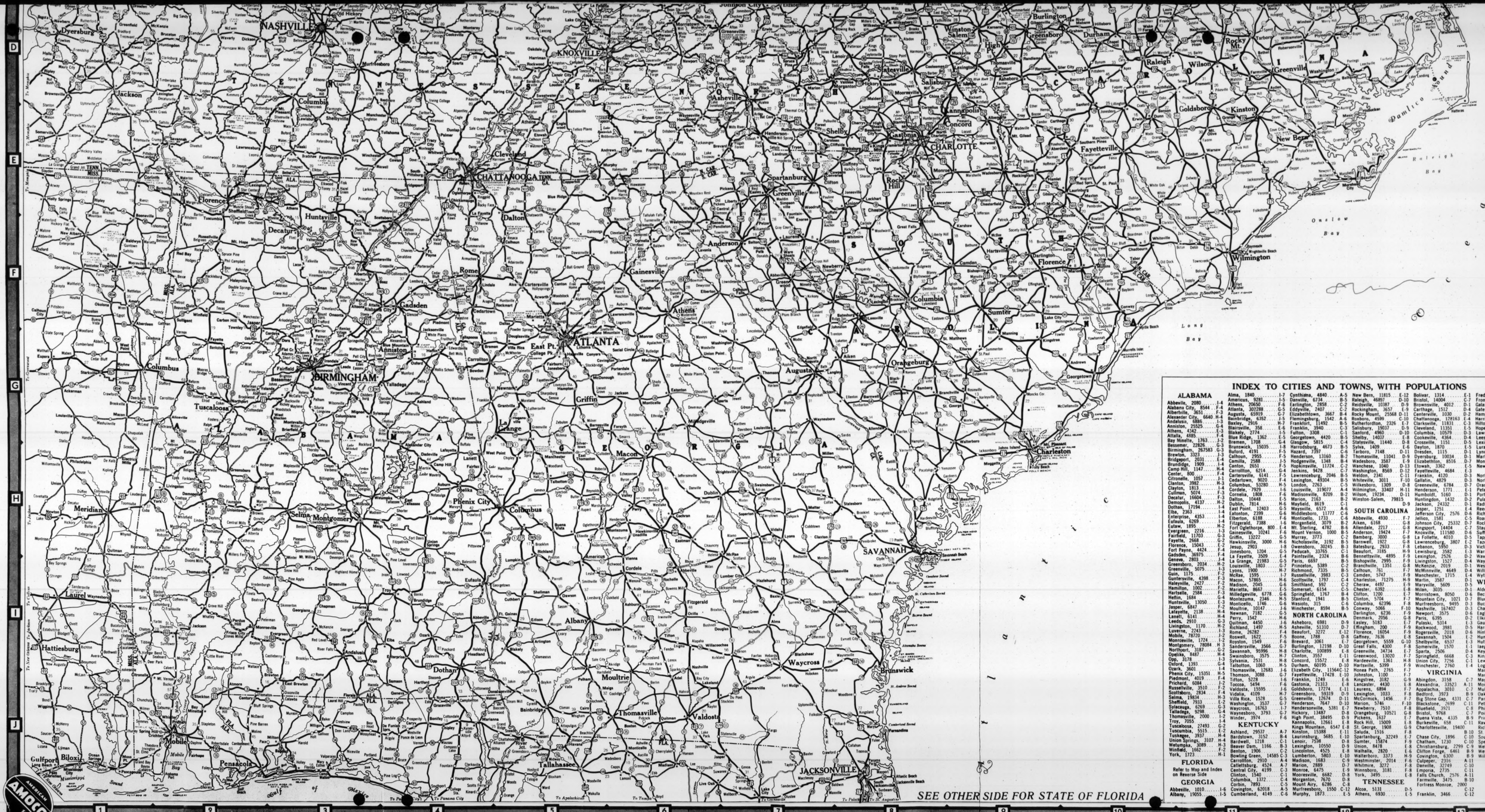
ALABAMA

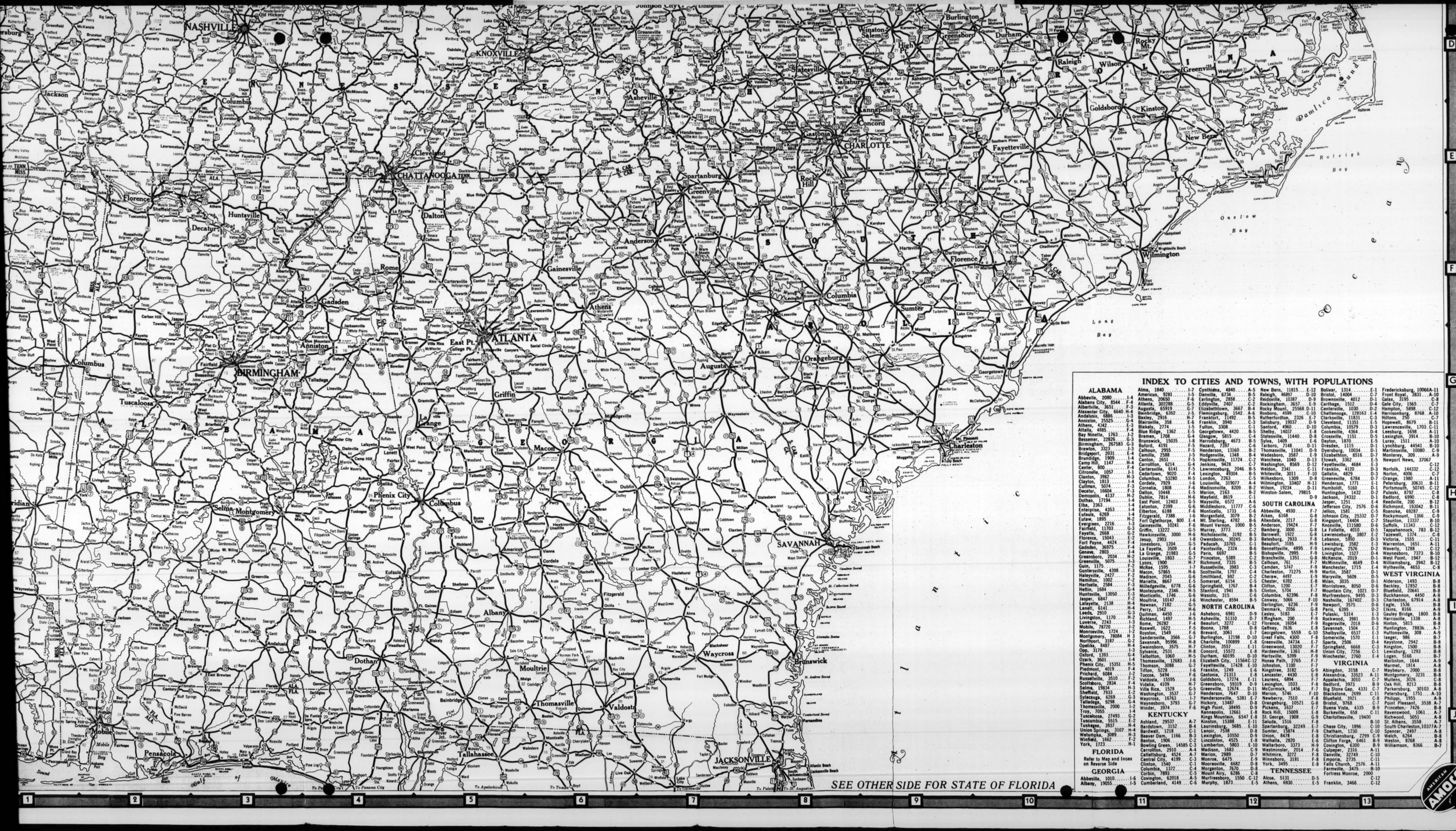
Abbeville, 2080 ..... I-4
Alabama City, 8544 ..... F-4
Albertville, 3651 ..... F-3
Alexander City, 6640 ..... H-3
Andalusia, 8585 ..... I-3
Anniston, 33525 ..... E-4
Athens, 4342 ..... E-3
Attalla, 6885 ..... E-4
Bay Minette, 1763 ..... J-2
Bessemer, 29826 ..... E-4
Birmingham, 267583 ..... G-3
Brewton, 3323 ..... J-3
Bridgeport, 2031 ..... E-4
Brundidge, 1909 ..... I-4
Camp Hill, 1147 ..... H-4
Center, 800 ..... F-4
Citronelle, 1057 ..... J-1
Clanton, 2882 ..... H-3
Clayton, 1813 ..... I-4
Cullman, 5074 ..... F-3
Decatur, 16604 ..... F-3
Demopolis, 4137 ..... H-2
Dothan, 17194 ..... I-4
Elba, 2363 ..... I-4
Enterprise, 4353 ..... I-4
Eufaula, 8269 ..... I-4
Eutaw, 1895 ..... H-2
Evergreen, 2216 ..... I-3
Fairfield, 11703 ..... G-3
Fayette, 2668 ..... F-2
Florence, 15043 ..... F-2
Fort Payne, 5000 ..... F-3
Gadsden, 47565 ..... E-4
Greenville, 3000 ..... H-3
Guntersville, 2000 ..... F-3
Hamilton, 1000 ..... E-2
Huntsville, 16437 ..... F-3
Jacksonville, 7500 ..... E-4
Jasper, 7000 ..... F-2
Lafayette, 3000 ..... H-4
Lanett, 5000 ..... H-4
Livingston, 1000 ..... H-1
Luverne, 3000 ..... I-4
Marion, 3000 ..... H-2
Mobile, 202779 ..... J-1
Monroeville, 3000 ..... I-2
Montgomery, 106525 ..... H-4
Moulton, 2000 ..... F-3
Muscle Shoals City, 8000 ..... E-2
Opelika, 17000 ..... H-4
Opp, 3000 ..... I-4
Ozark, 3000 ..... I-4
Pell City, 3000 ..... G-4
Phenix City, 28000 ..... H-4
Prichard, 30000 ..... J-1
Rainsville, 3000 ..... F-4
Roanoke, 3000 ..... H-4
Russellville, 3000 ..... E-2
Scottsboro, 3000 ..... F-4
Selma, 29000 ..... H-3
Sheffield, 12000 ..... E-2
Sylacauga, 8000 ..... G-4
Talladega, 15000 ..... G-4
Tallassee, 4000 ..... H-4
Troy, 3000 ..... I-4
Tuscaloosa, 37000 ..... F-3
Tuscumbia, 8000 ..... E-2
Union Springs, 3000 ..... H-4
Uniontown, 3000 ..... H-2
Vernon, 2000 ..... F-2

SOUTH CAROLINA

Aiken, 6158 ..... G-8
Allendale, 2217 ..... G-8
Anderson, 19424 ..... F-7
Bamberg, 3000 ..... G-8
Barnwell, 1922 ..... G-8
Beaufort, 3801 ..... G-9
Bennettsville, 3000 ..... E-9
Camden, 6000 ..... F-8
Charleston, 70174 ..... G-9
Cheraw, 4000 ..... E-8
Chester, 6000 ..... E-7
Clinton, 4000 ..... E-7
Columbia, 97433 ..... F-8
Conway, 3000 ..... F-10
Darlington, 6000 ..... E-8
Dillon, 6000 ..... E-9
Easley, 3000 ..... F-6
Edgefield, 2000 ..... F-7
Florence, 27379 ..... E-8
Gaffney, 7000 ..... E-6
Georgetown, 5000 ..... F-10
Greenville, 58161 ..... F-6
Greenwood, 15000 ..... F-7
Hartsville, 6000 ..... E-8
Honea Path, 3000 ..... F-7
Kingstree, 3000 ..... F-9
Lake City, 3000 ..... E-9
Lancaster, 3000 ..... E-7
Laurens, 5000 ..... F-7
Lexington, 2000 ..... F-8
Manning, 3000 ..... F-9
Marion, 6000 ..... E-10
Mullins, 5000 ..... E-10
Newberry, 8000 ..... F-7
Orangeburg, 13000 ..... G-8
Pageland, 2000 ..... E-8
Pickens, 3000 ..... F-6
Ridgeland, 2000 ..... G-9
Rock Hill, 31148 ..... E-7
Saluda, 3000 ..... F-7
Seneca, 5000 ..... F-6
Spartanburg, 44546 ..... F-6
Summerville, 3000 ..... G-9
Sumter, 29882 ..... F-9
Union, 8000 ..... F-7
Walterboro, 5000 ..... G-9
Williamston, 3000 ..... F-6
Winnsboro, 3000 ..... F-8
York, 3000 ..... E-7

Fredericksburg, 10066A-11
Front Royal, 3831 ..... A-10
Galax, 3195 ..... C-8
Gate City, 1565 ..... C-7
Hampton, 5898 ..... C-12
Harrisonburg, 8768 ..... A-10
Hiltons, 250 ..... C-7
Hopewell, 8679 ..... B-11
Lawrenceville, 1703 ..... C-11
Leesburg, 1698 ..... A-11
Lexington, 3914 ..... B-10
Luray, 1511 ..... A-10
Lynchburg, 44541 ..... B-10
Martinsville, 10080 ..... C-9
Monterey, 309 ..... A-9
Newport News, 37067 ..... C-12
Norfolk, 144332 ..... C-12
Norton, 4006 ..... C-7
Orange, 1980 ..... A-11
Petersburg, 30631 ..... B-11
Portsmouth, 50745 ..... C-12
Pulaski, 8792 ..... C-8
Radford, 6990 ..... C-8
Reedville, 200 ..... B-12
Richmond, 193042 ..... B-11
Roanoke, 69287 ..... C-9
Rockymount, 1366 ..... C-9
Staunton, 13337 ..... B-10
Suffolk, 11343 ..... C-12
Tappahannock, 783 ..... B-12
Tazewell, 1374 ..... C-8
Vienna, 1000 ..... A-11
Virginia Beach, 8091 ..... C-12
Warrenton, 1000 ..... A-11
Waynesboro, 7840 ..... B-10
Williamsburg, 6832 ..... C-12
Winchester, 15744 ..... A-10
Woodstock, 1000 ..... A-10
Wytheville, 4000 ..... C-8


NASHVILLE
KNOXVILLE
CHATTANOOGA
Asheville
CHARLOTTE
Greensboro
Durham
Raleigh
Wilmington
Rocky Mt.
Wilson
Greenville
Goldsboro
Kinston
New Bern
Fayetteville
Rocky Mount
Spartanburg
Greenville
Anderson
Rock Hill
Gastonia
Kannapolis
Concord
Salisbury
Winston-Salem
High Point
Burlington
Florence
Huntsville
Decatur
Tuscumbia
Sheffield
Florence
Corinth
Jackson
Columbia
Shelbyville
Cleveland
Dalton
Rome
Gadsden
Anniston
Alabama City
Gainesville
Athens
Atlanta
East Pt.
College Pk.
Griffin
Augusta
Macon
Columbus
BIRMINGHAM
Talladega
Tuscaloosa
Meridian
Selma
Montgomery
Phenix City
Columbus
Eufaula
Albany
Americus
Cordele
Fitzgerald
Moultrie
Thomasville
Valdosta
Tallahassee
Laurel
Hattiesburg
Mobile
Gulfport
Biloxi
Pensacola
Gulf of Mexico
Dothan
Andalusia
Brunswick
Waycross
Savannah
Jacksonville
Orangeburg
Columbia
Sumter
Florence
Darlington
Hartsville
Camden
Lancaster
Rock Hill
Charleston
Mt. Pleasant
Georgetown
Myrtle Beach
Conway
Pamlico Sound
Neuse R.
Raleigh Bay
Onslow Bay
Long Bay
Cape Lookout
Cape Fear
Cape Hatteras
Wrightsville Beach
Hampstead
Southport
Fort Fisher
Ocracoke Island
Core Sound
Bogue Sound
Harkers Island
Beaufort
Morehead City
Newport
Havelock
Cherry Point
Jacksonville
Swansboro
Holly Ridge
Surf City
Topsail Island
Atlantic Beach
Jacksonville Beach
Savannah Beach
Tybee Island
Wilmington
Fayetteville
Florence
Columbia
Augusta
Savannah
Brunswick
Jacksonville
Tallahassee
Pensacola
Mobile
Biloxi
Gulfport
Meridian
Hattiesburg
Laurel
Selma
Montgomery
Phenix City
Columbus
Albany
Moultrie
Thomasville
Valdosta
Waycross
Brunswick
Savannah
Jacksonville



INDEX TO CITIES AND TOWNS, WITH POPULATIONS

ALABAMA

Abbeville, 2080 ..... I-4
Alabama City, 8544 ..... F-4
Albertville, 3651 ..... F-3
Alexander City, 6640 ..... H-4
Andalusia, 8486 ..... I-3
Anniston, 25525 ..... E-3
Athens, 4342 ..... E-3
Attalla, 4882 ..... E-3
Bay Minette, 1763 ..... J-2
Bessemer, 22626 ..... D-3
Birmingham, 267583 ..... G-3
Brewton, 3323 ..... I-3
Bridgeport, 2031 ..... E-4
Brundidge, 1909 ..... I-4
Camp Hill, 1447 ..... G-5
Center, 800 ..... F-4
Citronelle, 1053 ..... I-1
Clanton, 3982 ..... H-3
Clayton, 1813 ..... I-4
Cullman, 9014 ..... F-3
Decatur, 16604 ..... E-2
Demopolis, 4137 ..... H-2
Dothan, 17194 ..... I-4
Elba, 2363 ..... I-4
Enterprise, 4353 ..... I-4
Eufaula, 6269 ..... I-4
Eutaw, 1895 ..... G-2
Evergreen, 2216 ..... I-3
Fairfield, 11703 ..... G-3
Fayette, 2668 ..... F-2
Florence, 15043 ..... E-2
Fort Payne, 6424 ..... E-4
Gadsden, 36975 ..... E-4
Geneva, 2803 ..... I-4
Greensboro, 2034 ..... H-2
Greenville, 5075 ..... I-3
Guin, 1175 ..... F-2
Guntersville, 4398 ..... E-3
Haleyville, 2427 ..... E-3
Hamilton, 1002 ..... F-2
Hartselle, 2584 ..... F-3
Heflin, 1684 ..... E-4
Huntsville, 13050 ..... E-3
Jasper, 6847 ..... F-2
Lafayette, 2138 ..... H-4
Lanett, 6161 ..... H-4
Leeds, 2910 ..... G-3
Livingston, 1170 ..... H-2
Luverne, 2243 ..... I-4
Mobile, 72720 ..... I-1
Monroeville, 3724 ..... I-2
Montgomery, 78084 ..... H-3
Northport, 3187 ..... G-2
Opelika, 8487 ..... H-4
Opp, 3178 ..... I-4
Oxford, 1393 ..... E-3
Ozark, 3601 ..... I-4
Phenix City, 15351 ..... H-4
Piedmont, 4019 ..... E-4
Pritchard, 6084 ..... I-2
Russellville, 3510 ..... F-2
Scottsboro, 2834 ..... E-3
Selma, 19834 ..... H-3
Sheffield, 7933 ..... E-2
Sylacauga, 6269 ..... G-3
Talladega, 9290 ..... F-3
Tuscumbia, 2000 ..... E-2
Troy, 7055 ..... I-4
Tuscaloosa, 27493 ..... G-2
Tuscumbia, 5515 ..... E-2
Tuskegee, 3931 ..... H-4
Union Springs, 3107 ..... H-4
Wetumpka, 3089 ..... H-3
Winfield, 1662 ..... F-2
York, 1723 ..... H-1

FLORIDA

Refer to Map and Index on Reverse Side

GEORGIA

Abbeville, 1010 ..... I-6
Albany, 19055 ..... I-5
Alma, 1840 ..... I-7
Americus, 9281 ..... I-5
Athens, 20650 ..... F-6
Atlanta, 302288 ..... G-5
Augusta, 65919 ..... G-7
Bainbridge, 5352 ..... J-5
Baxley, 2916 ..... H-7
Blairsville, 558 ..... E-6
Blakely, 2774 ..... I-5
Blue Ridge, 1362 ..... E-5
Bremen, 1708 ..... G-4
Brunswick, 15035 ..... I-8
Buford, 4191 ..... F-5
Calhoun, 2955 ..... F-5
Camilla, 2588 ..... I-6
Canton, 2651 ..... F-5
Carrollton, 6214 ..... F-4
Cartersville, 6141 ..... F-4
Cedartown, 9020 ..... F-4
Columbus, 32780 ..... H-4
Cordele, 7929 ..... I-6
Cornelia, 1808 ..... E-6
Dalton, 10448 ..... E-5
Dublin, 7814 ..... H-6
East Point, 12403 ..... G-5
Eatonton, 2399 ..... G-6
Elberton, 4353 ..... F-7
Fitzgerald, 7388 ..... I-6
Fort Oglethorpe, 800 ..... E-4
Gainesville, 10241 ..... F-6
Griffin, 13222 ..... G-5
Hawkinsville, 3000 ..... I-6
Jesup, 2903 ..... I-8
Jonesboro, 1204 ..... F-5
La Fayette, 3509 ..... E-4
La Grange, 21983 ..... G-4
Louisville, 1803 ..... G-7
Lyons, 1900 ..... H-7
McRae, 1595 ..... H-6
Macon, 57865 ..... H-6
Madison, 2045 ..... G-6
Marietta, 8667 ..... E-5
Milledgeville, 6778 ..... G-6
Montezuma, 2346 ..... H-5
Monticello, 1746 ..... G-6
Moultrie, 10147 ..... I-6
Newnan, 7182 ..... G-5
Perry, 3152 ..... H-6
Quitman, 4450 ..... J-6
Richland, 1497 ..... H-5
Rome, 26282 ..... F-4
Roswell, 1622 ..... F-5
Royston, 1549 ..... F-6
Sandersville, 3566 ..... G-7
Savannah, 95996 ..... I-8
Swainsboro, 3575 ..... H-7
Sylvania, 2531 ..... H-8
Talbotton, 1060 ..... H-5
Thomasville, 12683 ..... J-6
Thomson, 6088 ..... G-7
Tifton, 5228 ..... I-6
Toccoa, 8494 ..... F-6
Valdosta, 15595 ..... J-6
Vidalia, 4109 ..... H-7
Villa Rica, 1528 ..... F-5
Washington, 3537 ..... G-7
Waycross, 16763 ..... I-7
Waynesboro, 3793 ..... G-7
Winder, 3974 ..... F-6

KENTUCKY

Ashland, 29537 ..... A-7
Bardstown, 3152 ..... B-4
Bardwell, 1218 ..... C-1
Beaver Dam, 1166 ..... B-3
Benton, 1906 ..... C-2
Bowling Green, 14585 ..... C-3
Carrollton, 2910 ..... A-4
Catlettsburg, 4524 ..... A-7
Central City, 4199 ..... C-3
Clinton, 1540 ..... C-1
Columbia, 1372 ..... C-4
Corbin, 7892 ..... C-5
Covington, 62018 ..... A-5
Cumberland, 4149 ..... C-6
Cynthiana, 4840 ..... A-5
Danville, 6734 ..... B-5
Earlington, 2858 ..... C-2
Eddyville, 2407 ..... C-2
Elizabethtown, 3867 ..... B-4
Flemingsburg, 1542 ..... A-6
Frankfort, 11492 ..... B-5
Franklin, 3940 ..... C-1
Fulton, 3308 ..... C-1
Georgetown, 4420 ..... B-5
Glasgow, 5815 ..... C-4
Harrodsburg, 4673 ..... B-5
Hazard, 7781 ..... D-7
Henderson, 13160 ..... B-2
Hodgenville, 1468 ..... B-4
Hopkinsville, 11724 ..... C-2
Jenkins, 9422 ..... D-7
Lawrenceburg, 2046 ..... B-5
Lexington, 49304 ..... B-5
London, 5780 ..... C-6
Louisville, 319077 ..... A-4
Madisonville, 9209 ..... C-2
Marion, 2163 ..... B-2
Mayfield, 8619 ..... C-1
Maysville, 6572 ..... A-6
Middlesboro, 11777 ..... C-6
Monticello, 6733 ..... C-5
Morganfield, 3079 ..... B-2
Mt. Sterling, 6782 ..... A-5
Mount Vernon, 1000 ..... B-5
Murray, 3773 ..... C-2
Nicholasville, 3192 ..... B-5
Owensboro, 30245 ..... B-3
Paducah, 33905 ..... A-1
Paintsville, 2324 ..... B-6
Paris, 6897 ..... A-5
Princeton, 5389 ..... C-2
Richmond, 7335 ..... B-5
Russellville, 3983 ..... C-3
Scottsville, 1797 ..... C-4
Smithland, 592 ..... C-2
Somerset, 6154 ..... C-5
Springfield, 1767 ..... B-4
Stanford, 1941 ..... B-5
Wasiota, 315 ..... C-6
Winchester, 8594 ..... B-5

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheboro, 6981 ..... D-9
Asheville, 51310 ..... D-7
Beaufort, 3272 ..... E-12
Boone, 1788 ..... D-8
Brevard, 3061 ..... E-7
Burlington, 12198 ..... D-10
Chadbourn, 1008 ..... E-8
Clinton, 3557 ..... E-11
Concord, 15572 ..... E-9
Durham, 60195 ..... D-10
Elizabeth City, 11564 ..... C-12
Fayetteville, 17428 ..... E-10
Franklin, 1249 ..... E-6
Gastonia, 31313 ..... E-8
Goldsboro, 17774 ..... E-11
Greensboro, 56319 ..... D-9
Greenville, 17674 ..... D-11
Henderson, 7647 ..... D-10
Hendersonville, 5381 ..... E-7
Hickory, 13487 ..... D-8
High Point, 38495 ..... D-9
Kannapolis, 12661 ..... E-8
Kings Mountain, 6547 ..... E-8
Kinston, 15388 ..... E-11
Laurinburg, 5685 ..... E-10
Lenoir, 7538 ..... D-8
Lexington, 10550 ..... D-9
Lincolnton, 4525 ..... E-8
Lumberton, 5803 ..... E-10
Matthews, 3373 ..... H-9
Mocksville, 2014 ..... F-6
Monroe, 6475 ..... E-9
Mooresville, 6682 ..... D-9
Morganton, 7670 ..... D-8
Mount Airy, 6286 ..... C-9
Murfreesboro, 1550 ..... C-12
Murphy, 1873 ..... E-5
New Bern, 11815 ..... E-12
Raleigh, 46893 ..... D-10
Reidsville, 10387 ..... D-9
Rockingham, 3657 ..... E-9
Rocky Mount, 25568 ..... D-11
Roxboro, 4599 ..... C-10
Rutherfordton, 2326 ..... E-7
Salisbury, 19037 ..... D-9
Sanford, 4960 ..... D-10
Shelby, 14014 ..... E-8
Statesville, 11440 ..... D-8
Sylva, 1409 ..... E-6
Tarboro, 7148 ..... D-11
Thomasville, 11041 ..... D-9
Wadesboro, 3587 ..... E-9
Waynesville, 1040 ..... D-13
Washington, 8569 ..... D-12
Weldon, 2341 ..... C-12
Whiteville, 3011 ..... E-10
Wilkesboro, 1309 ..... D-8
Wilmington, 33407 ..... H-11
Wilson, 19234 ..... D-11
Winston-Salem, 79815 ..... D-9

SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville, 4930 ..... F-7
Aiken, 6168 ..... G-8
Anderson, 19424 ..... F-7
Bamberg, 3000 ..... G-8
Barnwell, 1922 ..... G-8
Batesburg, 2933 ..... F-8
Beaufort, 3181 ..... H-9
Bennettsville, 4895 ..... F-9
Bishopville, 3995 ..... F-9
Branchville, 1351 ..... G-8
Camden, 7611 ..... F-9
Charleston, 71275 ..... H-9
Cheraw, 4491 ..... F-9
Chester, 6392 ..... E-8
Clinton, 4200 ..... F-7
Clinton, 5704 ..... F-7
Columbia, 62396 ..... F-8
Conway, 5065 ..... F-10
Darlington, 6236 ..... F-9
Denmark, 2056 ..... G-8
Easley, 5183 ..... F-7
Effingham, 200 ..... F-9
Florence, 18054 ..... F-9
Gaffney, 7638 ..... E-8
Georgetown, 5559 ..... G-10
Great Falls, 4300 ..... F-8
Greenville, 54734 ..... E-7
Greenwood, 13020 ..... F-7
Hardeeville, 1361 ..... H-8
Hartsville, 5399 ..... F-9
Honea Path, 2765 ..... F-7
Johnston, 1107 ..... F-8
Kingstree, 3182 ..... G-9
Lancaster, 4430 ..... E-8
Laurens, 6894 ..... F-7
Lexington, 1033 ..... F-8
McCormick, 1456 ..... G-7
Marion, 5746 ..... F-10
Newberry, 7510 ..... F-8
Orangeburg, 10521 ..... G-8
Pickens, 1637 ..... F-7
Rock Hill, 15009 ..... E-8
St. George, 1908 ..... G-9
Saluda, 1516 ..... F-8
Spartanburg, 32249 ..... E-7
Sumter, 15811 ..... F-9
Union, 8478 ..... E-8
Walhalla, 2820 ..... E-6
Walterboro, 3373 ..... H-9
Westminster, 2014 ..... F-6
Whitmire, 3272 ..... E-8
Winnsboro, 3181 ..... F-8
York, 3495 ..... E-8

TENNESSEE

Alcoa, 5131 ..... D-5
Athens, 6930 ..... E-5
Bolivar, 1314 ..... E-1
Bristol, 14004 ..... C-7
Brownsville, 4012 ..... D-1
Carthage, 1512 ..... D-4
Centerville, 1030 ..... D-2
Chattanooga, 129163 ..... E-3
Clarksville, 11831 ..... C-3
Columbia, 10579 ..... D-3
Cookeville, 4364 ..... D-4
Crossville, 1151 ..... D-5
Dayton, 1870 ..... E-5
Dresden, 1115 ..... B-2
Dyersburg, 10034 ..... D-1
Elizabethton, 4516 ..... C-8
Etowah, 3362 ..... E-5
Fayetteville, 4684 ..... E-3
Franklin, 4120 ..... D-3
Gallatin, 4829 ..... D-3
Greeneville, 6784 ..... C-8
Henderson, 1771 ..... E-1
Huntingdon, 1432 ..... D-2
Jackson, 24332 ..... D-1
Jasper, 1251 ..... E-4
Jefferson City, 2576 ..... D-6
Jellico, 1581 ..... C-5
Johnson City, 25332 ..... D-7
Kingsport, 14404 ..... C-7
Knoxville, 111580 ..... D-6
La Follette, 4012 ..... D-5
Lawrenceburg, 3807 ..... D-3
Lebanon, 5050 ..... D-3
Lewisburg, 3582 ..... D-3
Livingston, 2526 ..... D-7
Loudon, 3195 ..... D-5
McKenzie, 2019 ..... D-1
McMinnville, 4649 ..... D-4
Manchester, 1715 ..... E-4
Martin, 3587 ..... D-1
Maryville, 5609 ..... D-6
Milan, 3035 ..... D-1
Morristown, 8050 ..... D-6
Mountain City, 1021 ..... D-7
Murfreesboro, 9495 ..... D-3
Nashville, 167402 ..... D-3
Newport, 3575 ..... D-6
Paris, 6395 ..... B-2
Pulaski, 5314 ..... E-3
Rockwood, 3981 ..... D-5
Rogersville, 2018 ..... D-6
Savannah, 1504 ..... E-2
Shelbyville, 6537 ..... D-3
Somerville, 1570 ..... E-1
Springfield, 2942 ..... B-3
Kingston, 1500 ..... B-5
Lewisburg, 1293 ..... B-5
Logan, 5166 ..... B-5
Marlinton, 1644 ..... A-9
Marmet, 1814 ..... A-7
Maybeury, 2000 ..... B-8
Montgomery, 3231 ..... A-11
Mullens, 3026 ..... C-8
Oak Hill, 8213 ..... B-8
Parkersburg, 30103 ..... A-3
Petersburg, 1751 ..... A-10
Philippi, 1955 ..... C-8
Point Pleasant, 3538 ..... A-7
Princeton, 7426 ..... B-8
Ravenswood, 1061 ..... A-7
Richwood, 5051 ..... A-8
St. Albans, 3558 ..... A-7
South Charleston, 10377 ..... A-7
Spencer, 2437 ..... B-8
Welch, 6264 ..... B-8
Weston, 8768 ..... A-8
Williamson, 8366 ..... B-7

VIRGINIA

Abingdon, 3158 ..... C-7
Alexandria, 33523 ..... A-11
Appalachia, 3010 ..... C-7
Bedford, 3973 ..... B-9
Big Stone Gap, 4331 ..... C-7
Blackstone, 2699 ..... C-11
Bluefield, 3921 ..... C-8
Bristol, 9768 ..... C-7
Buena Vista, 4335 ..... B-9
Burkeville, 658 ..... C-11
Charlottesville, 19400 ..... B-10
Chase City, 1896 ..... C-10
Chatham, 1230 ..... C-10
Christiansburg, 2299 ..... C-9
Clifton Forge, 6461 ..... B-9
Covington, 6300 ..... B-9
Culpeper, 2316 ..... A-11
Danville, 32749 ..... C-10
Emporia, 2735 ..... C-11
Falls Church, 2576 ..... A-11
Farmville, 3475 ..... B-10
Fortress Monroe, 2000 ..... C-12
Franklin, 3466 ..... C-12
Fredericksburg, 10066 ..... A-11
Front Royal, 3831 ..... A-10
Galax, 3195 ..... C-8
Gate City, 1565 ..... C-7
Hampton, 5898 ..... C-12
Harrisonburg, 8768 ..... A-10
Hiltons, 250 ..... C-7
Hopewell, 8679 ..... B-11
Lawrenceville, 1703 ..... C-11
Lewisburg, 1658 ..... A-7
Lexington, 3914 ..... B-10
Luray, 1511 ..... A-10
Lynchburg, 44541 ..... B-10
Martinsville, 10080 ..... C-9
Monterey, 400 ..... A-9
Newport News, 37067 ..... C-12
Norfolk, 144332 ..... C-12
Norton, 4006 ..... C-7
Orange, 1380 ..... A-10
Petersburg, 30631 ..... B-11
Portsmouth, 50745 ..... C-12
Pulaski, 8797 ..... C-8
Radford, 6990 ..... C-8
Reedville, 200 ..... B-12
Richmond, 193042 ..... B-11
Roanoke, 69287 ..... C-9
Rockymount, 1366 ..... C-9
Staunton, 15357 ..... B-10
Suffolk, 11343 ..... C-12
Tappahannock, 783 ..... B-12
Tazewell, 1374 ..... C-8
Victoria, 1555 ..... C-11
Warrenton, 1651 ..... A-10
Waverly, 1288 ..... C-12
Waynesboro, 7373 ..... B-10
West Point, 1947 ..... B-12
Williamsburg, 3942 ..... B-12
Wytheville, 6653 ..... C-8

WEST VIRGINIA

Alderson, 1493 ..... B-8
Beckley, 17852 ..... B-7
Bluefield, 20641 ..... B-8
Buckhannon, 4450 ..... A-9
Charleston, 67914 ..... A-7
Eagle, 1536 ..... B-8
Elkins, 8166 ..... A-9
Gauley Bridge, 1800 ..... B-8
Harrisville, 1338 ..... A-8
Hinton, 5815 ..... B-8
Huntington, 78836 ..... A-7
Huttonsville, 400 ..... A-9
Iaeger, 986 ..... B-7
Keystone, 2942 ..... B-8
Kingston, 1500 ..... B-8
Lewisburg, 1293 ..... B-8
Logan, 5166 ..... B-7
Marlinton, 1644 ..... A-9
Marmet, 1814 ..... A-7
Maybeury, 2000 ..... B-8
Montgomery, 3231 ..... A-7
Mullens, 3026 ..... C-8
Oak Hill, 8213 ..... B-8
Parkersburg, 30103 ..... A-3
Petersburg, 1751 ..... A-10
Philippi, 1955 ..... A-9
Point Pleasant, 3538 ..... A-7
Princeton, 7426 ..... B-8
Ravenswood, 1061 ..... A-7
Richwood, 5051 ..... A-8
St. Albans, 3558 ..... A-7
South Charleston, 10377 ..... A-7
Spencer, 2437 ..... B-8
Welch, 6264 ..... B-8
Weston, 8768 ..... A-8
Williamson, 8366 ..... B-7

AMERICAN AMOCO



SIGHTS TO SEE AND THINGS TO DO IN MACON

The points of general interest may be listed in the following order:

1. Municipal Auditorium, having what is said to be the largest copper covered dome in the world.
2. City Hall, location of city offices.
3. Birthplace of Sidney Lanier, world-famous southern poet.
4. Saint Paul's Episcopal Church.
5. First Presbyterian Church.
6. Mulberry Street Methodist Church.
7. First Baptist Church.
8. Central City Park.
9. Mercer University, Baptist co-educational institution.
10. Wesleyan Conservatory.
11. Wesleyan College, Rivoli.
12. Washington Memorial Library.
13. United States Post Office.
14. Ocmulgee National Monument.

Other views well worth seeing are Shirley Hills and Stanislaus Circle, high class residential sections; bird's eye view of Macon from Coleman Hill; Fort Hawkins, a reproduction of the original Fort on Fort Hill Street, East Macon; Idle Hour Golf course on Forsyth Road; Cherokee Golf Course on Columbus Road; Recreation Park and Lakeside Park (both private); Baconsfield Park; Washington Park; Tattnall Square Park and Playground.

MAP OF *Greater* MACON ♥ *In the Heart of Georgia*

For Further Information
See or Call The
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Municipal Auditorium
Phone 1767

STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES LOCATED IN MACON

United States:

Bureau of Internal Revenue Alcohol Tax Unit
Clerk, U. S. Court
Collector of Internal Revenue
C. C. C. Camp NM 4
Civil Aeronautics Authority Communication
Deputy Clerk's Office, U. S. Court
District Attorney
Farm Security Administration, District Office
Headquarters 321st F. A. Organization Reserves
Internal Revenue Agent
Judge
Macon Real Property Survey
Marine Recruiting Office
Marshal's Office
N. Y. A. Area Office
Navy Recruiting Office
Ocmulgee National Monument
Post Office; Post Office Inspector
Probation Officer
Railway Mail Service
Social Security Board, Bureau of Old-Age Insurance
Weather Bureau
Macon Housing Authority
- Oglethorpe Homes
- Tindall Heights Project
- Chas. L. Bowden Homes

Works Projects Administration
- Area Engineers Office
- Educational Department
- Employment Office
- Field Representative
- Housekeeping Aid Project
- Material Warehouse Office and Shop
- Recreational Office
- Sewing Room

Surplus Commodities Corporation

Georgia:

Employment Service; Forestry Division
Highway Department
Liquor Warehouse No. 6
Public Health Department
Public Welfare, District No. 6
Wild Life Division
Academy For The Blind
Colored Blind Academy

DATA ON MACON

The city of Macon was incorporated in 1823 and is located six miles west of the geographical center of the State and about six miles northeast of the population center.

The elevation ranges from 312 feet to 515 feet, averaging 412 feet.

Population of Macon, 1940 census, is given as 57,865, while that of the Metropolitan area is 74,830.

In Macon are 19 public parks, with a combined area of 500 acres, and 17 playgrounds.

The Municipal Stadium with a seating capacity of 11,000 is located near Mercer University.

Baseball is played in Central City Park, the Macon Peaches being a part of the South-Atlantic League.

There are four hospitals in Macon, three private and one municipal, with three hundred and thirty-seven beds available.

Of hotels, there are 12, combining a total of 1,205 rooms.

The industries of Macon total 155 with the following subdivisions: Agricultural Implements; Automobile Body and Top Building; Automobile Seat Covers; Awnings; Bakers and Bakery Products; Boxes; Bottlers; Brick; Cabinet Makers; Caskets; Cement; Chemists; Clay Products; Clothing; Coffee Roasters; Confectioners; Concrete; Corn Meal; Cotton Goods; Cotton Seed Products; Creamery Products; Creosote; Dental Laboratories; Distillers; Feed Mills; Fertilizer; Fire Brick; Flooring; Flour Mills; Foundries and Machine Shops; Furniture; Furniture Repairs and Upholstery; Glaziers; Grits; Handles; Harness and Saddlery; Hides; Rendering Plant; Ice; Incinerators; Insecticides; Janitor Supplies; Lumber; Mattresses; Monumental Works; Nuts and Nut Products; Optical Manufacturers; Paint; Pimientoes; Potato Chips; Pottery; Rubber Stamps; Sausage; Screens; Sewer Pipe; Sheet Metal Workers; Signs, Neon; Slip Covers; Textile Equipment; Tile; Venetian Blinds; Vinegar; Welders.

Macon is a wholesale center of importance, subdivided in the following order: Automobile Parts; Bakery Products; Beer; Building Supplies; Caskets; Coal; Confectionery; Drugs; Dry Goods, etc.; Electrical Supplies; Electricity; Farm Machinery; Fish; Fruit and Produce; Gas and Oil; Grocers; Hardware; Hides; Ice; Janitor Supplies; Junk; Leather; Liquor; Lumber; Mattresses; Meat; Mill Supplies; News Dealer; Optician; Paint, Wall Paper, etc.; Paper; Peanuts; Plumbing Supplies; Radios; Tea; Coffee; Tobacco; Vinegar.

There are two newspaper in Macon—The Macon Telegraph (morning) and The Macon Evening News.

Radio Station WMAZ with 5000 Watts, operating on a frequency of 940 Kilocycles and WBML 250 Watts, operating on a frequency of 1240 Kilocycles.

Macon has 160 miles of storm and sanitary sewers, and 133 miles of city streets, of which 50 are paved.

The city tax rate is $1.50 per hundred dollars of assessed valuation, while the State and County tax rate is $2.60 per hundred dollars for the year 1940.

HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION

As spokes from a hub in a wheel, numerous highways radiate from Macon. Federal Highway Route No. 41 (Dixie) passes through Macon from the North to the South. U. S. Highway No. 129 branches from Federal Highway No. 29 at Athens south through Macon. Federal Highway No. 80 (Transcontinental) begins at Savannah, running through Macon west to the Pacific coast.

State Highway No. 19 enters from the North and runs through Macon southwesterly. State Highway No. 11 enters Macon from the East, turning southward; and State Highway No. 22 enters Macon from the West, running eastward. Numerous secondary roads either leave Macon directly or branch off from the principal highways to form a network of roadways. Practically all Bibb County roads are paved.

In railway transportation Macon is served by the Southern Railway; Central of Georgia Railway; Georgia, Southern and Florida Railway; Georgia Railroad; and the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railway. There are 58 passenger trains daily with through service to all principal points of the North and South, with somewhat less efficient service East and West.

In railway freight service Macon terminals handle about 500,000 cars annually with daily fast freight and package car service. Railway express shipments approximate 250,000 units per annum by rail and 500 by air express.

Macon is served by four bus lines which travel the principal highways in all directions. The estimated bus passenger traffic in and out of Macon annually is set at 700,000 persons.

Interurban transportation is rendered by bus, of which 25 are in service with an average passenger haul per day of 14,000 persons.

A traffic count conducted by the State Highway Department of Georgia in October, 1939, registered 10,384 automobiles and trucks per twenty-four hour period.

Macon's airport is located about five miles southeast of the city, being large enough to meet any reasonable future expansion.

Ocmulgee National Monument

OCMULGEE National Monument, located at the eastern edge of Macon on U. S. Highway 80, is the site of seven mounds and a town occupied by Indians for hundreds of years. It was established by Presidential proclamation, in December, 1936. The mounds, burials, houses, tools, and pottery present an interesting picture of the earliest inhabitants of Georgia soil.

Old Ocmulgee Fields was known as the location of large mounds, from the earliest settlement of Macon, but scientific excavation was not carried on until 1933. The Smithsonian Institution and the Society for Georgia Archeology sponsored CWA and WPA projects to explore the area from 1933 until it became a National Monument in 1936. Since that date the National Park Service and the CCC have continued development on this site. At present a large and modern museum is being constructed to exhibit the material unearthed. Over a million pieces of pottery and stone tools have been found and are being studied by archeologists.

Four principal groups of Indians lived in the Macon region for a period of about six hundred years, ending in 1800. The first group is known as Swift Creek. These people made beautiful pottery with a stamped decoration. They lived principally in the swamps south of Macon, and were driven out by the Macon Plateau Indians about 1400 A. D. These conquerors came from western Tennessee and built the large mounds, scattered over the Monument. About 1550 the Lamar people drove out or absorbed the Macon Plateau group and established a large town on the Lamar tract. These were the ancestors of the historic Creek Indians who occupied all of central Georgia in the early colonial period. They bartered deer skins with the English, in South Carolina, who established a trading post on the Macon Plateau in 1702. The pottery and tools of all these groups can be seen in the museum arranged in the order of their occupation of Georgia. With the movement of the Creeks westward in 1715, the Monument ceased to be the site of large Indian villages, although small bands continued to visit the area.

The prehistoric Macon Plateau Indians built a large town, the remains of which can be seen today on Ocmulgee National Monument. Near the eastern edge of the village their council chamber or ceremonial earthlodge has been restored. This building faithfully reproduces the original appearance of the council chamber used by the Indians five hundred years ago. Entrance is through a passageway, lined with cane mats. Inside is a circular room with a fireplace in the center. Around the walls are a series of clay seats in which the Indians sat during the councils or ceremonies. Opposite the door is a raised platform modeled in the shape of an eagle. On this eagle dias are three seats, higher than the others and probably reserved for the tribal leaders. Four tremendous logs support a roof of radial timbers and canes over which earth was piled to make a warm and waterproof building.

Just north of the earth lodge is the partly excavated Mound "D". This was the location of rectangular ceremonial buildings. Under it were found two small mounds and a prehistoric field, which had been cultivated in rows, preserved for hundreds of years by the mound which covered them. Across the field wound a narrow path. Photographs and descriptions of the prehistoric garden patch can be seen in the museum.

North of Mound "D" the visitor can see a restored section of the large ditches or fortifications which surround the village. These large, irregular trenches completely encircled the town and are perhaps the largest work of this kind constructed by the Indians of the United States. A section has been covered with sod to give an impression of the size and extent of these remarkable excavations.

More than two hundred and thirty Indian burials were discovered in the excavations on the Macon Plateau. These belong to both the mound period and to the historic Creeks who lived around the trading post. On the Middle Plateau, or central part of the Monument, the outline of this trading post can be seen. Surrounding the trading post stockade is a shallow moat or ditch from which clay probably was dug to plaster the log walls. In this area are preserved burials of the historic Creeks exactly as they were uncovered. Most of them are adults buried with their guns and ornaments of glass beads, copper bells, and iron buckles. One, however, is a young child whose only possession seems to have been a shell spoon. Each was buried on a side with the knees drawn up toward his face. In the same area can be seen a cross section of the trail which cut across the village. This trail extended from Augusta to Macon thence to Columbus. It was first used by the Indians and later, the English traders and Colonial soldiers. Such continuous travel has left an indelible mark in the ground, which can be seen today.

South of the burials and trading post is Mound "A", the largest of the group. This was built up to a height of thirty-five feet by patient Indians carrying earth in baskets or skin sacks. It served as a platform for religious buildings. From the summit one may gain an excellent view of the Monument and the city of Macon. Mound "C", also visible from this vantage point, was the location of other ceremonial buildings. Because over a hundred burials were found in Mound "C" it is thought that the buildings were used for funeral ceremonies. None of these burials are preserved at Mound "C", but photographs and the objects buried with the dead can be seen in the museum. Thousands of shell beads, as well as pottery vessels, axes, and shell ornaments were found in the graves at Mound "C".

The Lamar Mounds, two miles south of the main area is another interesting group built by the ancestors of the Creeks. A large square mound faces a smaller one across an open court. The top of the smaller mound is reached by means of a spiral walkway of earth. The mounds and village were surrounded by a semi-circular palisade. Several burned houses and thirty burials have been discovered here and work is being continued.

Ocmulgee National Monument is open from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. daily. While free guide service is available to all visitors, organizations or groups should make special arrangements in advance with the superintendent.

MAP OF MACON, GEORGIA

APPROXIMATE SCALE

5 1/2 Walnut
Mrs. Holdcraft

Consolidated Tours
Map of
FLORIDA

Published by
THE NATIONAL SURVEY
CHESTER, VERMONT

SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40

LEGEND

- Main Through Auto Routes
- Other Important Auto Routes
- Secondary Auto Routes
- U. S. Route Numbers (94)
- State Route Numbers (27)
- Automobile Ferries
- Points of Interest

Total mileage between places spotted or starred in red 18

N W E S

Stop at Recognized Hotels

Especially Recommended Tourist Hotels are spotted in red

GULF OF MEXICO

ATLANTIC OCEAN

HOTEL DIRECTORY

LEGEND—HOTEL RATE LINES

r—No. of Rooms
b—No. of Baths
A—American Plan
E—European Plan
s—Rates Single
sb—Single with Bath
d—Rates Double
db—Double with Bath

FLORIDA

AVON PARK
The Jacaranda Hotel 120 r, 120 b.
A sb$4.50-$6.50, db$8-$12.
E sb$2.50-$3.50, db$4-$6.

BRADENTON
Hotel Dixie Grande 175 r, 175 b.
E sb$2.50-$6, db$4-$8.

CLEARWATER
Clearwater Beach Hotel 125 r, 100 b.
A s$2.75-$6, d$5-$9.
E s$1.25-$3, d$2-$6.
These are summer rates only from April 15th to Dec. 15.
Dec. 15-April 15 (Winter) Slightly higher
Osceola Inn 26 r, 24 b, Nov. 1-May 1.*
A sb$5-$7.50, db$9.50-$13.00.
E sb$2.50-$5, db$5-$8.

DAYTONA BEACH
The Seminole Hotel 21 r, 18 b.
A s$5 up, d$9 up.

DE LAND
De Land Hotel 43 r, 36 b.
E s$1.25-$2.50, d$2-$3.50.

DELRAY BEACH
Kentucky House 50 r, Nov. 15-Apr. 1.
Modern American Plan

FORT LAUDERDALE
Governors' Club Hotel
E sb$5-$9, db$8-$14.

FORT MYERS
Bradford Hotel 100 r.*
E $1.50-$3.

FORT PIERCE
New Fort Pierce Hotel
A sb$5-$8, db$10-$14.
E sb$2-$4, db$3.50-$8.

GAINESVILLE
Hotel Thomas 100 r, 100 b.
A sb$4.50 up. E sb$2.50 up.
The White House Hotel 70 r.
E s$1.50-$2.50.

HOLLYWOOD
Casa Blanca Hotel 40 r, Nov. 1-May 1.
E s$1.50 up.

Silver Springs Court Hotel and Cottages 32 r, 32 b.
A sb$6.
E sb$2-$5, db$2.50-$6.

PALATKA
Hotel Marion 32 r, 16 b.
E s$1.25-$2.50, d$2-$4.

PALM BEACH
Brazilian Court Hotel 180 r, 180 b. Oct. 15-May 1.
A sb$10-$16, db$18-$26.
E sb$7-$13, db$10-$18.
Special pre-season and weekly rates.
Hotel Seaglade 75 r, 50 b, Dec.-May.
A s$6-$12, d$10-$14, db wky $84-$140.
Surfside Hotel 25 r, 25 b.
E Rates on application
The Vineta Hotel 65 r, 65 b. Dec. 15-April 10.
A s$7-$12, d wky $49-$112, db$119-$154.

ST. AUGUSTINE
Barcelona Hotel 45 r, 28 b, Dec.-May.
A s$4.50Up, d$8 Up
E s$2 Up, d$3 Up

ST. PETERSBURG
Hotel Desermont 75 r, 50 b, Nov. 15
A s$5-$9, d$8-$15. **-Apr. 15.**
The Hollander Hotel 82 r, 82 b, Nov. 1-May 1.
E sb$2-$6, db$3-$7.
The Huntington Hotel 130 r, 120 b, Nov.-May.
A s$6-$11, d$10-$20.
E s$3-$7, d$4-$12.
Pheil Hotel 130 r, 130 b.
E sb$2.50-$6, db$3.50-$8.
Vinoy Park Hotel
Harder Hall 150 r, 150 b, Jan. 1-Apr. 1.
A sb$8-$12, db$15-$22.

SILVER SPRINGS
Silver Springs Court Hotel and Cottages 32 r, 32 b.
A sb$6.
E sb$2-$5, db$2.50-$6.

VENICE
Venice-Myakka Hotel 40 r, 14 b, Nov. 1-Apr. 15.*
A Weekly s$18-$30, d$30-$50.
E s$1-$3.50, d$1.50-$5.

VERO BEACH
Royal Park Inn 50 r, 35 b, Dec. 15-Apr. 15.
A s$6-$10, d$12-$22.
E s$2.50-$6.50, d$5-$15.
Vero Del Mar Hotel 60 r, 40 b.*
E s$1.50-$3.50, d$2.50-$6.

CORDELE
Cordelia Hotel 50 r, 25 b.*
E s$1.25-$2, d$2.50-$4.

MACON
Dempsey Hotel 275 r, 275 b.
E sb$2.50-$6, db$4-$8.
Hotel Lanier 175 r, 150 b.
E s$1.50-$2.50, d$2.50-$4.

SAVANNAH
Hotel De Soto 300 r, 250 b.
E s$2-$4, d$3-$8.
The Savannah 300 r.
E $2 up.

VALDOSTA
Hotel Daniel Ashley 132 r, 132 b.
E sb$2.50-$4, db$3.50-$7.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS
The St. Charles 500 r.
E s$3.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA
Hotel Patten 410 r, 400 b.
E sb$2.50 up, db$5up.
Hotel Ross 75 r, 45 b.
E s$1.50-$2, d$2-$3.50.

GATLINBURG
Mountain View Hotel 76 r, 76 b.*
A sb$4-$6, db$7-$10.

JOHNSON CITY
John Sevier Hotel 225 r, 225 b.
E sb$2.50-$4, db$4-$7.

KNOXVILLE
Farragut Hotel 300 r, 300 b.*
E sb$2.50-$5, db$3.50-$7.
Park Hotel 150 r, 150 b.
E sb$1.50-$2.50, db$2.50-$3.50.

LENOIR CITY
New Hotel General Lenoir 52 r, 44 b.
E s$1.50 up, d$2.50 up.

NASHVILLE
The Andrew Jackson 400 r.
E $2.50 up.

GREENSBORO
The King Cotton Hotel 250 r,
E sb$2.50-$5, db$3.50-$8. **250 b.**
The O. Henry 300 r, 300 b.
E $2.50 up.

NEW BERN
Caswell Hotel 100 r.*
E s$1.75 up.

RALEIGH
Hotel Carolina 250 r, 250 b.
E sb$2.50-$6, db$3.50-$10.

ROCKINGHAM
Hotel Rockingham 60 r, 30 b.*
E s$1.50-$2.50, d$2-$4.

SALISBURY
Yadkin Hotel 160 r, 100 b.*
E s$1.50-$3, d$2.50-$5.

SOUTHERN PINES
The Pine Needles 80 r, 80 b, Nov.-May.
A sb$7-$11, db$14-$28.
The Southland 75 r, 50 b, Dec. 1-May 1.
A $4-$4.50, d$7.50-$8.

WINSTON-SALEM
Hotel Robert E. Lee 350 r, 350 b.
E sb$2.50-$5, db$3.50-$8.
Zinzendorf Hotel 163 r.
E s$1.50-$2, d$2-$3.50.

VIRGINIA

BRISTOL
Hotel Bristol 150 r.*
E $1.75-$4.

FREDERICKSBURG
Princess Anne Hotel 100 r, 60 b.
E s$1.50-$4, d$2.50-$7.

HARRISONBURG
The Kavanaugh Hotel 150 r, 75 b.
E s$1.50-$2.50, d$2.50-$4.50.

LURAY
Hotel Mimslyn 70 r, 55 b.
A $4.75-$6.25, db$9.50-$12.50.
E s$2-$3.50, d$3-$7.

NEW MARKET
Shenandoah Hotel 24 r, 18 b.
A Weekly s$22.50-$25, d$40-$45.
E s$1.50-$3, d$3-$6.

NORFOLK
Monticello Hotel 300 r, 250 b.
E s$2-$6, d$3-$10.

OLD POINT COMFORT
The Chamberlin Hotel 300 r.*
A s$6 Up. E s$3 Up.

ORANGE
James Madison Hotel 37 r, 25 b.

Hotel Desermont
The Hollander Hotel
The Huntington Hotel
Pheil Hotel
Suwannee Hotel
Vinoy Park Hotel

Use Bee Line Ferry
Saves 49 Miles

John Ringling Hotel
Mira Mar Hotel

Venice-Myakka Hotel

Clearwater Beach Hotel
Osceola Inn

Japanese Gardens

Tarpon Springs

Pass-A-Grille Beach

Anna Maria

Longboat Key

Sarasota

Bradenton

Manatee

Hotel Dixie Grande

Tampa

St. Petersburg

Indian Rocks

Clearwater

Belleair

Largo

Pinellas Park

Dunedin

Safety Harbor

Tampa Terrace Hotel

Tampa Shores

Citrus Park

Ozona

Palm Harbor

Hotel Thomas
The White House Hotel
Tourist Information

Hotel Marion

Hotel Daniel Ashley

Hotel Floridan

Embassy Apartment Hotel

Lakeland Terrace Hotel

Hotel Lakeland

Hotel Haciendo

Hotel Odessa

Hotel Tarpon Springs

Hotel Clearwater Beach

Hotel Osceola Inn

Hotel Japanese Gardens

Hotel Anna Maria

Hotel Longboat Key

Hotel Sarasota

Hotel Bradenton

Hotel Manatee

Hotel Dixie Grande

Hotel Venice-Myakka

Hotel John Ringling

Hotel Mira Mar

Hotel Boca Raton

Hotel Royal Park Inn

Hotel Vero Del Mar

Hotel Seaglade

Hotel Surfside

Hotel The Vineta

Hotel Brazilian Court

Hotel The Breakers

Hotel New Fort Pierce

Hotel The White City

Hotel Harder Hall

Hotel De Soto City

Hotel The Jacaranda

Hotel Avon Park

Hotel Sebring

Hotel Lake Placid

Hotel Lake Istokpoga

Hotel Arcadia

Hotel Punta Gorda

Hotel Fort Myers

Hotel Franklin Arms

Hotel Bradford

Hotel Lake Hicpochee

Hotel Palmdale

Hotel Clewiston

Hotel Belle Glade

Hotel Lake Harbor

Hotel Okeelanta

Hotel Shawano Plant

Hotel Kentucky House

Hotel Delray Beach

Hotel Boynton

Hotel Lantana

Hotel Lake Worth

Hotel Palm Beach

Hotel W. Palm Beach

Hotel Royal Worth

Hotel Miramar Inn

Hotel Kelsey City

Hotel Jupiter

Hotel Port Mayaca

Hotel Canal Point

Hotel Indian Town

Hotel Hobe Sound

Hotel Stuart

Hotel Port Sewall Pt.

Hotel St. Lucie Inlet

Hotel Palm City

Hotel Sewall Pt.

Hotel Fort Pierce

Hotel Walton

Hotel Jensen

Hotel Gomez

Hotel Okeechobee

Hotel Bassinger

Hotel Fort Drum

Hotel Lake Wales

Hotel Lake Kissimmee

Hotel Lake Marian

Hotel Kenansville

Hotel Sebastian

Hotel Fellsmere

Hotel Wabasso

Hotel Gifford

Hotel Vero Beach

Hotel McKee Jungle Gardens

Hotel Oslo

Hotel Micco

Hotel Melbourne Beach

Hotel Cocoa Beach

Hotel Courtenay

Hotel Merritt Island

Hotel Cocoa

Hotel Rockledge

Hotel Melbourne

Hotel Eau Gallie

Hotel Indian River

Hotel Orsino

Hotel Canaveral

Hotel Titusville

Hotel Wilson

Hotel Allenhurst

Hotel Mims

Hotel Oak Hill

Hotel Edgewater

Hotel Coronado Beach

Hotel Ormond Beach

Hotel Holly Hill

Hotel Huntington

Hotel Osceola Gramatan Inn

Hotel The Seminole

Hotel Williams

Hotel Daytona Beach

Hotel Port Orange

Hotel De Land

Hotel Lake Helen

Hotel New Smyrna

Hotel The New Smyrna

Hotel Barcelona

Hotel The Ponce De Leon

Hotel St. Augustine

Hotel Anastasia

Hotel Atlantic Beach

Hotel Jacksonville Beach

Hotel Jacksonville

Hotel Ft. George

Hotel Mayport

Hotel Eastport

Hotel Fernandina

Hotel Yulee

Hotel Hilliard

Hotel Folkston

Hotel Callahan

Hotel Tisonia

Hotel Dinsmore

Hotel The George Washington

Hotel Seminole

Hotel Windsor

Hotel Whitehouse

Hotel Yukon

Hotel Baldwin

Hotel Macclenny

Hotel Sanderson

Hotel Olustee

Hotel Watertown

Hotel Winfield

Hotel Benton

Hotel Baxter

Hotel Fargo

Hotel Homerville

Hotel The Ware

Hotel Waycross

Hotel Nahunta

Hotel Oglethorpe

Hotel Quitman

Hotel Valdosta

Hotel Adel

Hotel Thomasville

Hotel Bainbridge

Hotel Cairo

Hotel Pelham

Hotel Moultrie

Hotel Colquitt

Hotel Donalsonville

Hotel Marianna

Hotel Cottondale

Hotel Chipley

Hotel Graceville

Hotel Malone

Hotel Campbellton

Hotel Bascom

Hotel Greenwood

Hotel Alford

Hotel Round Lake

Hotel Compass Lake

Hotel Altha

Hotel Fountain

Hotel Clarksville

Hotel Blountstown

Hotel Youngstown

Hotel Gainer

Hotel Kinard

Hotel Chipola Park

Hotel Panama City

Hotel Millville

Hotel Wewahitchka

Hotel Port St. Joe

Hotel Indian Pass

Hotel Apalachicola

Hotel Eastpoint

Hotel Carrabelle

Hotel St. Theresa

Hotel Apalachicola Bay

Hotel Gulf Beach

Hotel Pensacola Beach

Hotel Pensacola

Hotel Millview

Hotel Warrington

Hotel Milton

Hotel Harold

Hotel Holley

Hotel Fort Walton

Hotel Valparaiso

Hotel Niceville

Hotel Portland

Hotel Freeport

Hotel Point Washington

Hotel Westbay

Hotel Ebro

Hotel Vernon

Hotel Ponce de Leon

Hotel De Funiak Springs

Hotel Deerford

Hotel Caryville

Hotel Westville

Hotel Bonifay

Hotel Chipley

Hotel Cottondale

Hotel Marianna

Hotel Alford

Hotel Round Lake

Hotel Wausau

Hotel Compass Lake

Hotel Crystal Lake

Hotel Lake Merial

Hotel Youngstown

Hotel Southport

Hotel Gainer

Hotel Lynn Haven

Hotel St. Andrews

Hotel Millville

Hotel Farmdale

Hotel Auburndale

Hotel Deerford

Hotel Graceville

Hotel Campbellton

Hotel Esto

Hotel Hartford

Hotel Samson

Hotel Geneva

Hotel Florala

Hotel Opp

Hotel Troy

Hotel Andalusia

Hotel Brewton

Hotel Atmore

Hotel Flomaton

Hotel Century

Hotel Walnut Hill

Hotel Jay

Hotel Laurelhill

Hotel Berrydale

Hotel Munson

Hotel McDavid

Hotel Cantonment

Hotel Muscogee

Hotel Gonzalez

Hotel Robertsdale

Hotel Molino

Hotel Pace

Hotel Milton

Hotel Harold

Hotel Holley

Hotel Fort Walton

Hotel Valparaiso

Hotel Niceville

Hotel Portland

Hotel Freeport

Hotel Point Washington

Hotel Westbay

Hotel Ebro

Hotel Vernon

Hotel Ponce de Leon

Hotel De Funiak Springs

Hotel Caryville

Hotel Westville

Hotel Bonifay

Hotel Chipley

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Hotel Round Lake

Hotel Wausau

Hotel Compass Lake

Hotel Crystal Lake

Hotel Lake Merial

Hotel Youngstown

Hotel Southport

Hotel Gainer

Hotel Lynn Haven

Hotel St. Andrews

Hotel Millville

Hotel Farmdale

Hotel Auburndale



HOTEL DIRECTORY

LEGEND—HOTEL RATE LINES

r—No. of Rooms
b—No. of Baths
A—American Plan
E—European Plan
s—Rates Single
sb—Single with Bath
d—Rates Double
db—Double with Bath

FLORIDA

AVON PARK
The Jacaranda Hotel 120 r, 120 b.
A s$4.50-$6.50, db$8-$12.
E sb$2.50-$3.50, db$4-$6.

BRADENTON
Hotel Dixie Grande 175 r, 175 b.
E sb$2.50-$6, db$4-$8

CLEARWATER
Clearwater Beach Hotel 125 r, 100 b.
A s$2.75-$6, d$5-$9.
E s$1.25-$3, d$2-$6.
These are summer rates only from April 15th to Dec. 15.
Dec. 15-April 15 (Winter) Slightly higher
Osceola Inn 26 r, 24 b. Nov. 1-May 1.*
A sb$5-$7.50, db$9.50-$13.00.
E sb$2.50-$5, db$5-$8.

DAYTONA BEACH
The Seminole Hotel 21 r, 18 b.
A s$5 up, d$9 up.

DE LAND
De Land Hotel 43 r, 36 b.
E s$1.25-$2.50, d$2-$3.50.

DELRAY BEACH
Kentucky House 50 r, Nov. 15-Apr. 1.
Modern American Plan

FORT LAUDERDALE
Governors' Club Hotel
E sb$5-$9, db$8-$14.

FORT MYERS
Bradford Hotel 100 r.*
E s$1.50-$3.

FORT PIERCE
New Fort Pierce Hotel
A sb$5-$8, db$10-$14.
E sb$2-$4, db$3.50-$8.

GAINESVILLE
Hotel Thomas 100 r, 100 b.
A sb$4.50 up. E sb$2.50 up.
The White House Hotel 70 r.
E s$1.50-$2.50.

HOLLYWOOD
Casa Blanca Hotel 40 r, Nov. 1-May 1.
E s$1.50 up.

JACKSONVILLE
Hotel Seminole 250 r, 250 b.
E sb$2-$3.50, db$3-$10.

LAKE WALES
Walesbilt Hotel 96 r, 88b, May 1-Dec. 1. Summer.
E s$1.50-$3, d$2-$4.
Dec. 1-May 1 (Winter) Slightly higher.

MIAMI
Alhambra Hotel 80 r, 80 b.
E sb$2.50-$5.50, db$4.50-$10.
Lower rates in summer.

MIAMI BEACH
Embassy Hotel 100 r, 100 b, Dec.-May.*
E Dec.-Jan. 20 { sb$4-$8, db$6-$10.
Mar. 20-May 1 }
Jan. 20-Mar. 20 sb$7-$13, db$9-$16.
The Flamingo 239 r, Dec. 1-Apr. 15.*
A s$10 up.
The Hotel Good
E May 1-Dec. 1 s$4-$7, d$5-$8.
Dec. 15-Jan. 14, s$6-$12, d$9-$14.
Jan. 15-Mar. 31, s$9-$18, d$12-$21.
Apr. 1-Apr. 30, s$6-$12, d$9-$14.
A Winter $3 per person additional.
A Summer $2 per person additional.

NEW SMYRNA BEACH
The New Smyrna Hotel 75 r, 35 b, Dec. 15-Apr. 15.
A s$5.50-$7.50, d$10-$14.
Weekly s$28-$49.

OCALA
Hotel Marion 100 r, 85 b.*
E s$2.50-$4, d$4-$7.

Silver Springs Court Hotel and Cottages 32 r, 32 b.
A sb$6.
E sb$2-$5, db$2.50-$6.

PALATKA
Hotel Marian 32 r, 16 b.
E s$1.25-$2.50, d$2-$4.

PALM BEACH
Brazilian Court Hotel 180 r, 180 b, Oct. 15-May 1.
A sb$10-$16, db$18-$26.
E sb$7-$13, db$10-$18.
Special pre-season and weekly rates.
Hotel Seaglade 75 r, 50 b, Dec.-May.
A s$6-$12, d$10-$14, db wky $84-$140.
Surfside Hotel 25 r, 25 b.
E Rates on application
The Vineta Hotel 65 r, 65 b, Dec. 15-April 10.
A s$7-$12, d wky $49-$112, db$119-$154.

ST. AUGUSTINE
Barcelona Hotel 45 r, 28 b, Dec.-May.
A s$4.50Up, d$8 Up
E s$2 Up, d$3 Up

ST. PETERSBURG
Hotel Deermont 75 r, 50 b, Nov. 15
A s$5-$9, d$8-$15. **-Apr. 15.**
The Hollander Hotel 82 r, 82 b, Nov. 1-May 1.
E sb$2-$6, db$3-$7.
The Huntington Hotel 130 r, 120 b, Nov.-May.
A s$6-$11, d$10-$20.
E s$3-$7, d$4-$12.
Pheil Hotel 130 r, 130 b.
E sb$2.50-$6, db$3.50-$8.
Vinoy Park Hotel

SEBRING
Harder Hall 150 r, 150 b, Jan. 1-Apr. 1.
A sb$8-$12, db$15-$22.

SILVER SPRINGS
Silver Springs Court Hotel and Cottages 32 r, 32 b.
A sb$6.
E sb$2-$5, db$2.50-$6.

VENICE
Venice-Myakka Hotel 40 r, 14 b, Nov. 1-Apr. 15.*
A Weekly s$18-$30, d$30-$50.
E s$1-$3.50, d$1.50-$5.

VERO BEACH
Royal Park Inn 50 r, 35 b, Dec. 15-Apr. 15.
A s$6-$10, d$12-$22.
E s$2.50-$6.50, d$5-$15.
Vero Del Mar Hotel 60 r, 40 b.*
E s$1.50-$3.50, d$2.50-$6.

WEST PALM BEACH
Miramar Inn 75 r, 60 b, Dec. 15-Apr. 15.
A s$6-$8, d$10-$15.
Hotel Salt Air 75 r, 50 b.*
E s$1.50-$4.50, d$3-$6.

WINTER HAVEN
Florence Villa 125 r, 125 b.
A sb$6-$10, db$10-$16

CORDELE
Cordelia Hotel 50 r, 25 b.*
E s$1.25-$2, d$2.50-$4.

MACON
Dempsey Hotel 275 r, 275 b.
E sb$2.50-$6, db$4-$8.
Hotel Lanier 175 r, 150 b.
E s$1.50-$2.50, d$2.50-$4.

SAVANNAH
Hotel De Soto 300 r, 250 b.
E s$2-$4, d$3-$8.
The Savannah 300 r.
E $2 up.

VALDOSTA
Hotel Daniel Ashley 132 r, 132 b.
E sb$2.50-$4, db$3.50-$7.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS
The St. Charles 500 r.
E s$3.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA
Hotel Patten 410 r, 400 b.
E sb$2.50 up, db$5up.
Hotel Ross 75 r, 45 b.
E s$1.50-$2, d$2-$3.50.

GATLINBURG
Mountain View Hotel 76 r, 76 b.*
A sb$4-$6, db$7-$10.

JOHNSON CITY
John Sevier Hotel 225 r, 225 b.
E sb$2.50-$4, db$4-$7.

KNOXVILLE
Farragut Hotel 300 r, 300 b.*
E sb$2.50-$5, db$3.50-$7.
Park Hotel 150 r, 150 b.
E sb$1.50-$2.50, db$2.50-$3.50.

LENOIR CITY
New Hotel General Lenoir 52 r, 44 b.
E s$1.50 up, d$2.50 up.

NASHVILLE
The Andrew Jackson 400 r.
E $2.50 up.

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN
The Commercial Hotel 75 r, 60 b.
E s$1.50-$2.50, d$2.50-$4.

CHARLESTON
St. John Hotel 150 r.
E s$1.50 up.

GAFFNEY
Hotel Carroll 43 r, 28 b.
E s$1.25-$2, d$2-$3.50.

MYRTLE BEACH
Ocean Forest Hotel and Country Club 300 r, 300 b.
E $4 up.

SPARTANBURG
Hotel Cleveland 120 r.
E s$1.50 up.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
The Tutwiler 500 r.
E s$2.50 up.

MONTGOMERY
The Jefferson Davis 250 r.
E s$2.50 up.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
The Ansley 400 r, 400 b.
E sb$2.50 up.
The Atlanta Biltmore 600 r, 600 b.*
E sb$3-$5, db$4.50-$6.50.
Atlantan Hotel 300 r, 300 b.
E sb$2-$3.50, db$3-$5.

BRUNSWICK
Oglethorpe Hotel 132 r.*
E s$1.50 up.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE
Asheville-Biltmore Hotel 100 r, 100 b.
E sb$2.50-$3, db$4-$5.

CHAPEL HILL
Carolina Inn 100 r, 100 b.
E sb$2.50-$5, db$4-$7.
A Special Arrangement Only.

GREENSBORO
The King Cotton Hotel 250 r,
E sb$2.50-$5, db$3.50-$8. 250 b.
The O. Henry 300 r, 300 b.
E $2.50 up.

NEW BERN
Gaston Hotel 100 r.*
E s$1.75 up.

RALEIGH
Hotel Carolina 250 r, 250 b.
E sb$2.50-$6, db$3.50-$10.

ROCKINGHAM
Hotel Rockingham 60 r, 30 b.*
E s$1.50-$2.50, d$2-$4.

SALISBURY
Yadkin Hotel 160 r, 100 b.*
E s$1.50-$3, d$2.50-$5.

SOUTHERN PINES
The Pine Needles 80 r, 80 b, Nov.-May.
A sb$7-$11, db$14-$28.
The Southland 75 r, 50 b, Dec. 1-May 1.
A s$4-$4.50, d$7.50-$8.

WINSTON-SALEM
Hotel Robert E. Lee 350 r, 350 b.
E sb$2.50-$5, db$3.50-$8.
Zinzendorf Hotel 163 r.
E s$1.50-$2, d$2-$3.50.

VIRGINIA

BRISTOL
Hotel Bristol 150 r.*
E $1.75-$4.

FREDERICKSBURG
Princess Anne Hotel 100 r, 60 b.
E s$1.50-$4, d$2.50-$7.

HARRISONBURG
The Kavanaugh Hotel 150 r, 75 b.
E s$1.50-$2.50, d$2.50-$4.50.

LURAY
Hotel Mimslyn 70 r, 55 b.
A s$4.75-$6.25, d$9.50-$12.50.
E s$2-$3.50, d$3-$7.

NEW MARKET
Shenandoa Hotel 24 r, 18 b.
A Weekly s$22.50-$25, d$40-$45.
E s$1.50-$3, d$3-$6.

NORFOLK
Monticello Hotel 300 r, 250 b.
E s$2-$6, d$3-$10.

OLD POINT COMFORT
The Chamberlin Hotel 300 r.*
A s$6 Up. E s$3 Up.

ORANGE
James Madison Hotel 37 r, 25 b.
E s$1.50-$2, d$3-$5.

ORKNEY SPRINGS
Orkney Springs Hotel 200 r
A s$4-$6, Weekly s$20-$30

RICHMOND
Murphy's Hotel 250 r, 150 b.
E s$2-$3.50, d$3-$6.
Hotel Rauger 130 r, 90 b.
E s$1.75 Up, d$3 Up.

STAUNTON
Hotel Beverley 75 r, 50 b.
E s$1.25-$2.50, d$2-$5.

VIRGINIA BEACH
Albemarle Hall 75 r, 60 b, May 29-Oct. 15.
A s$6-$8, d$10-$15.
The Cavalier 200 r, 200 b.
A Mar.-Nov. sb$10-$14, db$18-$24.
A Nov.-Mar. sb$7-$10, db$12-$18.
Hotel Warner 50 r, 50 b, June 1-Oct. 15.
A sb$6 Up, db$7 Up.

WILLIAMSBURG
Williamsburg Inn 100 r.
Williamsburg Lodge 100 r, 75 b.
E s$2-$3, d$3-$4.
Apr., May, Oct. Slightly Higher.

WOODSTOCK
Hotel Woodstock 30 r.
E s$1.25-$2.50, d$3.50-$5.

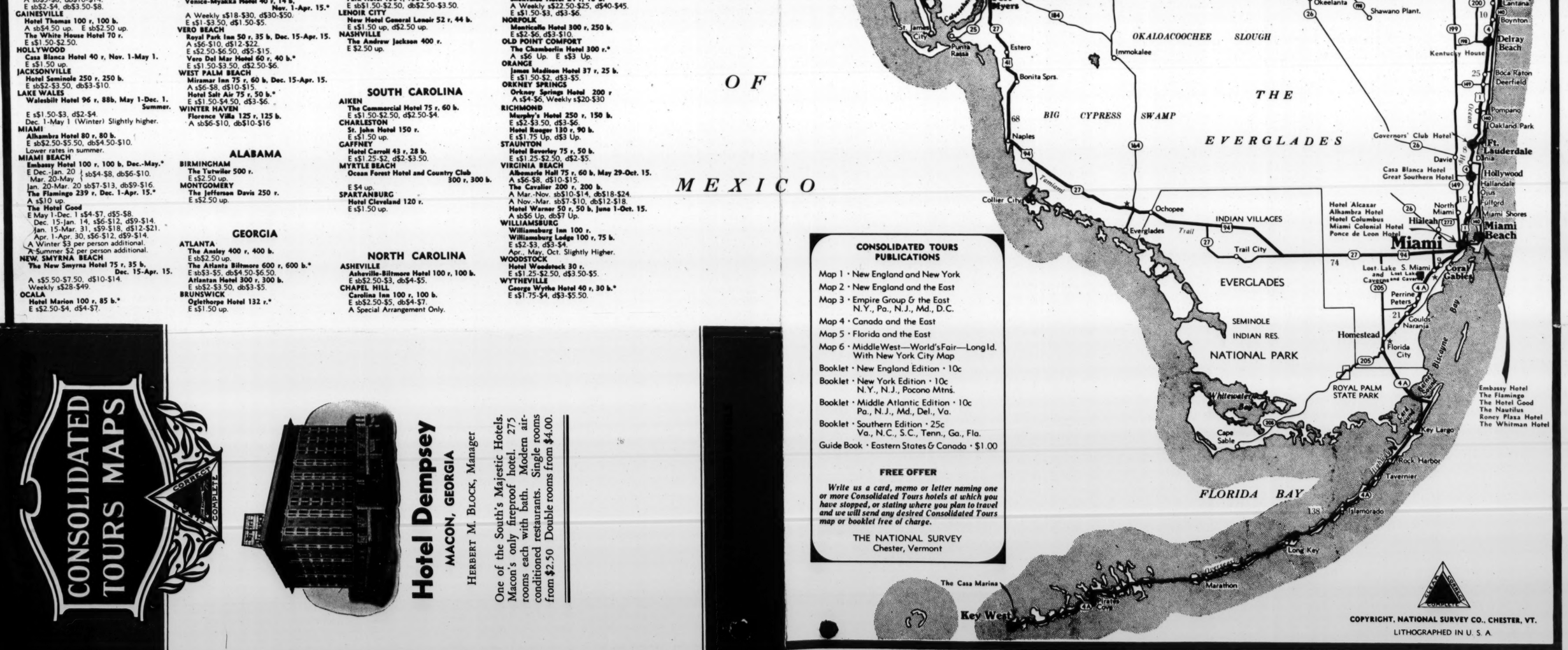
WYTHEVILLE
George Wythe Hotel 40 r, 30 b.*
E s$1.75-$4, d$3-$5.50.

Hotel Deermont
The Hollander Hotel
The Huntington Hotel
Pheil Hotel
Suwannee Hotel
Vinoy Park Hotel

Use Bee Line Ferry Saves 49 Miles

John Ringling Hotel
Mira Mar Hotel

Venice-Myakka Hotel


ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
Tampa
St. Petersburg
Clearwater
Clearwater Beach
Hotel Osceola Inn
Japanese Gardens
Tarpon Spgs.
Dunedin
Ozona
Palm Harbor
Indian Rocks
Pass-A-Grille Beach
Anna Maria
Bradenton
Cortez
Manatee
Longboat
Sarasota
Venice
Englewood
Osprey
Nokomis
Fruitville
Bee Ridge
Verna
Hotel Dixie Grande
Ellenton
Palmetto
Parish
Piney Pt.
Willow
Wimauma
Riverview
Seffner
Brandon
Hopewell
Mulberry
Pierce
Brewster
Ft. Meade
Homeland
Hornet Creek
Walkabilt
Frostproof
W. Frostproof
Bowling Green
Ft. Green
Wauchula
Zolfo Spgs.
Ona
Limestone
Myakka City
Gardner
Brownville
Pine Level
Miakka
Arcadia
Nocatee
Ft. Ogden
Punta Gorda
Charlotte Har.
Cleveland
Bermont
Murdock
Placida
Bokeelia
Bayshore
Alva
Bradford Hotel
Franklin Arms Hotel
Fort Myers
St. James City
Punta Rassa
Estero
Bonita Spgs.
Naples
Collier City
Tamiami Trail
Ochopee
Everglades
INDIAN VILLAGES
Trail City
EVERGLADES
SEMINOLE INDIAN RES.
NATIONAL PARK
Whitewater Bay
Cape Sable
ROYAL PALM STATE PARK
Homestead
Florida City
Florida Bay
Biscayne Bay
Key Largo
Rock Harbor
Tavernier
Islamorada
Long Key
Marathon
Grassy Key
Key West
The Casa Marina
HIGHLANDS HAMMOCK STATE PARK
MIAKKA RIVER VALLEY STATE PARK
LAKE OKEECHOBEE
OKALOACOOCHEE SLOUGH
BIG CYPRESS SWAMP
THE EVERGLADES
Immokalee
Lake Hicpochee
Clewiston
Moore Haven
Lakeport
Palmdale
Venus
Sebring
Avon Park
The Jacaranda Hotel
Harder Hall
Lake Jackson
Lake Arbuckle
Lake Wales
Walesbilt Hotel
Bok Singing Tower
Lake Kissimmee
Lake Marian
Kenansville
Fort Drum
Okeechobee
Basinger
Lake Istokpoga
Lake Placid
De Soto City
Childs
Brighton
Arcadia
Nocatee
Ft. Ogden
Punta Gorda
Charlotte Har.
Cleveland
Bermont
Venus
Lakeport
Palmdale
Pahokee
Canal Point
Port Mayaca
Belle Glade
Lake Harbor
South Bay
Okeelanta
Shawano Plant.
Clewiston
La Belle
Alva
Olga
Bayshore
Bradford Hotel
Franklin Arms Hotel
Fort Myers
Estero
Bonita Spgs.
Naples
Immokalee
Ochopee
Everglades
Trail City
Collier City
Tamiami Trail
Hotel Alcazar
Alhambra Hotel
Hotel Columbus
Miami Colonial Hotel
Ponce de Leon Hotel
Hialeah
North Miami
Miami
Miami Beach
Miami Shores
Fulford
Hollywood
Hallandale
Ojus
Dania
Davie
Governors' Club Hotel
Casa Blanca Hotel
Great Southern Hotel
Pompano
Deerfield
Boca Raton
Delray Beach
Kentucky House
Boynton
Lantana
Lake Worth
Palm Beach
W. Palm Beach
Royal Worth Hotel
Miramar Inn
Kelsey City
Jupiter
Hobe Sound
Indian Town
Port Mayaca
Lakeport
Palmdale
Pahokee
Canal Point
Clewiston
Belle Glade
Lake Harbor
South Bay
Okeelanta
Shawano Plant.
Lake Hicpochee
Moore Haven
Venus
Sebring
Avon Park
Lake Jackson
Lake Arbuckle
Lake Wales

MICHIGAN

DETROIT
Book Cadillac Hotel*
Hotel Statler*
FLINT
The Durant*
GRAND RAPIDS
The Rowe*
LANSING
Olds Hotel*

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO
Congress Hotel*
Hotel Sherman*
Stevens Hotel*

INDIANA

ELKHART
Hotel Elkhart*
EVANSVILLE
Hotel McCurdy*
FORT WAYNE
Hotel Indiana*
INDIANAPOLIS
Hotel Lincoln*
RICHMOND
Richmond Leland Hotel*

OHIO

AKRON
The Mayflower*
ASHTABULA
Hotel Ashtabula
CANTON
Hotel Onesto*
CINCINNATI
Hotel Sinton*
CLEVELAND
Hotel Allerton
Hotel Cleveland
Hotel Colonial
COLUMBUS
Fort Hayes Hotel*
DAYTON
The Dayton Biltmore*
LIMA
Barr Hotel*
TOLEDO
The Commodore Perry
Hotel Willard
YOUNGSTOWN
Hotel Ohio
ZANESVILLE
Hotel Clarendon
Hotel Rogge

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE
Brown Hotel*

CANADA

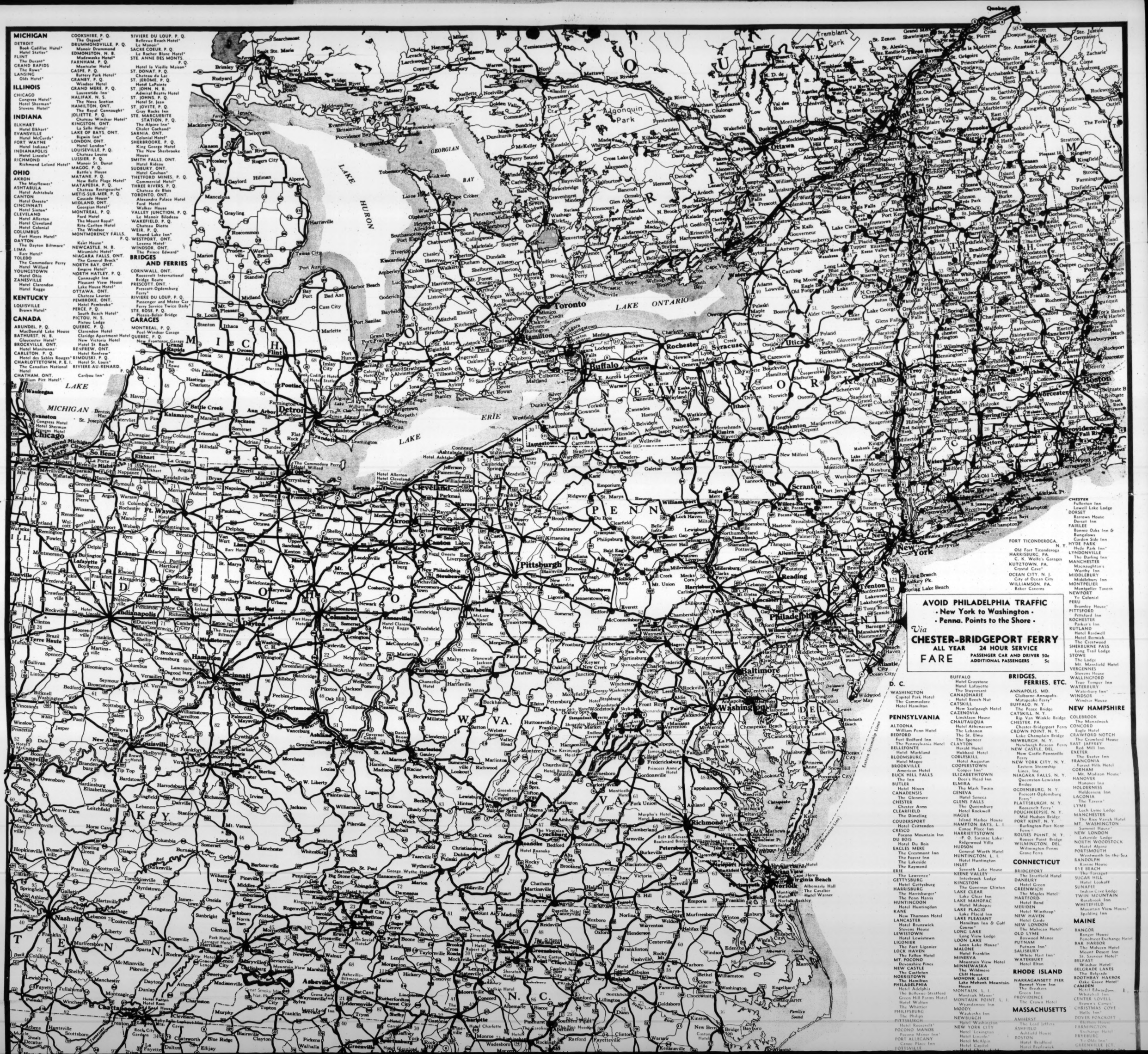
ARUNDEL, P. Q.
MacDonald Lake House
BATHURST, N. B.
Gloucester Hotel*
BROCKVILLE, ONT.
Hotel Manitonna*
CARLETON, P. Q.
Hotel des Sables Rouges*
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
The Canadian National Hotel
CHATHAM, ONT.
William Pitt Hotel*
COOKSHIRE, P. Q.
The Osgood*
DRUMMONDVILLE, P. Q.
Manoir Drummond*
EDMONSTON, N. B.
Madawaska Hotel*
FARNHAM, P. Q.
Montcalm Hotel
GASPE, P. Q.
Battery Park Hotel*
GRANBY, P. Q.
Windsor Hotel
GRAND MERE, P. Q.
Laurentide Inn
HALIFAX, N. S.
The Nova Scotian
HAMILTON, ONT.
The Royal Connaught*
JOLIETTE, P. Q.
Chateau Windsor Hotel*
KINGSTON, ONT.
La Salle Hotel*
LAKE OF BAYS, ONT.
Bigwin Inn*
LONDON, ONT.
Hotel London*
LOUISEVILLE, P. Q.
Chateau Louise
LUSSIER, P. Q.
Manoir St. Donat
MAGOG, P. Q.
Bathe House
MATANE, P. Q.
New Belle Plage Hotel*
MATAPEDIA, P. Q.
Chateau Restigouche*
METIS-SUR-MER, P. Q.
Cascade House*
MIDLAND, ONT.
Georgian Hotel*
MONTREAL, P. Q.
Ford Hotel
The Mount Royal*
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
The Windsor
MONTMORENCY FALLS, P. Q.
Kent House*
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Miramichi Hotel*
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.
The General Brock*
NORTH BAY, ONT.
Empire Hotel*
NORTH HATLEY, P. Q.
Connaught Inn
Pleasant View House
Lake Mouse Hotel*
OTTAWA, ONT.
Chateau Laurier
PEMBROKE, ONT.
Hotel Pembroke*
PERCE, P. Q.
South Beach Hotel*
PICTOU, N. S.
Pictou Lodge
QUEBEC, P. Q.
Clarendon Hotel
Claridge Apartment Hotel
New Victoria Hotel
Hotel St. Roch
RENFREW, ONT.
Hotel Renfrew*
RIMOUSKI, P. Q.
Hotel St. Louis*
RIVIERE-AU-RENARD, P. Q.
Caribou Inn*
RIVIERE DU LOUP, P. Q.
Bellevue Beach Hotel*
Le Manoir*
SACRE COEUR, P. Q.
Le Rocher Blanc Hotel*
STE. ANNE DES MONTS, P. Q.
Hotel la Vieille Maison*
ST. DONAT, P. Q.
Chateau du Lac
ST. JEROME, P. Q.
Hotel LaPointe
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Admiral Beatty Hotel
ST. JOHNS, P. Q.
Hotel St. Jean
ST. JOVITE, P. Q.
Gray Rocks Inn
STE. MARGUERITE
STATION, P. Q.
The Alpine Inn*
Chalet Cochand*
SARNIA, ONT.
Colonial Hotel*
SHERBROOKE, P. Q.
King George Hotel
The New Sherbrooke House
SMITH FALLS, ONT.
Hotel Rideau
SUDBURY, ONT.
Hotel Coulson*
THETFORD MINES, P. Q.
Commercial Hotel*
THREE RIVERS, P. Q.
Chateau de Blois
TORONTO, ONT.
Alexandra Palace Hotel
Ford Hotel
Walker House
VALLEY JUNCTION, P. Q.
Le Manoir Bibaeau
WAKEFIELD, P. Q.
Chateau Diette
WEIR, P. Q.
Round Lake Inn*
WESTPORT, ONT.
Lassens Hotel*
WINDSOR, ONT.
The Prince Edward*

BRIDGES AND FERRIES

CORNWALL, ONT.
Roosevelt International Bridge Route
PRESCOTT, ONT.
Prescott-Ogdensburg Ferry*
RIVIERE DU LOUP, P. Q.
Passenger and Motor Car Ferry Service Twice Daily*
STE. ROSE, P. Q.
Plessis-Belair Bridge

GARAGES

MONTREAL, P. Q.
Peel-Windsor Garage
QUEBEC, P. Q.
New Frontenac Garage



AVOID PHILADELPHIA TRAFFIC

• New York to Washington •
• Penna. Points to the Shore •

Via
CHESTER-BRIDGEPORT FERRY
ALL YEAR 24 HOUR SERVICE
FARE PASSENGER CAR AND DRIVER 50c
ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS 5c

D. C.

WASHINGTON
Capitol Park Hotel
The Commodore
Hotel Hamilton

PENNSYLVANIA

ALTOONA
William Penn Hotel
BEDFORD
Fort Bedford Inn
The Pennsylvania Hotel
BELLEFONTE
Hotel Maykland
BLOOMSBURG
Hotel Magee
BROOKVILLE
American Hotel
BUCK HILL FALLS
The Inn
BUTLER
Hotel Nixon
CANADENSIS
The Glenmere
CHESTER
Chester Arms
CLEARFIELD
The Dimeling
COUDERSPORT
Hotel Crittenden
CRESCO
Pocono Mountain Inn
DU BOIS
Hotel Du Bois
EAGLES MERE
The Crestmont Inn
The Forest Inn
The Lakeside
The Raymond
ERIE
The Lawrence*
GETTYSBURG
Hotel Gettysburg
HARRISBURG
The Harrisburger*
The Penn Harris
HUNTINGDON
Hotel Huntingdon
KANE
New Thomson Hotel
LANCASTER
Hotel Brunswick
Stevens House
LEWISTOWN
Hotel Lewistown
LIGONIER
The Fort Ligonier
LOCK HAVEN
The Fallon Hotel
MT. POCONO
Devonshire Pines
NEW CASTLE
The Castleton
NORRISTOWN
The Hamilton
PHILADELPHIA
Hotel Adelphia
The Bellevue Stratford
Green Hill Farms Hotel
Hotel Walton
The Whittier
PHILIPSBURG
The Philips
PITTSBURGH
Hotel Roosevelt*
POCONO MANOR
Pocono Manor Inn*
PORT ALLEGANY
Canoe Place Inn
POTTSVILLE
BUFFALO
Hotel Graystone
Hotel Lafayette
The Stuyvesant
CANAJOHARIE
Hotel Beech-Nut
CATSKILL
New Saulpaugh Hotel
CAZENOVIA
Lincklaen House
CHAUTAUQUA
Hotel Athenaeum
The Lebanon
The St. Elmo
The Spencer
CLAYTON
Herald Hotel
Hubbard Hotel
COBLESKILL
Hotel Augustan
COOPERSTOWN
Cooper Inn
ELIZABETHTOWN
Deer's Head Inn
ELMIRA
The Mark Twain
GENEVA
Hotel Seneca
GLENS FALLS
The Queensbury
Hotel Rockwell
HAGUE
Island Harbor House
HAMPTON BAYS, L. I.
Canoe Place Inn
HARRIETTSTOWN
P. O. Saranac Lake
Ridgewood Villa
HUDSON
General Worth Hotel
HUNTINGTON, L. I.
Hotel Huntington
INLET
Seventh Lake House
KEENE VALLEY
Interbrook Lodge
KINGSTON
The Governor Clinton
LAKE CLEAR
Lake Clear Inn
LAKE MAHOPAC
Hotel Mahopac
LAKE PLACID
Lake Placid Inn
LAKE PLEASANT
Hamilton Inn & Golf Course*
LONG LAKE
Long View Lodge
LOON LAKE
Loon Lake House*
MALONE
Hotel Franklin
MINERVA
Mountain View Hotel
MINNEWASKA
The Wildmere
Cliff House
MOHONK LAKE
Lake Mohonk Mountain House
MONTAUK, L. I.
Montauk Manor*
MONTAUK POINT, L. I.
Wyandannee Inn
MOODY'S
Waukesha Inn
NEWBURGH
Hotel Washington
NEW YORK CITY
Hotel Lexington
Hotel Lincoln*
Hotel McAlpin
Hotel Capitol
Hotel Bradford
Hotel Prince Edward
Hotel Piccadilly
Hotel Taft
Hotel Governor Clinton
Hotel Pennsylvania
Hotel New Yorker
Hotel Roosevelt
Hotel Commodore
Hotel Biltmore
Hotel Ambassador
Hotel Park Lane
Hotel Sherry-Netherland
Hotel Plaza
Hotel Gotham
Hotel Savoy-Plaza
Hotel Drake
Hotel Delmonico
Hotel Barbizon-Plaza
Hotel Ritz-Carlton
Hotel Astor
Hotel Edison
Hotel Lincoln
Hotel McAlpin
Hotel Capitol
Hotel Bradford
Hotel Prince Edward
Hotel Piccadilly
Hotel Taft
Hotel Governor Clinton
Hotel Pennsylvania
Hotel New Yorker
Hotel Roosevelt
Hotel Commodore
Hotel Biltmore
Hotel Ambassador
Hotel Park Lane
Hotel Sherry-Netherland
Hotel Plaza
Hotel Gotham
Hotel Savoy-Plaza
Hotel Drake
Hotel Delmonico
Hotel Barbizon-Plaza
Hotel Ritz-Carlton
Hotel Astor
Hotel Edison
NIAGARA FALLS
The Cataract
The Niagara
The Niagara Manor
OLEAN
Hotel Cornplanter
PAINTED POST
Painted Post Inn
PENN YAN
Hotel Penn Yan
PLATTSBURG
Hotel Witherop
PORT HENRY
Port Henry Inn
RAQUETTE LAKE
Hotel Raquette
ROCHESTER
Hotel Rochester
Powers Hotel
SARATOGA SPRINGS
Grand Union Hotel
Worden Hotel
SCHROON LAKE
Schroon Lake Inn
SCHUYLERVILLE
Hotel Schuylerville
SHARON SPRINGS
Hotel Sharon
SKANEATELES
Hotel Skaneateles
SYRACUSE
Hotel Onondaga
Hotel Syracuse
TICONDEROGA
Hotel Ticonderoga
TROY
Hotel Troy
UTICA
Hotel Utica
WATERTOWN
Hotel Woodruff
WELLSVILLE
Hotel Wellsville
WHITEHALL
Hotel Wendell
WILLSBORO
Hotel Willsboro
YONKERS
Hotel Yonkers

BRIDGES, FERRIES, ETC.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
Claiborne-Annapolis Matapeake Ferry*
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The Peace Bridge
CATSKILL, N. Y.
Rip Van Winkle Bridge
CHESTER, PA.
Chester-Bridgeport Ferry
CROWN POINT, N. Y.
Lake Champlain Bridge
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Newburgh Beacon Ferry
NEW CASTLE, DEL.
New Castle-Pennsville Ferry
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
Queenston-Lewiston Bridge
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.
Prescott Ogdensburg Ferry*
PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.
Rouses Pt. Ferry*
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Mid Hudson Bridge
PORT KENT, N. Y.
Burlington-Port Kent Ferry*
ROUSES POINT, N. Y.
Rouses Point Bridge
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Wilmington-Penns Grove Ferry

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
The Stratfield Hotel
DANBURY
Hotel Green
GREENWICH
The Maples Hotel*
HARTFORD
Hotel Bond
MERIDEN
Hotel Winthrop*
NEW HAVEN
Hotel Garde
NEW LONDON
The Mohican Hotel*
OLD LYME
Baswood Manor
PUTNAM
Putnam Inn*
SALISBURY
White Hart Inn*
WATERBURY
Hotel Elton

RHODE ISLAND

NARRAGANSETT PIER
Bonnet View Inn
The Breakers
Green Inn
PROVIDENCE
The Crown Hotel

MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST
The Lord Jeffers
ASHFIELD
Ashfield House
BOSTON
Hotel Bradford
Hotel Bradbury
Hotel Buckminster
Hotel Essex
Hotel Kenmore
Hotel Lenox
Hotel Manger
Hotel Statler
Hotel Touraine
Hotel Vendome
Hotel Westminster
The Somerset
The Sorrento
The Victoria
BRIDGEWATER
Hotel Bridgewater
BUZZARDS BAY
Hotel Buzzards Bay
CAMBRIDGE
Hotel Continental
CHATHAM
Chatham Wayside Inn
CHATHAM PORT
Chatham Bars Inn
CHESTER
Fullerton Inn
Lowell Lake Lodge
DORSET
Barrows House
Dorset Inn
FAIRLEE
Bonnie Oaks Inn & Bungalows
Garden Side Inn
HYDE PARK
Hyde Park Inn*
LYNDONVILLE
The Darling Inn
MANCHESTER
Macnaughton's
Worthy Inn
MIDDLEBURY
Middlebury Inn
MONTPELIER
Montpelier Tavern
NEWPORT
Yo Colonial
PERU
Bromley House*
PITTSFORD
Pittsford Inn
ROCHESTER
Parker's Inn
RUTLAND
Hotel Bardwell
Hotel Berwick
The Crestwood
SHERBURNE PASS
Long Trail Lodge
STOWE
The Lodge
Mt. Mansfield Hotel
VERGENNES
Stevens House
WALLINGFORD
True Temper Inn
WATERBURY
Waterbury Inn*
WINDSOR
Windsor House

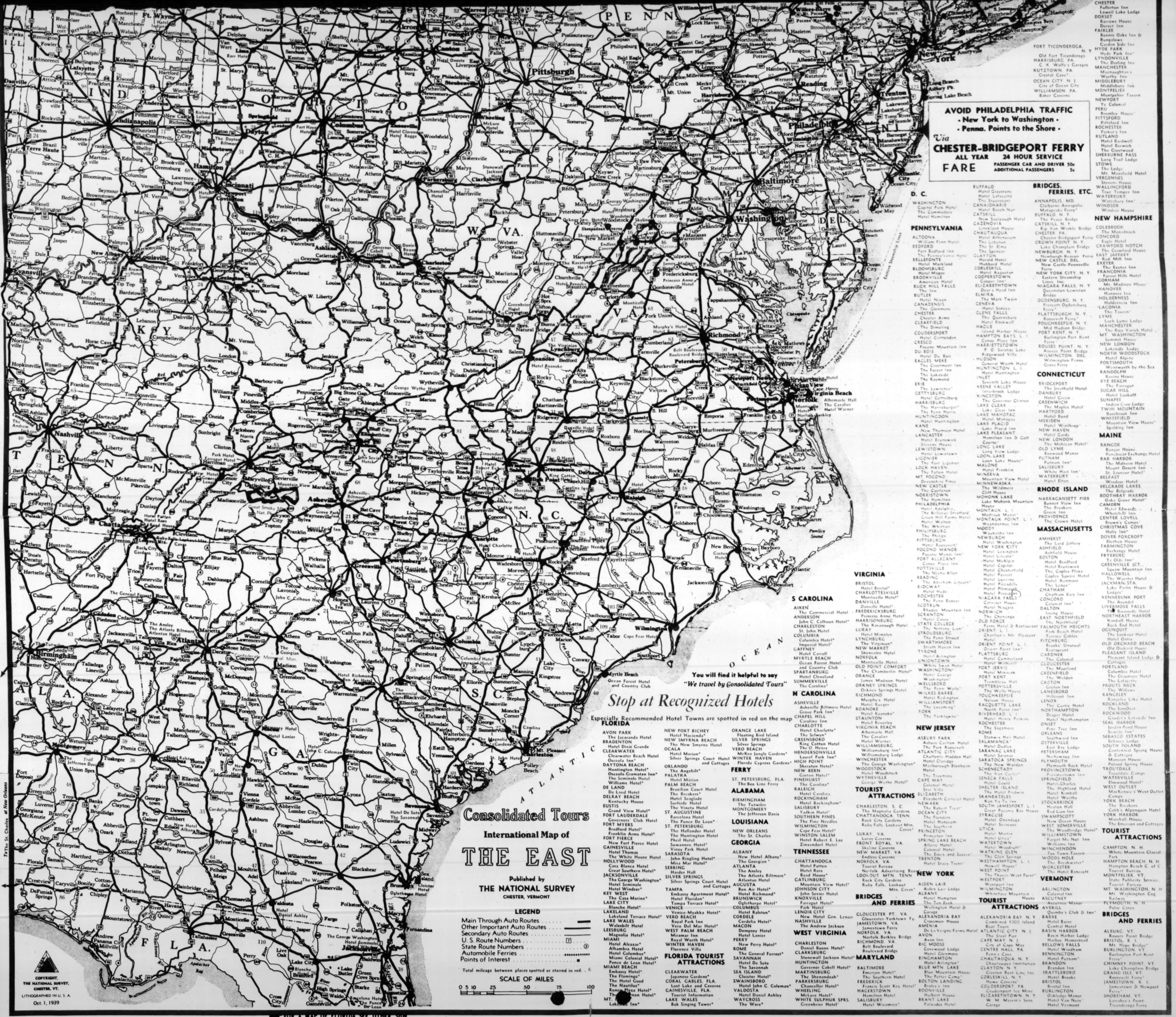
NEW HAMPSHIRE

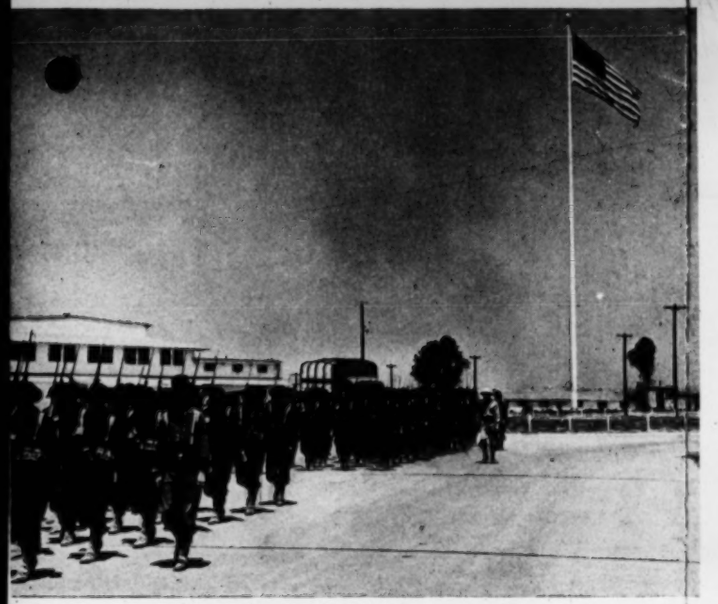
COLEBROOK
The Monadnock
CONCORD
Eagle Hotel
CRAWFORD NOTCH
The Crawford House
EAST JAFFREY
Red Mill Inn
EXETER
The Exeter Inn
FRANCONIA
Forest Hills Hotel
GORHAM
Mt. Madison House
HANOVER
Hanover Inn
HOLDERNESS
Holderness Inn
LACONIA
The Tavern*
LYME
Loch Lyme Lodge
MANCHESTER
The Rice Varick Hotel
MT. WASHINGTON
Summit House*
NEW LONDON
Lakeside Lodge
NORTH WOODSTOCK
Hotel Algone
PORTSMOUTH
Wentworth by the Sea
RANDOLPH
Ravine House
RYE BEACH
The Farragut
SUGAR HILL
Hotel Lookoff
SUNAPEE
Indian Cave Lodge
TWIN MOUNTAIN
Rosebrook Inn
WHITEFIELD
Mountain View House*
Spalding Inn

MAINE

BANGOR
Bangor House
Penobscot Exchange Hotel
BAR HARBOR
The Malvern Hotel
Mount Desert Inn
St. Sauveur Hotel*
BELFAST
Belfast Inn
Windsor Hotel
BELGRADE LAKES
The Belgrade
BOOTHBAY HARBOR
Oak Grove Hotel*
CAMDEN
Hotel Edwardtom
Whitehall Inn
CENTER LOVELL
Brown's Camps
CHRISTMAS COVE
Holly Inn*
DOVER FOXCROFT
Blethen House
FARMINGTON
Exchange Hotel
FRYEBURG
Ye Olde Inn*
GREENVILLE JCT.

FORT TICONDEROGA, N. Y.
Old Fort Ticonderoga
HARRISBURG, PA.
C. K. Wolfe's Garages
KUTZTOWN, PA.
Crystal Cave*
OCEAN CITY, N. J.
City of Ocean City
WILLIAMSON, PA.
Baker Caverns


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Oct. 1, 1939
To The St. Charles at New Orleans
FOR A MAP OF FLORIDA SEE OTHER SIDE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Eastern Steamship Lines
Old Dominion Line
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N. Y.
N. J.
MD.
DEL.
VA.
W. VA.
N. C.
S. C.
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FLA.
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ILL.
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Hotel Warner
Newport News
Hampton
Old Point Comfort
Chamberlin Hotel
Fortress Monroe
Cape Charles
Cape Henry
Lighthouse
Chesapeake Bay
Bridge-Tunnel
Cincinnati
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Nashville
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Birmingham
Chattanooga
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Myrtle Beach
Ocean Forest Hotel
and Country Club
Columbia
Greenville
Spartanburg
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Savannah
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Terre Haute
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Fort Wayne
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Akron
Youngstown
Erie
Buffalo
Niagara Falls
Rochester
Syracuse
Albany
Utica
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Scranton
Wilkes-Barre
Harrisburg
Reading
Lancaster
Allentown
Bethlehem
Easton
Trenton
Atlantic City
Ocean City
Cape May
Lewes
Rehoboth Beach
Salisbury
Cambridge
Hagerstown
Frederick
Annapolis
Chestertown
Centerville
Easton
Denton
Milford
Dover
Harrington
Laurel
Berlin
Snow Hill
Pocomoke City
Princess Anne
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Bedford
Everett
McConnellsburg
Chambersburg
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Lancaster
Columbia
Lebanon
Pottsville
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Wilkes-Barre
Scranton
Stroudsburg
Pocono Manor
Mt. Pocono
Delaware Water Gap
Easton
Phillipsburg
Bloomsburg
Danville
Northumberland
Shamokin
Pottsville
Tamaqua
Allentown
Bethlehem
Quakertown
Doylestown
Norristown
Pottstown
Phoenixville
Media
Chester
Wilmington
Newark
Elkton
Havre de Grace
Aberdeen
Bel Air
Towson
Glenburnie
Annapolis
Centerville
Easton
Cambridge
Salisbury
Crisfield
Laurel
Berlin
Ocean City



Main Entrance To Camp Wheeler

OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT

An asset of regional if not national importance is being rapidly developed in the Ocmulgee National Monument, or Indian Mounds, so-called, at Macon.

Experts insist that this area of over six hundred acres contains more evidences of prehistory than any location of comparative size yet discovered in North America.

The tract is now owned and is being developed by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. The first unit of a Museum Building to house the "finds", not only of this project, but of the entire Southeast, is now under construction. Thousands of visitors from the nation over and foreign lands as well now visit this site, which is but a promise of the attendance when the monument is fully improved.

MACON AS NATIONAL DEFENSE CENTER

Because of natural advantages and cooperation of city, county and civic authorities, Macon has been allocated four splendid units in the National Defense Program.

Municipal Airport—Practically completed are the improvements on the Herbert Smart Municipal Airport, located on 260 acres of land 5 miles (3.5 miles air line) southeast of Macon. Surfacing of runways is completed, there being three runways, each 150 feet wide with lengths of 3,600, and 4,400 and 4,700 feet. Lighting, with some additional sodding, are to be added, with full completion projected during 1941.

Camp Wheeler, a replacements cantonment or reception center where draftees are inducted into military services. These draftees are brought to this camp for thirteen weeks course of preliminary training and practice, after which they are officially in the regular army. The camp is designed to contain 20,000 men. The division of personnel is as follows: 17,000 white soldiers; 1,500 white officers and 1,500 negro soldiers. Cost of construction approximates ten millions of dollars, and the camp is now considered unofficially to be one of the best planned in the United States. It is located 6.7 miles from Macon and is connected with the city by ample bus transportation.

U. S. Naval Ordnance Plant, designed for the purpose of loading fuses in gun shells and projectiles, which delicate operation requires the highest grade construction with trained personnel. The cost of construction of this plant is scheduled at something over $4,000,000, and will employ up to 5,000 people, 65% women. The plant is located 3.9 miles from the center of Macon.

Cochran Field is a basis training school in aviation for the U. S. Army. It is located 9 miles south of Macon on 2,200 acres of land, and cost over $2,000,000. About 3,000 persons will be stationed there, including cadets, officers, enlisted men and mechanics.

The Air Corps Depot and Repair Base (Not yet named) is located 14.5 miles south of Macon, occupying 2,500 acres of land. The purpose of this unit is to service the repairs and overhauling of airships in the Army, brought in from an area of several states. Unofficial estimate of its construction cost is now $20,000,000, and will employ 2,800 men for one shift.

Summarizing, it will be seen that these projects involve a personnel of 30,000 people, with construction cost of $36,000,000.

MACON



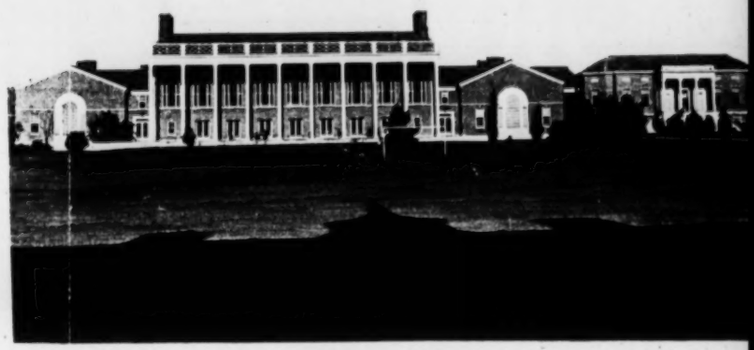
"*In the* HEART *of* GEORGIA"



City Hall



Mercer University Buildings



Wesleyan College



Location is to cities and to real estate what personality is to persons. Possession of all the other civic virtues can hardly overcome the lack of good location for a city. Macon is but six miles (west) from the geographical center of Georgia and has been a human gathering place for centuries.

PREHISTORY

Adjacent to the city is an Indian Village site, with relics and evidences of prehistory dating back into the mists of forgotten eras. One occupational level over another tells the story of almost continuous tenancy.

HISTORY

In the history of Georgia, Macon has had an important part. All visitors to this section either stop or pass through Macon. It was once the State Capital, and is a convention city of first importance.

KAOLIN

In the area about Macon lies immense deposits of kaolin which are being mined for use in the manufacture of aluminum, paper, rubber and a score of other purposes. Tons of clay are shipped out annually for the use of industry in this country and abroad. Since 65% of the nation's supply of kaolin comes from Georgia, and a major part of that is produced near Macon, this is a potential site for a great ceramics center.

CHURCHES

Macon is a church going city. One hundred and fifty-three houses of worship of all denominations offer the privilege of worship to all sects.

GOLF

Golfers may play on their choice of three courses: Idle Hour Club (private), 18 holes; Bowden Municipal course, 18 holes; and Cherokee Club, 9 holes; all grass greens.

GENERAL

Wide streets, beautiful homes, well-kept parks make Macon a city of beauty and charm. Its climate and location on the fall line allows a variety of plant life not often assembled. Perhaps the strongest asset of Macon is its balanced development which makes for ideal living conditions. Industry for employment and use of raw materials; prehistory justifying the designation of Macon as the center of archaeological interest of the Southeast; an historical record that entitles Macon to be ranked as a typical Southern city; an agricultural backcountry that contains 500,000 people.

Apply the essentials of a good city to Macon for a test. It is attractive; healthful with cultural advantages; good people; recreational provisions; low living costs; is easily accessible; offers opportunity in business and has great potential qualities. Go where you will, few cities offer more assets than Macon in the heart of Georgia.

MACON . . . *Georgia's Center of Prehistoric Culture and Commerce*

THE J. W. BURKE CO., PRINTERS, MACON



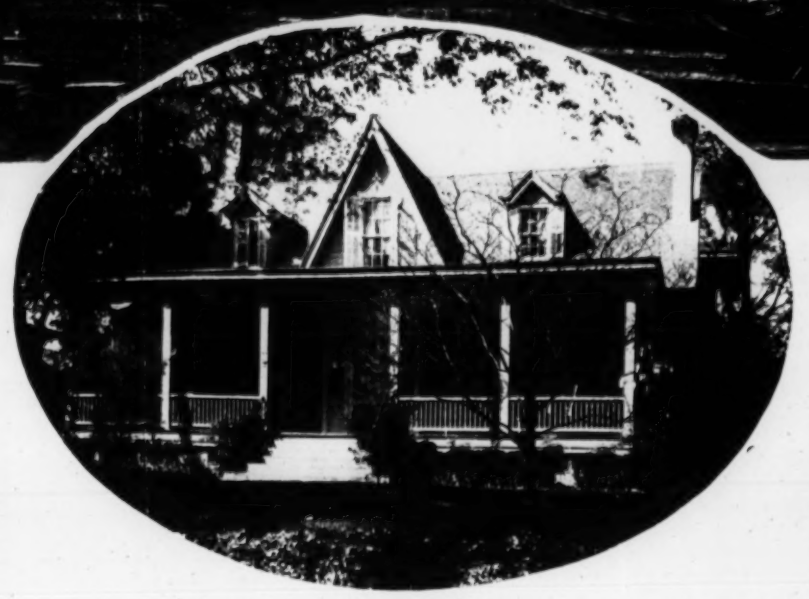
MACON YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY

"The town of Macon! May its prosperity continue to be one of the strongest arguments in favor of republican institutions." This toast was proposed by LaFayette while in Macon on a visit in 1824, which took place soon after Macon was organized.

The trading post first set up opposite the Indian village soon became Fort Hawkins, to be succeeded by the town of Macon in 1823. The locational advantages of the town by the Ocmulgee River were apparent from that day, and the historic past Macon enjoys dates from Indian occupancy of this area.

From a community of eight hundred people in 1826, the growth of Macon has been steady through the years. Never spectacular until 1940, the well rounded development into a city of versatile parts has been gradual. The 1940 Census shows a population of 57,865; Greater Macon, 74,800. Because of growth induced by The National Defense activities elsewhere referred to, the estimated population of Macon through 1941 is 75,000; Greater Macon 100,000.

The Macon of today has a future to be defined only by self-imposed limits. With every modern civic asset; more than ordinary educational facilities; an agricultural and trade area of wide extent and potential expansion; a collection of industries both varied and extensive, and with an archaeological site of first importance at its very gates, Macon already has what most cities seek.



Birthplace of Sidney Lanier



A Scene in Ocmulgee National Monument

CULTURE

As a center of culture Macon has few equals in cities of comparative size. Wesleyan College for women, the first in the world, was established here in 1836. In 1838 Mercer University had its beginning. The graduates of these fine institutions of learning have gone out to all parts of the civilized world, while their presence in Macon has created a cultural atmosphere and background to be acquired in no other way. Other educational facilities have been added to make of this a city of superior educational virtues.



Municipal Auditorium

INDUSTRY

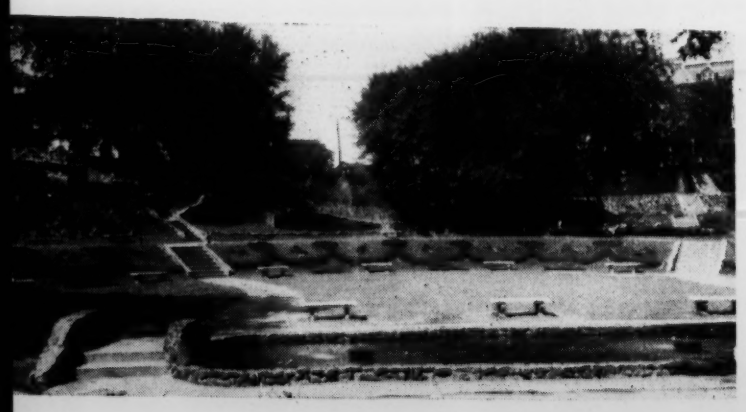
To balance the facilities of education, and the resources of agriculture, Macon has industries of various kinds. One hundred and sixty plants of 65 classifications make up an industrial development of importance. A converging point in transportation facilities, Macon has railroads; bus lines; air lines and highways to implement industry in the function of assembling, then distributing its materials and wares.



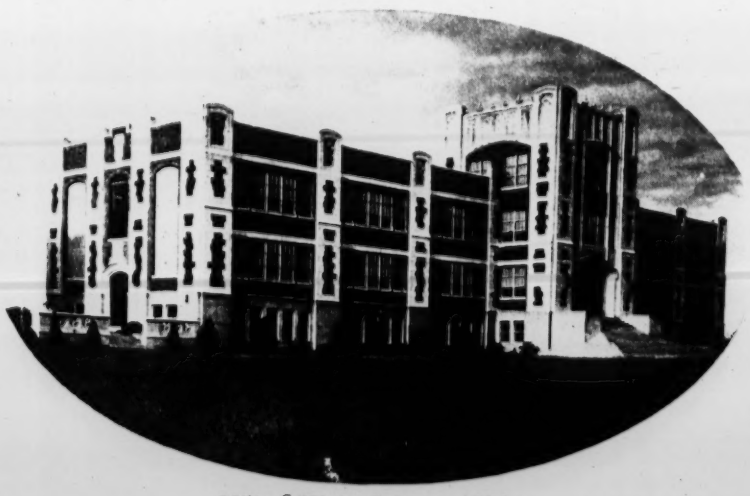
A Georgia Peach Orchard

AGRICULTURE

As Georgia is predominantly an agricultural State, Macon as its geographical center has an interest in all things agrarian. The peach industry has its focal point here, where this enormous business is serviced. Pecans, cotton, truck crops, peanuts, watermelons, are some of the more important agricultural products of this area. Beef cattle and swine are being grown in increasing quantity, with dairying and grain crops following closely in development.



Washington Park



Miller High School (Girls)



Industrial Scene

MACON . . . *Georgia's Center of Prehistoric Culture and Commerce*

THE J. W. BURKE CO., PRINTERS, MACON



One of the large mounds at Ocmulgee

OCMULGEE
National Monument
GEORGIA

OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT

United States Department of the Interior

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary

National Park Service, Newton B. Drury, Director

Ocmulgee National Monument preserves the remains of four major Indian occupations in the South. It possesses an extreme concentration in a relatively small area of archeological remains that have yielded considerable information concerning the early history of what is now the southeastern part of the United States. Ocmulgee represents a zone or location where many important prehistoric and historic cultures overlap. Here were presumably continuous Indian occupations of the Swift Creek, the Macon Plateau, the Lamar, and the historic Creek cultures.

Three large and four smaller mounds mark the locations of prehistoric ceremonial buildings. The reconstructed earth lodge or council chamber recreates an atmosphere of fateful councils and colorful religious ceremonies of a time before any white man had entered this region. The partially completed museum building of modern design houses exhibits and more than one million objects recovered during the excavations. It also is intended that it will serve as a laboratory for southeastern archeology.

The Macon Plateau

The principal area of Ocmulgee National Monument is now known as the Macon Plateau, although it was called "Old Ocmulgee Fields" by the settlers, traders, and Indian fighters of the Colonial and early Federal periods. Mound C at the western edge was the burial center of the community, while Mounds A and B at the southern rim of the plateau seem to have been connected with another phase of the religious life of the village. Mound D, near the northern edge, supported rectangular structures of some religious nature. Mound E, the smallest of the group, may have been a part of the fortification system. The McDougal and Dunlap Mounds, north and northeast of the village area, suggest that some religious practices were carried on outside the village proper. One of the most extensive remains on the Macon Plateau is the series of large ditches which completely encircled the village. These are probably the largest Indian structures of this type known in the South.

On the middle section of the plateau burials of the historic Creek Indians are preserved and exhibited, exactly as they were found by the archeologist. Here also is the outline of a trading post, built by Carolinians for the Indian trade. The site of this pentagonal structure, surrounded by a moat, was discovered by archeological work in 1936. The trading post is thought to have been built and operated between 1690 and 1715. It constituted the earliest English outpost of trade and empire in this region, and no doubt played a part in the effort of the English to win the Creek Indians away from their previous Spanish alliance.

The Lamar Area

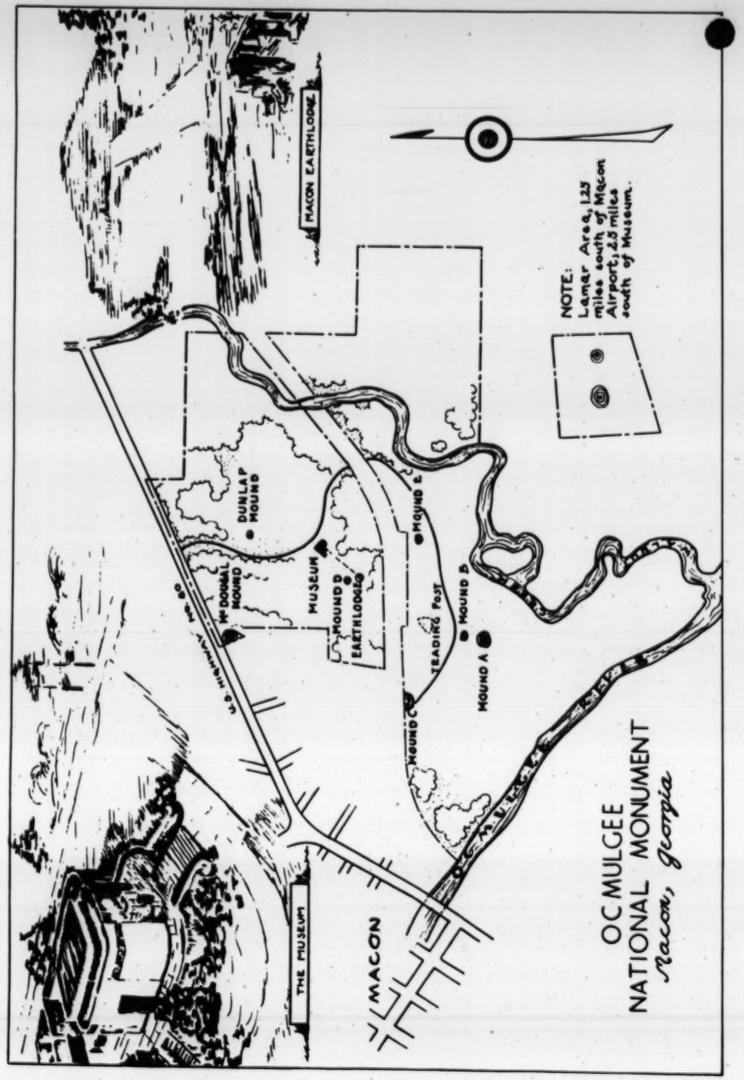
The Lamar mound group, a detached area of 45 acres, lies in the river swamps 3 miles below Macon. Two large mounds face each other across an open court. The mound at the western side is rectangular and served as a platform for religious buildings. The eastern, and smaller, mound is nearly circular. Ascent to the summit was made possible by means of a spiral ramp or walkway.

Calendar of Events on Ocmulgee National Monument

1250.	Approximate beginning of Swift Creek occupation.
1400.	Macon Plateau people invaded Georgia. (approximate date)
1500.	Lamar occupation of Georgia began. (approximate date)
1540.	Hernando de Soto crossed Ocmulgee 35 miles South of Macon (April 4th).
1690.	The Creeks moved east to the Ocmulgee to trade with the English.
1690-1715.	Trading post in Old Ocmulgee Fields occupied by Carolinians.
1715.	Close of Yamassee War, Creeks moved back to Chattahoochee River.
1739.	General Oglethorpe passed Macon; his ranger mentions the three largest mounds (August 3rd).
1777.	William Bartram visited Macon mound group.
1791.	William Bartram published first description of Old Ocmulgee Fields in his "Travels".
1797.	Benjamin Hawkins, Agent to the Creeks, passed through the Monument area (February 23rd).
1805.	Creeks ceded to the United States all land east of the Ocmulgee River except Old Ocmulgee Fields.
1806.	Fort Hawkins built ¼ mile north of Old Ocmulgee Fields.
1808.	Creek factory moved to Fort Hawkins.
1817.	Creek factory moved to Fort Mitchell.
1819.	Last Creeks received payments at Fort Hawkins.
1821.	Treaty of Indian Springs signed. Creeks ceded Old Ocmulgee Fields to the United States.
1825.	Fort Hawkins sold; Macon established.
1933.	Excavation begun under sponsorship of Smithsonian Institution, Society for Georgia Archeology, CWA, and WPA.
1934.	Ocmulgee National Monument authorized by Congress, June 14.
1936.	Ocmulgee National Monument proclaimed by the President of the United States (December 23).
1937.	Earth lodge restoration completed (November).
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1941



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The Indians of Central Georgia

As early as 1250 it is known that Indians were living in lands now called Georgia. This earliest period is referred to as the Swift Creek Occupation, from the largest settlement 10 miles below Macon. These Indians also had small camps on the Macon Plateau where their distinctive pottery is found below all others. They were primarily hunters and fishermen using the spear or javelin rather than the bow and arrow to kill deer, bear, and smaller game. They used no tobacco pipes and probably had few cultivated plants. Although their pottery is simple in shape, it is carefully decorated with elaborate designs stamped into the clay. It appears that these people lived in Georgia for a long period and were driven out by the next inhabitants.

These new invaders are called the Macon Plateau group because they had their principal town on the area now called the Macon Plateau. Here they built the mounds, the earth lodges, the two lines of ditches, and cultivated the surrounding fields, which are the principal features of Ocmulgee National Monument. These Indians certainly introduced full agriculture and probably a complicated religious system to Georgia from their old home on the Mississippi River. They made several kinds of pottery and often buried special vessels with the dead. Their burials, mostly at the western edge of the village, indicate an elaborate burial ritual and a strong conviction of life after death. This ritual consisted of cleaning the bones before burial and placing shell beads, vessels, ornaments, axes, and other objects in the graves. It was a large town and a powerful people that built the large mounds and sturdy earth lodges on the Macon Plateau.

The earth lodges were circular, earth-covered structures, one of which has been restored and reconstructed on its original site. Around a central firebasin four tremendous oak posts support a roof of pine logs covered with cane and red clay. Within and following the wall is a series of 47 seats, each with an oval receptacle at the front for objects used in the ceremonies. Opposite the tunnel-like entrance is a raised platform in the shape of an eagle on which are three seats for the leaders of the group. Here ceremonies and deliberations were carried on by the tribal council.

Following the subjugation or disappearance of these people, the Ocmulgee River Valley and most of the southeast was occupied by the Lamar people. Although they are thought to be the ancestors of the Creeks who inhabited Georgia when the white man arrived they are called Lamar from their large village site on the Lamar area. They made stamped pottery but had also learned the art of incising with a pointed bone awl. They built mounds and defended their village with a palisade or wall of posts. Their town at Lamar was built on an island of higher ground in the river swamps. They raised corn, beans, and tobacco. They evidently were especially fond of tobacco as hundreds of whole and broken pipes are found, most of them elaborately decorated with carved designs.

The repeated movements of Indian groups throughout Georgia were a result of Indian wars and the pressure of other tribes. The Indians seem to have left Macon at the close of the Lamar period, and their descendants, the Creeks, returned only at the beginning of the eighteenth century. At about this time the English trading post was established on the Old Ocmulgee Fields. These Indians were the historic Creeks and, while they still made pottery and stone arrow points, they were receiving many objects of European manufacture in exchange for their deer skins. The dead were buried in a flexed position, usually accompanied by glass beads, copper bells, guns, pistols, swords, mirrors, and other articles of European trade. These Creeks left the area following the failure of the Yamassee War in 1715 and concentrated their settlements on the Chattahoochee River. Old Ocmulgee Fields was never again the site of an Indian village, although many Indians visited Fort Hawkins just north of the monument area.

Accessibility

Ocmulgee National Monument is situated immediately east of the city of Macon in the heart of Georgia. The entrance is from U. S. Highway 80, the main road from Macon to Savannah.

Service to the Public

A road and trail system, as well as suitable parking areas, have been provided for visitor use. A large modern museum building with exhibits interpreting the archeological significance of the area and aboriginal life in the southeast is nearing completion. Free guide service is available to all visitors. Organizations and groups will be given special service if arrangements are made in advance with the Superintendent. The monument is open daily from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Administration

Ocmulgee National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation December 23, 1936, and is administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

All communications relative to the monument should be addressed to the Superintendent, Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, Ga.

Entrance to Ocmulgee National Monument



Entrance to the reconstructed Council Chamber



Interior view in Council Chamber



CIVIC SECTION

Compiled by the
MACON
Chamber of Commerce

for MACON *and* BIBB COUNTY

- The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc. presents for your convenience four pages of local, civic and postal information.
- These pages are designed to help both residents and visitors in locating the many points of interest in Macon.

HISTORY AND CULTURE

From prehistoric times, Macon has been a center of human activity. Archaeological findings, as well as maps of early white settlers, furnish unquestionable evidence that what is now "The Heart of Georgia" was an early Indian metropolis and a strategic trading post. To the east of the present city lie prehistoric Indian mounds bearing evidence of a once great Indian capital.

With this basis of prehistory, the history of Macon rests upon the creation of Fort Hawkins in 1800; and the incorporation of Macon in 1823, which was named for Nathaniel Macon, a statesman, prominent in that day. Macon was once the capital of Georgia and has had a part in the history of the state.

Early in its life Macon began to show interest in culture and education. The first society organized here was a Masonic Lodge in July, 1824. Along with hotels, banks, and commercial ventures were established churches and schools. Four churches, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Baptist were established in 1826. Already in 1825 a bill had been introduced in the General Assembly "to establish a seat of learning . . . for the education of females." Out of this came Wesleyan College, now and since in active operation, widely known as the first college in the world to grant diplomas to women. It opened in 1836, as a Methodist institution remaining so to this day. In 1871 Mercer University (Baptist) was moved to Macon, and Mount De Sales Academy (Catholic) was established, thus adding to the cultural heritage of the city. Supplementing these are numerous other educational facilities including an extensive public school system. This development has made of Macon a cultural, religious and educational center of the first rank.

INDUSTRY

A list of 150 industries, of 60 classifications, brings to Macon a balancing influence that is invaluable. Textiles lead, with railroad shops, clothing, brick, clay products and woodworking following in importance. Macon's central location, both as to the state and southeast with excellent transportation facilities and easy access to raw materials as well as a ready market, all support these industrial ventures. A vast supply of pine trees for pulp offers opportunity for extension in industry.

COMMERCE

Macon is a natural shopping center for both retail and wholesale trade. 125 wholesale firms are here under 37 classes of goods offered, and a total annual volume of $50,000,000.00 is estimated. Retail shops serve an area of twenty to thirty middle Georgia counties, with a population exceeding 250,000.

Banking and all forms of personal services are here to serve the same group, all combining to make of Macon a real service and trade center. Ample transportation facilities include five railways, four bus lines, and a modern airport. Highways radiate from Macon as spokes in a wheel, all these affording easy access to Macon for trade, for conventions, and service.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is basic in Macon's economy since a wide variety and quantity of products are grown in the surrounding area. The shipping center for peaches is here. Peanuts, pecans, and truck crops are growing rapidly in importance, while livestock has been given great impetus during recent years. Macon should be and is becoming the agricultural capital of an empire, both as to territory and people in middle Georgia.

MACON TELEPHONE DIRECTORY • CIVIC SECTION

CITY *and* COUNTY DATA

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. Macon Building Permits, January, 1939, through December, 1940—$1,010,496.50.

Manufacturing Establishments in Greater Macon—Approximately 155, with an output of $25,000,000 annually.

EDUCATION—Public Schools in Bibb County—Elementary, 45; Junior and Senior High Schools, 3; Total enrollment of 17,070. Parochial School (Catholic)—1, with enrollment of 100. Colleges and Universities—2, with total enrollment of 750, as of April 1, 1940.

FINANCE. Banks—3, with total debits to individual accounts in 1940 of $207,300,972.97.

POSTAL RECEIPTS, 1940—$370,707.34.

RELIGIOUS AND WELFARE. Churches—152. Community Chest Fund—Amount raised (1941), $53,000, by 5,375 donors for 9 participating agencies.

RED CROSS CHAPTER—Amount raised (1940)—$6,000 (independently of Community Chest participation); number of members, 5,300.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA.

Automobile registrations (1940)—15,617.

Telephones as of Sept., 1941—15,029.

Gas Meters as of Sept., 1941—8,848.

Electric Meters as of Sept., 1941—15,695.

Altitude of Macon—412 feet above sea level.

Area of Greater Macon—8.16 square miles.

Area of Bibb County—277 square miles.

Population (1940 census)—Macon, 57,865; Metropolitan Area 74,830; Bibb County, 83,783.

Hotels—12, with total of 1,205 rooms.

Parks—19, valued at $1,500,000.

Hospitals—4, with total of 376 beds.

Newspapers—2 dailies and 1 Sunday.

Public Libraries—2, with total of 35,000 volumes.

Theaters—5 motion picture, 1 legitimate.

Auditoriums—Municipal, seats 4,500; several private.

POINTS *of* INTEREST *in* MACON *and* VICINITY

Compiled by the Macon Chamber of Commerce

ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND: State institution, Forsyth road.

AIRPORTS: Herbert Smart Field.

ARCHITECTURAL TOUR: Descriptive booklet and map available at Chamber of Commerce.

BACONSFIELD PARK: Botanical gardens and small collection of animals; across river.

BIBB COUNTY COURTHOUSE: Rebuilt 1924; county jail on top floor, one of most modern in state.

CITY HALL: Poplar Street at Second.

FEDERAL BUILDING: Third and Mulberry Streets.

FORT HAWKINS: Reproduction of original fort; east of city.

NATIONAL DEFENSE: 4 important units are located in Macon: Camp Wheeler, replacement center, 20,000 men; Cochran Field, training base for cadets in aviation, 3,000 men; Naval Ordnance Plant, manufacturing, assembling and loading of ammunition for Naval purposes, 5,000 workers; Air Corps Depot and Storage Base, 2,800 men. All these are near Macon and well worth seeing. Inspection by arrangement only.

IDLE HOUR CLUB: Private club house and golf course, Forsyth road.

MASONIC HOME: Masonic Home road, north of city across river.

MERCER UNIVERSITY: Tattnall Square.

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM: Largest copper covered dome in world, Cherry Street and Second.

OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT: Prehistoric Indian remains, east of city on U. S. Highway 80, State Route 19.

PORTERFIELD GARDENS: Private gardens to be seen by appointment, south of city on Houston road.

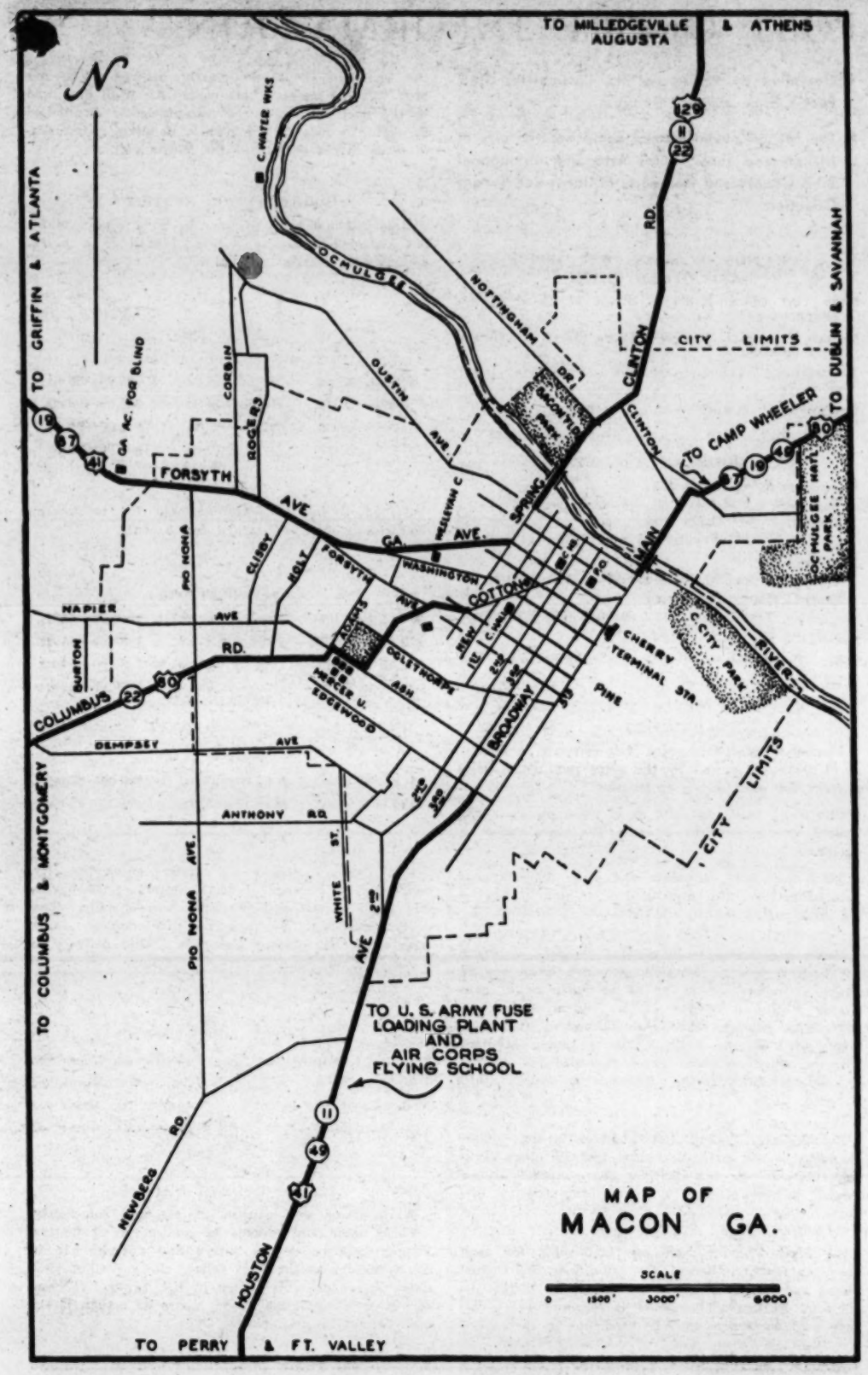
SHIRLEY HILLS: Restricted residential development; northeast of city across river.

SIDNEY LANIER HOME: Birthplace of famous Southern poet, 213 High Street.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY: Corner Washington Avenue and College Street.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE: Rivoli, on Forsyth Road.

WESLEYAN CONSERVATORY: College street, between Washington and Georgia Avenues.


TO MILLEDGEVILLE & ATHENS
AUGUSTA
TO GRIFFIN & ATLANTA
TO DUBLIN & SAVANNAH
TO CAMP WHEELER
TO COLUMBUS & MONTGOMERY
TO PERRY & FT. VALLEY
TO U. S. ARMY FUSE LOADING PLANT AND AIR CORPS FLYING SCHOOL
CITY LIMITS
CITY LIMITS
C. WATER WKS
OCMULGEE
NOTTINGHAM DR.
CLINTON RD.
CLINTON
GA AC. FOR BLIND
CORBIN
ROGERS
FORSYTH
AVE
GA. AVE.
AUSTIN AVE.
WELSHMAN C
SPRING
MAIN
OCMULGEE PARK
PIO NONA
CLIBY
HOLT
WASHINGTON
COTTON
NAPIER AVE
RD.
BUSTON
COLLEYWOOD
ASH
MERCER U.
EDGEWOOD
CHERRY
TERMINAL STA.
C. CITY PARK
RIVER
PINE
BROADWAY
DEMPSEY AVE
ANTHONY RD.
WHITE ST.
2ND AVE
NEWBERG RD.
HOUSTON
MAP OF
MACON GA.
SCALE
0 1500' 3000' 6000'

POST OFFICE INFORMATION

- Compiled by W. A. Pattillo, Postmaster, U. S. Post Office, Macon, Georgia.
- The Macon postal district comprises the city of Macon and rural routes extending throughout Bibb County and into parts of Jones and Twiggs Counties.

LOCATION OF MAIN POST OFFICE AND OTHER UNITS

Main Post Office—Mulberry Street at Third Street, Telephone 880.

Mercer University Station—College Street and Edgewood Avenue.

No. 1 Station—The Vineville Furniture Co., 1803 Vineville Ave.

Camp Wheeler Branch—Camp Wheeler.

HOURS OF SERVICE

Week-days Except Saturday:
Main Office and Stations ..8:30 A. M.—6:00 P. M.
Except: Money Order and
Postal Savings ...9:00 A. M.—5:00 P. M.

Saturday:
Main Office and Stations ..8:30 A. M.—1:00 P. M.
Except: Money Order and
Postal Savings ...9:00 A. M.—1:00 P. M.

Sunday:
All windows of all offices closed. Service in boxes only.

DOMESTIC

First-class Mail addressed for delivery in Macon or RFD routes served by the office requires 2 cents postage for each ounce or fraction.

First-class Mail addressed to all other places in the United States requires 3 cents for each ounce or fraction.

Third-class Mail, circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, also merchandise (Limit, 8 ozs.)—1½ cents each 2 ozs.

Books and Catalogs—In general, the rate is 1 cent for each 2 ozs., or fraction, provided there are 24 pages or more. Books of 24 or more pages consisting wholly of reading matter and containing no advertising matter other than incidental announcements of books, in cloth, leather or paper binding, with no ruled or blank pages intended for records or memoranda purposes, 1½ cts. a pound, until June 30, 1941.

Fourth-class (Parcel Post), (over 8 ozs.)—Merchandise, books, printed matter and all other mailable matter not included in above classifications. Pound rate according to zones, computed by distance.

Air Mail—The air mail rate is 6 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, for delivery in the United States and Canada. While the use of the distinctive air mail stamps or envelopes is recommended, ordinary postage stamps may be used, but in such cases the envelope should be clearly marked "Via Air Mail," or air mail stickers used. Air Mail deposited in the post office or street receptacles is dispatched by train to Atlanta for planes, pending resumption of direct plane service at the Macon airport.

REGISTRATION SYSTEM

Money should never be sent in the ordinary mails, but should be sent as registered mail or a postal money-order secured.

Registry Fees

(Exclusive of Regular Postage)

$ 5.00—15 cts.	$200.00—40 cts.	$ 700.00—85 cts.
25.00—18 cts.	300.00—50 cts.	800.00—90 cts.
50.00—20 cts.	400.00—60 cts.	900.00—95 cts.
75.00—25 cts.	500.00—70 cts.	1000.00—$1.00

Return receipt 3 cents, registry fee to foreign countries is 15 cents, return fee, 5 cents.

Money Order Fees

$ .01 to $ 2.50— 6 cts.	$20.01 to $ 40.00—15 cts.
$ 2.51 to $ 5.00— 8 cts.	$40.01 to $ 60.00—18 cts.
$ 5.01 to $10.00—11 cts.	$60.01 to $ 80.00—20 cts.
$10.01 to $20.00—13 cts.	$80.01 to $100.00—22 cts.

Insured Mail Fees

$ 5.00— 5 cts.	$ 50.00—15 cts.	$150.00—30 cts.
$25.00—10 cts.	$100.00—25 cts.	$200.00—35 cts.

City Delivery Service—40 carriers serve the city, delivering an average of 24,517 letters, 4,465 papers and small parcels and 694 large parcels daily. Two deliveries of mail, morning and afternoon, are made each week day except Saturday. One delivery is made on Saturday and none on Sunday.

Mail Received and Dispatched

Midnight to 8 A. M.	11 dispatched, 7 received
8 A. M. to Noon	6 dispatched, 6 received
Noon to 5 P. M.	7 dispatched, 8 received
5 P. M. to Midnight	7 dispatched, 10 received

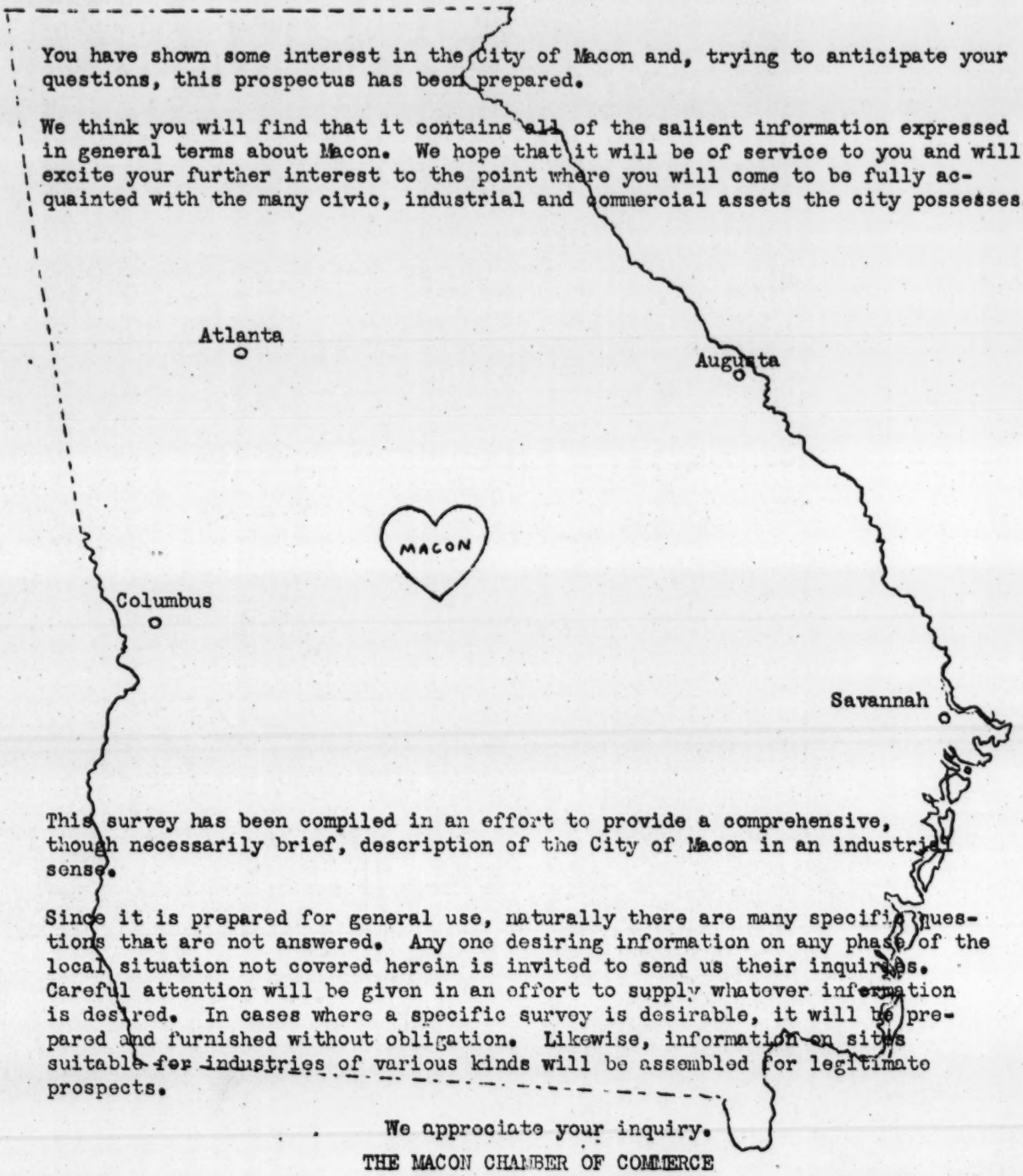
AIDS TO PROPER MAILING

Write name and address plainly and completely. Place name and address of sender on all matter. Prepay postage on all letters and parcels. If in doubt inquire at the Post Office. Be sure that your name and address is placed in the upper left hand corner on all mail matter to insure its return if the mail cannot be delivered.

F O R E W O R D

You have shown some interest in the City of Macon and, trying to anticipate your questions, this prospectus has been prepared.

We think you will find that it contains all of the salient information expressed in general terms about Macon. We hope that it will be of service to you and will excite your further interest to the point where you will come to be fully acquainted with the many civic, industrial and commercial assets the city possesses.



This survey has been compiled in an effort to provide a comprehensive, though necessarily brief, description of the City of Macon in an industrial sense.

Since it is prepared for general use, naturally there are many specific questions that are not answered. Any one desiring information on any phase of the local situation not covered herein is invited to send us their inquiries. Careful attention will be given in an effort to supply whatever information is desired. In cases where a specific survey is desirable, it will be prepared and furnished without obligation. Likewise, information on sites suitable for industries of various kinds will be assembled for legitimate prospects.

We appreciate your inquiry.

THE MACON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Municipal Auditorium
Macon, Georgia
Telephone 1767-8-9

GENERAL

Macon is located six miles from the geographical center of the State of Georgia on the Ocmulgee River and the Fall Line, where the foothills of the Piedmont Plateau merge into the Coastal Plain. The city occupies a group of hills overlooking the river. The elevation ranges from 312 to 515 feet.

The city is the County Seat of Bibb County. Its population is 57,865, while that of Bibb County is 83,793. Macon serves a large trade territory composed of much of Middle and South Georgia, in which territory there lives up to 1,000,000 people.

Macon is served by five railway lines and is the converging point for main North and South highways. Passenger busses and motor truck lines, together with railway express service, operate from Macon.

* * * * * * * *

AGRICULTURE:

Middle Georgia lands offer an excellent opportunity for the farmer who wishes to trade winter weather for long growing seasons. Practically every known crop, except citrus fruits, may be produced in this fertile section. Cotton and corn were for years the staple crops, but Bibb County's present diversification may be seen from the following statistics taken from the latest report of the United States Census of Agriculture - 1935:

> Macon, County Seat; Incorporated, 1823; County Area, 277 square miles; Taxable Property, $37,596,970; Grows practically all farm products, including cotton, grain, truck, peaches and pecans, hogs and poultry, and is a large manufacturing center, especially in clays and textiles; cotton, 2,001 bales, 4,579 acres; oats, 1,446 acres; Irish potatoes, 43 acres; sweet potatoes, 1,216 acres; peanuts, 400 acres; hay, 5,000 to 7,500 acres; watermelons, 150 cars; peach trees, 111,845; pecan trees, 24,420; farm horses, 92; farm mules, 1,259; swine, 4,011; milk cows, 3,317; total cattle on farms, 6,414; chichens, 55,333; corn, 13,414 acres; wheat, 235 acres.

Macon is the center of the famous Georgia peach belt and is surrounded by approximately 7,000,000 peach trees.

AIRPORT:

Herbert Smart Airport, containing some 260 acres is municipally owned, and is operated by Wesley N. Raymond under contract. It was dedicated in 1937, and is on the Eastern Air Lines schedule from Chicago to Miami. This service was continued for some time then discontinued because the heavy planes could not use sodded runways without damage. In 1940 a W.P.A. project was organized to pave the runways, which work is now being done to cost $400,000.00. Completion is scheduled by Spring of 1941, after which air service, mail and passenger, is to be resumed, according to the pledge of Eastern Air Lines.

ALTITUDE:

The altitude of Macon varied from 312 to 515 feet, with an average of 412 feet. Topography, rolling. The city zero point of the barometer is 374 feet above mean sea level.

AMUSEMENTS:

Diamond Baseball League; South Atlantic Baseball League; college athletics; four golf courses; tennis courts; three lake resorts; entertainments at Municipal Auditorium; 5 moving picture theatres.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY:

City of Macon	Bibb County	
$38,000,000.00	Real Estate	$29,046,845.00
	Personal Property	9,928,260.00
	TOTAL	$38,975,105.00

(a) Method of Assessment:

Value is returned by owner and confirmed by Board of Assessors.

AUTOMOBILES REGISTERED: (Bibb County - 1939)

Cars 12,217 Trucks 2,521

BANKS: (Statement as of December 31, 1940)

Citizens and Southern National Bank of Macon (branch of C. & S. National Bank of Savannah): Capital, $5,000,000.00; Deposits, $120,459,768,04; Surplus and Undivided Profits, $3,732,085.63.

City Bank and Trust Company: Capital, $110,000.00; Deposits, $1,535,508.04 Surplus and Undivided Profits, $88,624.41.

First National Bank and Trust Company (affiliate of First National Bank of Atlanta): Capital, $500,000.00; Deposits, $8,538,605.21; Surplus and Undivided Profits, $299,950.84.

BANK CLEARINGS:

1935	$42,009,408.13
1936	48,363,665.08
1937	52,518,897.15
1938	45,686,061.83
1939	51,610,254.54
1940	59,494,234.02

BANK DEBITS:

1935	$144,721,891.70
1936	169,766,974.97
1937	182,714,392.88
1938	161,163,262.14
1939	187,762,358.11
1940	207,300,972.97

COST OF BUILDING MATERIALS:

Common brick, $10.00 to $12.00 per thousand, F.O.B. cars; cement, $3.00 per barrel; yellow pine # 1 8x8 short leaf, $30.00 per thousand - 8x8 long leaf, $45.00 per thousand; building sand, $1.50 per yard; gravel, $2.50 per yard; steel, $80.00 to $100.00 per ton; hollow tile, sizes thru 8x12 $6.00 to $7.00 per ton F.O.B. cars.

BUILDING PERMITS:

1935	$386,056.00
1936	923,551.50
1937	540,831.55
1938	511,951.50
1939	706,922.00
1940	1,010,496.50

CHURCHES:

There are more than one hundred churches in Macon of every Southern denomination.

CITY PLANNING:

Macon's founders showed unusual foresight in laying out the city's downtown plan. It was laid out in four acre blocks and all of its downtown streets are 180 feet and 120 feet wide alternating in both directions, reducing traffic problems. In the downtown section, parks, green all the year, occupy the center of many of these streets. Nineteen parks comprise 500 acres and is valued at $1,500,000. There are 17 playgrounds here, with average daily attendance of 1,500.

Macon's magnificent City Hall is valued at approximately $500,000. It has recently been remodeled and is considered to be one of the finest buildings of its type in the South. It is modern throughout.

Macon has the distinction of owning a $1,000,000 Municipal Auditorium, which, we claim, has the largest copper-covered dome in the world. The city also owns an impressive stadium, which has a seating capacity of 11,000. A municipally-owned water plant pumps the daily supply of 32,000,000 gallons from the Ocmulgee River. The official analysis shows this city water to be more than 99% pure. An imposing baseball plant erected in Central City Park is municipally owned.

The boyhood home of Sidney Lanier, the South's great poet, still stands in Macon. The famous author, Harry Stillwell Edwards, probably best known by his "Eneas Africanus", spent his life here.

CLIMATE AND EFFICIENCY:

Weather records show that in the Macon area the climate is favorable for industrial enterprises. Heat prostrations are practically unknown. Attention is directed to the weather chart shown elsewhere in this survey.

Climate affects the labor situation in Macon, for employment under climatic conditions favorable to health means efficiency of results.

COAL RATES:

From the Alabama Fields	$2.58
From the Tennessee Fields	2.75
From the Kentucky Fields	2.97

The average cost of best grade steam coal, delivered in Macon, is $4.47. The Alabama field is nearest to Macon.

COST OF LIVING:

There is a sufficient supply of labor available in Macon, as we are prepared to show. In the territory nearby Macon is produced supplies of truck crops, dairy products and foodstuffs that are available to workers, which keeps the range of cost of living at a reasonable figure. The cost of living in Macon is, therefore, in line if not lower than most Southern cities. Rents are reasonable, while the moderate climate makes a limited demand on fuel and winter clothing. All of these features enter into the industrial picture by keeping costs down.

a. Food (Average):

Potatoes	3¢ to 4¢ per lb.	Flour	24-lb. Sack 80¢ to $1.00
Eggs	25¢ per doz.	Milk	40¢ to 50¢ per gal.
White Meat	16¢ to 21¢ per lb.	Meal	90¢ to 95¢ per bu.

(Green vegetables available all the year)

b. Housing:

Average house rent paid by industrial families is $12.50 to $20.00 per month. Average rent paid in the highest class residential section is $40.00 to $60.00 per month. Accommodations are reasonably ample in all classes.

COTTON RECEIPTS:

1935	50,419 Bales
1936	43,580 "
1937	52,850 "
1938	33,505 "
1939	40,304 "

EDUCATIONAL:

Macon and Bibb County schools are operated under an efficient Board of of Education. The system is considered a model throughout the State. In the city and county are forty modern grammar schools and three well planned high school plants. Free bus service is maintained for those children in the county who live beyond the City Limits. Separate high schools are provided for girls and boys. There are 422 teachers employed in the system, with 16,547 students enrolled. School property is valued at $2,676,109.34.

A Macon institution is Wesleyan, the first college in the world to issue diplomas to women, its charter being granted in 1836. The new Wesleyan is located at Rivoli, six miles from the city, while the former college buildings are used by the Wesleyan Conservatory of Music.

Mercer University, once a Baptist Institution for men, but now coeducational, celebrated its Centennial in 1933. Mercer's law school has been given an "A" rating by the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. In addition to offering courses in all university subjects, Mercer has a theological seminary.

Mount de Sales Academy, a Catholic preparatory school for girls, together with a Catholic parochial school for boys, are located here, and so is the Georgia Academy for the Blind, a State Institution. Macon has two business colleges. Here also are Central City College and Beda Etta College for colored people.

The Macon Vocational School is located at Pine and Second Streets. Various courses are offered at the school, including Distributive Educational Programs for training salesmen and retailers, and Trade Training for Industries. This school also has a department for training colored maids and service employes.

Thirty-six miles away, at Milledgeville, is found the Georgia State College for Women and the Georgia Military College; Twenty-five miles North, at Forsyth, is located Bessie Tift College for Women; Thirty-nine miles North, at Barnesville, is Gordon Military College; Forty miles distant, at Cochran, is located the Middle Georgia College.

ELECTRIC METERS:

1935	10,772
1936	11,781
1937	12,434
1938	12,679
1939	13,408
1940	14,376

ELECTRIC POWER:

Macon's power service is secured from the Georgia Power Company, having the Division Office and two sub-stations here. A very unusual source of supply is afforded Macon by a complete system of convergent lines. A primary hydro-plant is located at Jackson, Georgia, forty miles away, thus positive uninterrupted service is guaranteed Macon against almost every conceivable contingency from the Alabama, Tennessee and Carolina power sources. All rates as listed are gross with 10% discount for prompt payment in every case. The Georgia Power Company has under construction a sixty thousand horse power steam plant at Holton, Ga., which will be completed by June of this year. When this unit is completed, another identical unit of sixty thousand horse power will be started and should be completed in 1942, making a total of 120,000 horse power within about eight miles of Macon. This will provide and guarantee better service.

Rate "A-4"

First	20 KWH	or less per month	$1.11¢ per KWH
Next	30 "	per month	5.00¢ per KWH
Next	60 "	" "	3.33¢ per KWH
Next	90 "	" "	2.22¢ per KWH
Next	500 "	" "	1.39 per KWH
Over	700 "	" "	1.11 per KWH

General Retail Service -

Rate "B-6"

First	15 KWH	or less per month	1.11
Next	985 KWH	per month	5.00¢ per KWH
Next	3,000 KWH	per month	3.33¢ " "
Over	4,000 KWH	per month	2.22¢ " "

All consumption in excess of 100 KWH per KW of demand and which is also in excess of 1,000 KWH per month will be billed as follows:

First	3,000 KWH	per month	2.22¢ per KWH
Over	3,000 KWH	per month	1.11¢ "

Optional retail power rates including lighting at option of customer.

Rate "C-1"

Block A - First 1000 KWH used per month:

First	15 KWH	or less	$1.11
Next	285 KWH		5.00¢ per KWH
Next	700 KWH		3.33¢ per KWH

Block B - Next 100 KWH per KW of demand per month (1000 KWH min.)
First 4000 KWH - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3.33¢ per KWH
Over 4000 KWH - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2.22¢ per KWH

Block C - All consumption in excess of Blocks A and B:
First 2000 KWH - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -2.22¢ per KWH
Over 2000 KWH - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -1.11¢ per KWH

Provided that all consumption in excess of 30,000 KWH per month, which is also in excess of 200 KWH per KW of the recorded maximum demand each month, will be billed at -0.088¢ per KWH

Wholesale power rates for service taken from wholesale distribution lines including incidental lighting:

Rate "C-2"

DEMAND CHARGE: $1.11 per KW of maximum demand per month,
Plus an ENERGY CHARGE as follows:

First 20,000 KWH per month - - - - - - - - - - - - -1.44¢ per KWH
Next 30,000 KWH per month - - - - - - - - - - - - -1.11¢ per KWH
Next 150,000 KWH per month - - - - - - - - - - - - -0.777¢ per KWH
Over 200,000 KWH per month - - - - - - - - - - - - -0.666¢ per KWH

Minimum Demand 50 KW

Optional Wholesale Power Rate -

Rate "C-2a"

DEMAND CHARGE:

First 100 KVA, or less, of maximum demand - -$166.67 per month
All over 100 KVA of maximum demand per KVA - - - 0.888 per month

Plus an ENERGY CHARGE:
First 50,000 KWH per month - - - - - - - - - - 1.111¢ per KWH
Next 150,000 KWH per month - - - - - - - - - - 0.833¢ per KWH
All over 200,000 KWH per month - - - - - - - - - - 0.666¢ per KWH

For power factor improvement up to 90% a discount from these energy charges will be allowed, equal to the amount the customer's average power factor for the month (expressed in percent to the nearest one-tenth of one percent) exceeds 80%; but the discount thus allowed for power factor improvement shall not exceed ten percent in any month.

Rate "C-4" DEMAND CHARGE:

First 200 KVA of maximum demand - - - - - - - - 3.00 per KVA per mo.
Next 800 KVA of maximum demand - - - - - - - - 1.66 " "
All over 1000 KVA of maximum demand - - - - - - - - 1.11 " "

Plus an ENERGY CHARGE as follows:

First 1,000,000 KWH per month - - - - - - - - - - 0.555¢ per KWH
All over 1,000,000 KWH per month - - - - - - - - - - 0.444¢ per KWH

Minimum Demand - 500 KW

FIRE PROTECTION:

Five stations fully equipped, with 78 men.

FUEL OIL:

The present price of fuel oil F.O.B. Macon on a 32-34 gravity basis is approximately 9 cents per gallon. On a 34-36 distillate, which is a lighter product, the price is 10 cents per gallon F.O.B. Macon. This oil is of the type usually used in Diesel Engines. Oil for a type machine using a cheaper fuel than the 32-34 gravity gas oil can be obtained here at a cheaper price than quoted above.

GAS METERS:

1935	6,532
1936	7,205
1937	7,308
1938	7,573
1939	8,123
1940	8,690

NATURAL GAS:

Natural gas from Monroe, Louisiana, is supplied Macon by the Macon Gas Company. The rates follow:

Schedule # 1 - General Gas Service:

Service Charge - per meter per month, $0.60 (net)
Plus the following charge for gas used (Per 1000 cu. ft.)

		Net	Gross
For the first	2,000 cu. ft. used per month	$1.10	$1.20
For the first	3,000 cu. ft. used per month	.85	.95
All over	5,000 cu. ft. used per month	.60	.70

Prompt Payment Discount:
The difference between the net and gross rates stated above shall constitute the discount for prompt payment if bills are paid within ten days of their date.

Minimum Bill: The minimum monthly bill shall be $0.85.

SCHEDULE # 2 - Commercial Gas Service:

Available to any commercial consumers, such as restaurants, hotels, bakeries, pressing clubs, etc. for space heating, commercial cooking, commercial refrigeration and like uses. Service Charge - $1.00 per meter per month, plus maximum use charge:

For the first 500 cu. ft. per month of maximum hourly rate of use per 100 cu. ft. - $1.00.

For all over 500 cu. ft. per month of maximum hourly rate of use per 100 cu. ft. - $0.50.

PLUS - Consumption Charge:

For the first	5,000	cu. ft.	used	per	month	$1.05 per 1,000 cu. ft.
For the next	45,000	"	"	"	"	.60 per 1,000 cu. ft.
For the next	150,000	"	"	"	"	.35 per 1,000 cu. ft.
For the next	200,000	"	"	"	"	.30 per 1,000 cu. ft.

Prompt Payment Discount:
5 cents per 1000 cu. ft. on all bills paid within ten days from presentation.

Minimum Bill:
Shall be the sum of the service charge and maximum use charge.

SCHEDULE # 3 - Commercial Heating Service:

Available only for space heating, central heating and building hot water heating in commercial buildings and apartments where gas is used as the exclusive medium of general space heating.

For the first	50,000	cu. ft.	used	per	mo.	$0.40	per	1,000 cu. ft.
For the next	150,000	cu. ft.	used	per	mo.	.35	"	" " "
For the next	800,000	cu. ft.	used	per	mo.	.32	"	" " "
For all over	1,000,000	cu. ft.	used	per	mo.	.30	"	" " "

Prompt Payment Discount:
5 cents per 1000 cu. ft. on all bills paid within ten days from presentation.

Minimum Bill:
Shall be $150.00 net per consumer per year. Special terms and conditions of service. This rate is not available for any other use than space heating and heating of water for general hot water service in apartments, etc.

SCHEDULE # 4 - Industrial Service:

Available to any industrial consumer who will contract for the service for at least one year at a minimum monthly bill of $75.00.

For the first	500,000	cu. ft.	per	mo.	$0.31	per	1,000	cu. ft.
For the next	1,500,000	cu. ft.	per	mo.	.27	"	"	"
For the next	2,000,000	cu. ft.	per	mo.	.23	"	"	"

Prompt Payment Discount:
1 cent per 1000 cu. ft. on all bills paid within ten days from presentation.

Minimum Bill:
Shall be $75.00 net per meter per month.

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT GEORGIA:

Georgia's population in 1940 was 3,123,723, with 63.74% white and 36.25% colored.

Georgia has a land area of 37,584,000 acres, and ranks 19th among the 48 states in total land area and is the largest state east of the Mississippi River.

The Physical Regions of Georgia include Cumberland Plateau, Appalachian Valley, Blue Ridge, Foothills, Piedmont, Fall Line Sand Hills, Blue Marl Region, Southern Red Hills, Red Lime Lands, Lime Sink Region, Rolling Wiregrass Country, Hammock Belt, Flat Pine Lands and Coastal Strip.

Georgia has approximately a thousand miles of shoreline, with two good seaports.

The annual mean temperature in Georgia ranges from about 50 to 68-69 degrees. The average annual rainfall for the state is 49.3 inches. The driest section is in the center of the state with an average less than 44 inches of rain a year. The rainfall increases northward and southward from 50 inches near the southern border to around 70 inches in the higher mountain section.

Georgia has an exceptionally long growing season, ranging from 179 days per year in the Blue Ridge Section to 270 days in the Coastal region. The soils of upper Georgia are classed according to texture as clay loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam and silt loam, while those of the Coastal Plain are classed according to sandy loam, fine sandy loam, sand and fine sand.

There are 4,546 acres of land considered best farm land and 7,308,800 acres of good farm land in Georgia according to an exhaustive study made by the United States Resettlement Administration. Out of the total 11,855,360 acres, only 8,645,593 acres are now being cultivated. Georgia crops include cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco, peanuts, watermelons, peaches, pecans, pimento pepper.

The acreage of cotton in Georgia in 1939 was 1,998,000. The value of the crop was $39,896,000. Georgia ranked 4th in total production of cotton in 1939 (916,000 bales), Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas exceeding Georgia's production.

Georgia produces three types of tobacco, namely, flue-cured, cigar filler and cigar wrapper. The flue-cured type occupies practically the entire state acreage, the other two types being grown on only a few hundred acres. The acreage of tobacco in Georgia in 1939 was 127,100, ranking 5th in the nation with a production of 96,620,00 pounds.

Georgia has the largest forest area in the United States, consisting of approximately 22,550,000 acres or 61% of the total area of the state. More than 50 types of trees having commercial value are found in Georgia. The estimated annual value of all forest products is approximately $150,000,000. Among the more important forest products are naval stores, lumber, pulpwood, veneer, tool handles, charcoal, crossties and rayon. Forest products ranked fourth among cash income crops on Georgia farms, being surpassed only by cotton, peanuts and fruit (of all kinds) and nuts.

In 1934 Georgia produced 3% of the national lumber output, ranking ninth among the states; Georgia also produced about 5% of the total timber consumed in manufacturing veneers and in this line ranked fifth among the states.

Georgia was the chief producer of turpentine and rosin, accounting for 46% and 40% respectively of the national totals.

Georgia had 1,009,000 head of cattle on January 1, 1939, ranking 10th among all states in the number of cattle on farms but 1st among the South Atlantic States. Georgia's cattle population decreased from 1,012,000 on January 1, 1936 to 961,000 on January 1, 1937. During the same period, however, the total value of cattle on Georgia farms increased from $13,906,000 to $16,901,000 due to the increased value per head.

Minerals in Georgia include kaolin, granite, marble, clay, Fuller's earth, limestone and lime, barite, manganese, ocher, iron ores, gold, slate, talc, mica. Seventeen million dollars worth of mineral products were marketed in 1929 and only ten million dollars worth in 1935. Georgia is by no means utilizing her mineral resources fully.

Georgia produced about 1.7% of the national power output in 1933 while the southeastern states accounted for 10.5% of the nation's total. Georgia's production was 16.2% of that of the southeastern states.

The Coastal area of Georgia with its thousand miles of shoreline is the site of Georgia's commercial fisheries industry. 19,835,600 pounds of fish and shellfish were caught in 1938, valued at $380,888.00, not including sport sea fishing. The most important sea foods are shrimp, shad, oysters and crabs. Notwithstanding improved methods of fishing, modernized refrigeration and better facilities for distribution, the fisheries of Georgia have shown a downward trend in the seven year period from 1927-1939. The cause of the decline and further possibilities for increase are vital questions to the state, according to a recent survey.

Among Georgia's resources are its recreational facilities. All types of scenic beauty from mountains to sea may be found within her borders and vegetation ranging from temporate to semi-tropical lines her highways and enhances recreational centers. In the mountains and on the seacoast are numerous resorts which provide recreation facilities for Georgians.

HIGHWAYS:

All main county highways paved. The Dixie and National Highways (both paved) run through the city, as does U.S. Transcontinental Route # 80.

HISTORIC SITES AND INSTITUTIONS:

Thousands of visitors come to Macon each year to see several sites and institutions that have reached historic age. On a plateau-like area along the Ocmulgee River adjoining Macon are the remains of an ancient Indian City. Numerous mounds have caused the site to be known locally as the Indian Mounds, but the technical name is Ocmulgee National Monument. Although there are mounds and other indications of early Indian occupancy over a great deal more territory along the River, a tract of about 640 acres has been deeded to the Federal Government, National Park Service, for development. Restoration of the archaeological exhibits, as well as construction of visitor facilities, is underway on this site which is to become, according to announced plans of the ownership, the center of archaeological interest in the Southeast. The tract has been proclaimed to preserve these evidences of prehistoric use because of their great scientific importance.

In Macon is found the birthplace of Sidney Lanier, widely known Southern poet.

Mercer University, now more than 100 years old, is an attraction to many.

At Rivoli, six miles north of Macon, is located the new plant of Wesleyan College, the first chartered college in the world to issue diplomas to women. On the old Wesleyan campus site in the city, the buildings are used for the Wesleyan Conservatory of Music, where courses in Fine Arts are given.

Just outside the City Limits is the Georgia Academy for the Blind, a State institution, which was built in 1851.

Fort Hawkins has been reconstructed in a faithful reproduction of the original on the east side of the Ocmulgee River in Macon.

Numerous other historic sites about the city are marked for the information of those interested.

HOSPITALS:

Four, three private and one municipal. Complete facilities including X-ray equipment available. Training schools for nurses are operated by three institutions. The number of beds available is 537. An unusually effective County Health Department is operated in connection with the hospitals.

HOTELS:

There are 12 hotels in Macon, with total of 1,205 rooms. Macon's excellent hotel facilities, together with a number of assembly halls, which include an Auditorium with a seating capacity of 4,500, enables Macon to efficiently service conventions and group gatherings. Being near the center of the State, groups like to gather in Macon because of convenient access.

INDUSTRIES:

Macon's industries are diversified. The markets of some of them are strictly local, while others serve markets of sectional, state and regional character. Still others sell in markets that are national and even international.

Macon's industries number approximately 158. The number of classifications is 64. They are classified as follows: Agricultural Implements; Automobile Body Builders; Automobile Seat Covers; Automobile Top Builders; Awnings; Bakers and Bakery Products; Boxes; Bottlers; Brick; Cabinet Makers; Caskets; Cement; Chemists; Clay Products; Clothing; Coffee Roasters; Confectioners; Corn Meal; Cotton Goods; Cotton Seed Products; Creamery Products; Creosote; Dental Laboratories; Feed Mills; Fertilizers; Fire Brick; Floors and Flooring; Flour Mills; Flower Pots; Foundry; Furniture; Furniture Parts; Furniture Repairs and Upholstery; Glaziers; Handles; Harness and Saddlery; Hides; Ice; Incinerators; Insecticides; Janitor Supplies; Knit Goods; Lumber; Machine Shops; Mattresses; Monumental Works; Nuts and Nut Products; Optical Manufacturers; Paint; Paper Boxes; Pimentos; Potato Chips; Rubber Stamps; Sausage; Screens; Sewer Pipe; Sheet Metal Workers; Slaughter House; Slip Covers; Textile Equipment; Tile; Vinegar; Welders; Window Blinds.

NEED FOR INDUSTRIES:

Among the many industries to which Macon is adapted and for which there now exists an excellent field are full-fashioned silk hosiery plant, dinnerware pottery, perishable products plant, paper making mill and tent and awning factory. There are, of course, openings for other lines of industry.

INSURANCE:

Macon is rated as a Grade-A city, with commensurately low rates.

KAOLIN AND CLAYS:

In the territory about Macon are found deposits of various clays that form one of the best assets of the State in the mineral kingdom.

Georgia is the leading producing State in the Union of kaolin or china clay. It produces 67% of the nation's total. Practically all of this product comes from the Counties of Decatur, Twiggs and Wilkinson and both the latter named adjoin Bibb, of which Macon is the County Seat.

Other clays are found in this area and are now being mined and marketed. Were these mineral deposits fully exploited, the clay industry would become one of the most important in Georgia.

Based upon the increasing use of these clays in various industries such as the manufacturing of paper, coating, rubber, white ware, paints, high grade tile and other uses, there is a wide open opportunity in this location for investors familiar with the clay business. By reason of location, Macon is the natural center for that development.

LABOR:

Macon draws its labor from an area extending about forty miles North, fifty-five miles East and West and ninety to one hundred miles South. This territory contains over 500,000 people. There is no large industrial center nearer than eighty-eight miles, Augusta being 130 miles East, Atlanta 94 miles North and Columbus 100 miles West. There is a surplus of both male and female labor.

a. Labor laws: Child labor law restricts employment of children under sixteen. Workmen's Compensation Law limits employers liability and fixes obligation with respect to personal injury cases.

b. Working Hours: Cotton Mills and Knitting Mills maintain schedules of forty-four hours per week. Night shifts are permitted.

Union Labor schedules may be had on request, also general information on the subject.

MANUFACTURING:

The one hundred sixty manufacturing plants located here had an annual production estimated at $25,000,000, according to the 1935 Government Census report. The city is a railroad shop center with three lines doing repair work locally.

Conditions in Macon are consistently favorable to high yields from capital in industry. Sales managers find in the more than twenty million people who live in the Southeastern states a ready market. Traffic managers trace to Macon a geographical, economic and service center of that market. For production Macon's reserves of hydro-electric power, its natural gas, its ready access to every raw material of the South, its supply of high-grade labor and its favorable climate, are factors of great importance.

Each year Macon's trade territory produces a considerable portion of the State's manufactured products. Of Georgia's annual agricultural production, a majority is grown and marketed from this section. A vast supply of timber and extensive deposits of ceramic clays are in this territory.

From the farms, mills and mines, many of the products of this great storehouse of the South are cleared through Macon in the course of concentration, distribution and refinement. This economy is reflected in material prices.

The cost of living in Macon, as well as the general cost of manufacture, is, therefore, under the average of those in many industrial cities.

Trained labor is plentiful, while apt and capable workers are available from the reservoirs of labor which have been created by advancing agricultural methods, in great numbers. These men and women are of efficient and energetic old American stock. They have a friendly and intelligent attitude of mind which is a product of generations.

NEWSPAPERS:

Two, the Macon Telegraph (morning); The Macon Evening News (afternoon).

PARCEL POST:

Macon covers the entire Southeastern territory within the fourth zone route of Parcel Post.

PAYROLLS:

As a manufacturing center, Bibb County, of which Macon is the County Seat, ranks fourth in the State, the 1935 Federal Business Census listing the number of employes as 7,024, with an annual payroll of $11,470,000.

PLANT SITES:

A wide variety of plant sites is available in Macon. Sites which are located close to the present industrial settlements, others with particular advantages of trackage and still others offering isolation for those who would prefer to construct their own mill villages. Those plants which particularly require large quantities of pure water and good drainage with any other several advantages will find excellent locations in Macon.

POLICE PROTECTION:

Well organized county and city police forces, with detective, motorcycle, automobile (radio equipped), and foot squad departments.

POPULATION: (United States Census Figures)

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
City of Macon (Corporate Limits)	22,746	23,272	40,665	52,995	53,829	57,865
Bibb County	42,370	50,473	56,646	71,304	77,042	83,783

The United States Census of 1930 also gave the population of the "Municipality of Macon" as 64,045 inhabitants. During 1940 the Census Bureau granted a Metropolitan area census count, which will include the major population of the territory immediately adjoining the present city limits, and which is actually a part of the city.

This figure will be announced as soon as compiled.

The "Municipality of Macon", or "Greater Macon", includes the corporate area of Macon and approximately nine square miles of thickly populated territory immediately adjoining the city proper.

Classification of Population 1930

Total Native White	30,209	Foreign Born Whites	455
Total Colored	23,158	All others	7

POSTAL RECEIPTS:

1935	$315,316.89
1936	333,646.66
1937	342,074.09
1938	337,143.24
1939	353,575.27
1940	370,707.34

RADIO:

Station WMAZ, 5000 watts, operates on a frequency of 940 kilocycles. Southeastern Broadcasting Company, operators. Studios are located in the building of the Bankers Health and Life Insurance Company, while the transmitter is on Log Cabin Boulevard.

Station WBML, 250 watts, operates on a frequency of 1240 kilocycles. Middle Georgia Broadcasting Company, operators. Studios are located in the First National Bank Building, while the transmitter is located at the Foot of Poplar Street.

SEWERAGE:

160 Miles of storm and sanitary pipe, with dump system.

STREETS:

Macon has one hundred thirty miles of city streets, of which 55 miles are paved.

STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM:

Serves all parts of the city. Twenty-five busses now operated, with a fare of five cents.

TAXES:

The State of Georgia levies an advalorem tax of five mills. This tax is collected by the counties concurrently with their own levies, on the basis of the county's assessed valuation. The effect of this is to vary the actual state tax rate from county to county in accordance with the prevailing practice of each county in making its assessment; that is, whether the county's basis of assessing property is low, medium or high as a percentage of the property's true value. This method of assessment of state taxes not only affects the true state tax rate, but likewise

the actual county rate.

Bibb County has a tax rate of twenty-one mills. To this is to be added the State's tax of five mills, for computation of the total tax outside the city of Macon, the total being twenty-six mills. The city tax rate is fifteen mills, the legal limit as set by our city charter.

In considering the actual state, county and city rate as levied, it is important to know the present and historical attitude of a locality toward industry. That in Macon and Bibb County is, and always has been, favorable. Assessments are customarily and knowingly levied at from twenty-five to forty percent of an industry's true property value, as a matter of fixed policy.

TAX RATES: (Per $100.00 of assessed valuation)

	State and County	City	Total
1935	2.40	$1.50	$3.90
1936	2.30	1.50	3.80
1937	2.60	1.50	4.10
1938	2.60	1.50	4.10

TAX EXEMPTION:

Any person, natural or artificial, a resident of this State, who may after January 1, 1924, build, equip, establish or enlarge a plant for the manufacture or processing of cotton, wool, linen, silk, rubber, clay, wood, metal, metallic or combination of same, creamery or cheese plant; or for the production or development of electricity, may, as to such building, enlargement, or equipment, be exempt from all county, incorporated town or city ad valorem taxes for a period of time not exceeding five years from the date of the beginning of the building, enlargement or equipment of such plants. The legislature is herewith empowered to make provisions for the operation of this paragraph by appropriate legislation, provided such exemptions shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting in such county, incorporated town or city proposing said exemption.

SPECIAL CITY AND COUNTY TAXES:

None other than occupation license, ranging from $10.00 to $150.00 annually. (Exception: A special license is granted for the operation of a dance hall and for the sale of whiskey and beer.)

SCHOOL TAX:

None

WATER TAX:

None

STATE INCOME TAX:

Based on net income at rates prescribed by State Law.

SPECIAL STATE TAXES:

The State imposes a Corporation Tax based on capitalization. This tax is set on a graduated scale from capitalizations of not exceeding $10,000 a year, $10.00 a year, upward to capitalizations of over $6,000,000 on which the tax is $1,500 a year. (Corporations capitalized from $100,000 to $300,000 pay a tax of $200 a year).

STATE INHERITANCE TAX:

In effect, none, since the state collects eighty percent of the Federal Inheritance Tax, taking nothing from the estate of the deceased.

TELEPHONES:

1935	9,724
1936	10,512
1937	10,840
1938	11,164
1939	11,826
1940	12,801

Macon is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company and here is located the District Office. Telephone rates now in effect follow:

Business	(Individual Private Line)	$5.00 per month
	(Two Party Line)	4.25 per month
Residence	(Individual Private Line)	3.00 per month
	(Two Party Line)	2.25 per month
	(Four Party Line)	1.50 per month

Three minute long distance rates from Macon to:

	Station to Sta.	-Person to Person -	Night -	Person to Person 7 P.M. to 4:30 A.M.
Atlanta	$ .50	$ .75	$ .35	$ .60
Chicago	1.95	2.60	1.20	1.85
Cincinnati	1.40	1.85	.85	1.30
Cleveland	1.80	2.40	1.10	1.70
Detroit	2.00	2.65	1.20	1.85
Los Angeles	5.25	7.00	3.50	5.25
New Orleans	1.40	1.85	.85	1.30
New York City	2.30	3.00	1.40	2.10
Philadelphia	2.00	2.65	1.20	1.85
St. Louis	1.65	2.20	1.00	1.55
Washington	1.80	2.40	1.10	1.70

Note: Night rates in effect all day Sunday.

(The above rates are, of course, subject to change. Government tax is not included. Night station-to-station rates are approximately fifty percent less than daytime rates.)

TRANSPORTATION:

Thirty-two passenger trains daily. Five railroads, Central of Georgia, Southern, Macon, Dublin and Savannah, Georgia, and Georgia Southern and Florida.

Central of Georgia: Main Line to Atlanta
Main Line to Florida
Main Line to Savannah (direct service to
Main Line to Birmingham mid-west)
Main Line to Athens

(Southwestern Division of Central) to Montgomery, Pensacola and Mobile.

Southern Railway: Main Line to Florida
Main Line to Atlanta
Main Line to Brunswick (direct service to North,
and Jacksonville East and West)

Georgia, Southern and Florida (Branch of Southern Railway)
Main Line to Florida

Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railway

Georgia Railway: To Augusta

First-class terminal facilities are maintained by these roads, including a full and complete switching service. By all-rail service Macon shippers obtain regular seventh morning delivery to New York, with commensurate service to other points. By rail and water this service is speeded up to fourth morning delivery.

Four bus lines operate out of Macon, with 90 buses daily (in and out).

WATER METERS:

1935	13,742
1936	13,875
1937	14,200
1938	14,400
1939	15,000
1940	15,500

WATER SUPPLY:

Source of supply is the Ocmulgee River. As the following analysis shows, this water is exceptionally soft and pure. The municipal system has a capacity of thirty-two million gallons daily, of which ten million gallons are now consumed.

WATER ANALYSIS:

Organic and Volatile matter	.548	Grs. per gal.
Silica	.373	" " "
Iron Oxide	.146	" " "
Calcium Sulphate (Scale forming)	.128	" " "
Calcium Carbonate " "	.490	" " "
Magnesium Carbonate " "	.378	" " "
Sodium Sulphate " "	.491	" " "
Sodium Chloride (Salt)	.385	" " "
TOTAL SOLIDS	2.839	" " "

WATER RATES: (Per thousand gallons net)

Minimum per month, inside city		.60
Minimum per month, outside city		1.00
1 to 90,000 gallons	per month	.20 inside city; 30¢ outside
90,000 to 180,000	" "	.20
180,000 to 300,000	" "	.18
300,000 to 450,000	" "	.15
450,000 to 600,000	" "	.12
600,000 to 3,000,000	" "	.11
3,000,000 to 4,000,000	" "	.10
4,000,000 to 6,000,000	" "	.08
Over 6,000,000 gal.	" "	.06

RAW WATER:

Available in unlimited quantities from the Ocmulgee River and in quantities of 29,000,000 gallons daily at other sites.

WEATHER DATA: (Taken from report of U. S. Weather Bureau for year, 1938)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An.
Mean Tem.	47.7	55.2	62.4	63.7	73.2	77.1	79.6	82.3	75.5	65.2	57.1	47.7	65
Humidity at 7:30 A.M.	88	82	85	84	80	83	89	85	84	82	85	77	84
At Noon	69	56	53	53	55	55	62	54	50	38	48	40	54
Rainfall (Inches)	1.68	.86	4.02	10.25	5.03	3.17	8.48	3.26	.82	.47	2.58	2.36	42
% of Sunshine	56	72	68	69	67	66	62	76	67	86	64	63	68
Average Hourly Velocity	7.3	7.6	7.5	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.4
Prevailing Direction of Wind	NW	NW	S	NW	NW	S	S	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW

March 12, 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington

Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940

Series PH-1, No. 11

POPULATION AND HOUSING UNITS IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OF MACON, GEORGIA: 1940

The population of the metropolitan district of Macon, Georgia on April 1, 1940 was 74,830, according to final figures from the Sixteenth Decennial Census issued today by Acting Director Vergil D. Reed, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This figure represents an increase of 7,603 persons, or 11.3 percent, over the 1930 population of 67,227. The metropolitan district contained 21,537 dwelling units of which 498, or 2.3 percent, were vacant and for sale or rent, according to returns of the 1940 Housing Census taken concurrently with the population count.

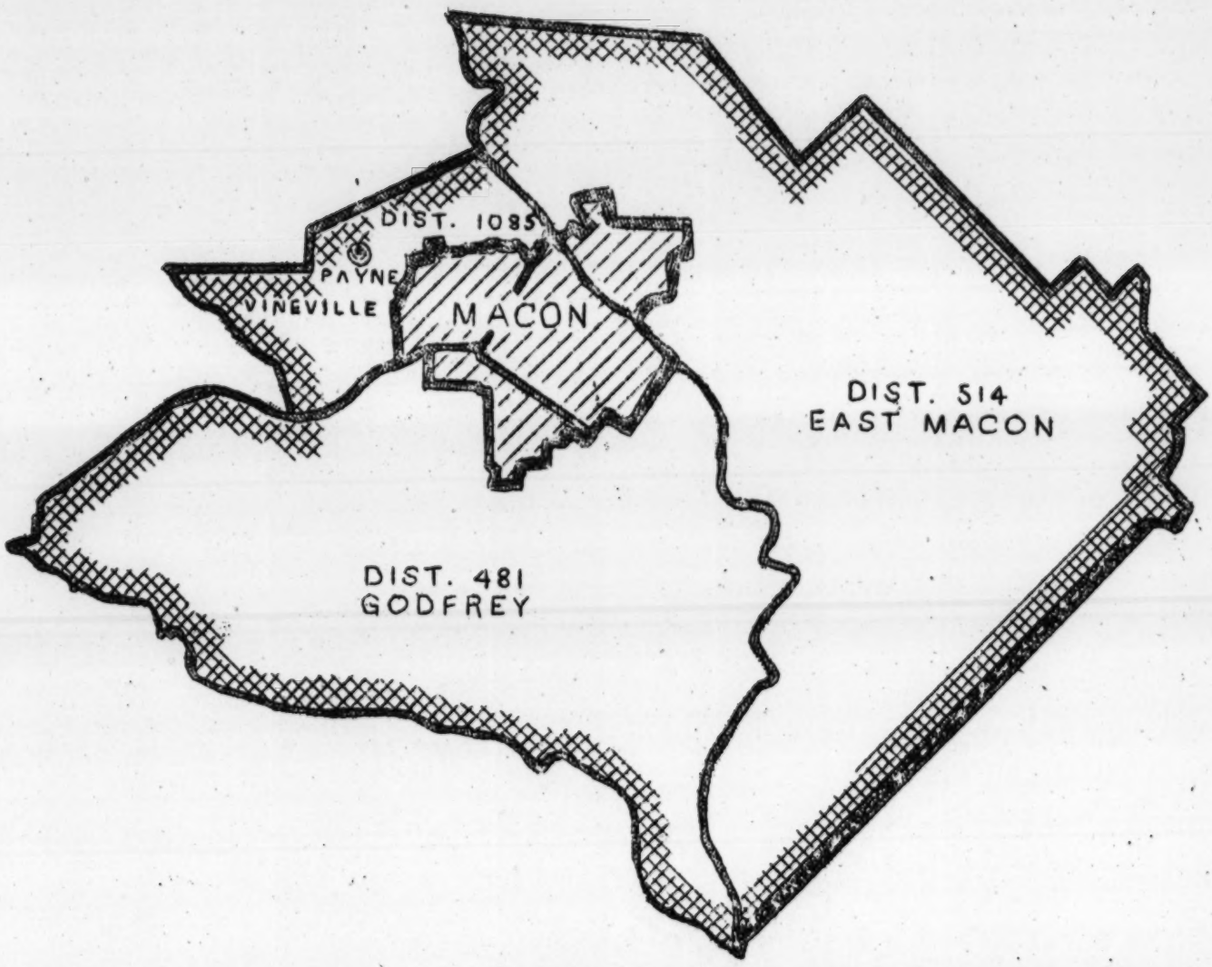
The population within the city of Macon in 1940 was 57,865 and that in the metropolitan district outside the city was 16,965. Between 1930 and 1940 the population of the city of Macon increased by 4,036, or 7.5 percent, whereas the population in the district outside the city gained 3,567, or 26.6 percent. The population increase in the area outside the city thus constituted 46.9 percent of the total increase of population in the district. The population in the district outside the city represents, however, only 22.7 percent of the district total. The more rapid population growth of the outlying portion of the district as compared with the central city represents a continuation of the previously observed trend toward the decentralization of population in American urban communities.

The number of occupied dwelling units in the Macon metropolitan district, namely, 21,021, represents approximately the number of private households in the district and may therefore be roughly compared with the 17,071 private families in the district in 1930. The difference indicates an increase of 23.1 percent in the number of households in the district during the decade (as compared with an increase of 11.3 percent in the population). The average population per occupied dwelling unit in 1940 was 3.6, which may be compared with an average population of 3.9 per private family in 1930. This decrease in the average size of family or household is consistent with the general trend throughout the country toward smaller families. The average population per occupied dwelling unit in Macon city in 1940 was 3.5, as compared with 3.9 in the district outside the city.

MACON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT - POPULATION, 1940 AND 1930, AND OCCUPIED AND VACANT DWELLING UNITS, 1940
(This area was not defined as a metropolitan district in 1930; the figures shown in the 1930 column represent the 1930 population for the specified places)

Area	Population				Dwelling Units -1940		
	1940	1930	Increase		Total	Occupied	Vacant
			No.	%			
The metropolitan district..	74,830	67,227	7,603	11.3	21,537	21,021	516
Macon city.....	57,865	53,829	4,036	7.5	17,069	16,678	391
Outside city.....	16,965	13,398	3.567	26.6	4,468	4,343	125
Incorporated places.....	535	426	109	25.6	134	134	--
Payne City	535	426	109	25.6	134	134	--
Unincorporated areas.....	16,430	12,972	3,458	26.7	4,334	4,209	125

MACON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT



A SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE UNITS
IN AND NEAR MACON, GEORGIA

#1--Camp Wheeler, a replacement training center for draftees. These selectees are brought to this center for a course of thirteen weeks rudimentary training in military practice to fit them for absorption into the regular Army. The camp is designed to contain 19,000 men divided about as follows: 15,750 white soldiers; 1,500 white officers, and 1,750 negro soldiers. The cost of construction was first scheduled to be something over $5,000,000.00, but the final cost ran to $10,000,000.00. The payroll, estimated at the usual rates of pay and subdivided as above, will approximate $7,000,000.00 yearly. The camp is 6-7 miles from Macon and is connected with ample bus transportation, so that a major part of the wages or salaries is spent in Macon.

#2--Fuse Loading Plant, is a Naval Ordnance Unit for the purpose of loading fuses in gun shells and projectiles. This is a delicate operation requiring high grade construction and trained personnel. The cost of construction of this unit is now scheduled at something over $4,000,000.00, with every indication that it will be increased to almost double that. Present employment schedule calls for 4-5,000 people, 80% women. This will operate much like any other industrial plant and the wage scale is reported to begin at 50¢ per hour. This will call for some $7-8,000,000.00 payroll. This plant is located 3.9 miles from the center of Macon, so it is a suburb.

#3--Cochran Field, a basic training school in aviation U. S. Army, is located nine miles south of Macon on 2,000 acres of land. The cost of construction is projected at something over $2,000,000.00. About 3,000 persons will be stationed there, of which some 350-400 will be cadets and the others either officers, enlisted men or mechanics. The estimated payroll here is $3,000,000.00.

#4--The Air Corps Depot and Repair Base is located 14.5 miles south of Macon and is to occupy 2,200 acres of land. The purpose of this unit is to service the repairs and overhauling of airships in the Army, brought in from an area of several states. It is estimated to cost $20,000,000.00 and is to employ up to 6,000 civilians with 3,100 enlisted men stationed there. The payroll is estimated at $12,000,000.00 when in full operation.

Summarizing, it will be seen that these projects involve a personnel of 35,000. New construction cost is $36,000,000.00 and the annual payroll $29,000,000.00 as based above. The previous payroll in Macon was estimated at $11,500,000.00.

Based on the accepted statement that each soldier requires one and one-half persons to service his needs, this will bring into Macon some 25-30,000 additional population. The population of Macon within its' limits, according to the census of 1940, was 57,865. The Metropolitan Area count was 74,800. This census was taken before any of these National Defense Projects were even planned, so that the Metropolitan area figure either has or will soon exceed 100,000. Granted a continuation of this program over three to five years, this figure should easily reach 150,000.

MACON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

January 19, 1942

SUMMARY

Summing up, Macon's bid to industry is based upon:

A dependable supply of high-grade efficient labor.

Municipal conveniences and public facilities that aid industry, directly and indirectly.

A climate friendly to production.

A good transportation and communication system.

Governments that are friendly to industry.

Cheap fuel and power.

Net low operating costs.

Good banking resources.

Satisfactory sites.

~~W~~ Macon defense area

V

duplicate in current file

Persons Interviewed

Mr. R. E. Reily, Jr. – U. S. Employment Service, in Atlanta.
Mr. James L. Jones – U. S. Employment Service, in Atlanta
Mr. William Nash – head of defense Housing, in Atlanta
Mr. Roy Bethune – head of U. S. Empl. Service in Macon
Mr. R. T. Miller – training director, Macon Vocational Training School
Mr. L. V. Brogden – supervisor of National defense Training, Macon Vocational Training School
Mrs. Earle Strickland – secretary, Macon Y. W. C. A.
Mrs. Beatrice Howe – head of the USO Girls Unit
Mr. C. L. Holtom – acting director, Rooms Registration office in Macon
Mrs. Hobbs Scofield – community worker } Dept. of Public
Miss Margaret C. Hayes – intake director } Welfare in Macon
Miss Helen Stacey – director } Travelers' Aid in
Mrs. Lillian Ellis – secretary } Macon
Mr. James C. Means – State Supervisor of Defense Training for WPA
Mr. Lester Persells – District director of Training and Reëmployment for WPA
Mr. Marion Flashes – District Supervisor of Training and Reëmployment for WPA
Mrs. Elvira Prade – assistant to Mr. Lester Persells, WPA
Mr. Joe Chisby – Director of Macon Recreation Center and Federal Security representative for the Macon area
Mr. Dwight H. Hunter – Asst. State Supervisor of WPA Recreation (on special assignment in Macon)
Mrs. Hal W. Norton – District director of Service Projects for WPA

Mrs. Rosalie Chaplin - district supervisor of Nursery Schools for WPA

Mr. Mark Smith - Sup't. of Macon and Bibb County Schools.

Dr. J. M. Applewhite - Macon City Health Physician

Mr. Lee Trimble - Chairman, Macon Chamber of Commerce

Mr. J. Clay Murphy - Chairman of the Board of Macon Housing Authority, member of local tire rationing board, and head of real estate firm.

Mr. George Markwalter - Executive Director of the Macon Housing Authority.

Miss Helen Thomason - in charge of tenant selection for Macon Housing Authority Slum Clearance Projects

Miss Frances Love - Bibb County Home Demonstration Agent

Summary ~~of Report~~ Survey -1- 3/2 – 3/27/42

on

Macon, Georgia - Defense Area. March 1942

Confidential

1. Areas affected by defense plants:

a. Defense Plants. Locations

Naval Fuze Loading Plant - Approximately 1½ miles from city limits of Macon but about 6 miles from the center of town.

Wellston Air Depot - This is a repair station for Army airplanes which is now being constructed about 18 miles south of Macon. Since a large number of women may be used eventually, this plant may compete for labor with the fuze plant.

b. Towns within area from which commuting possible.

Town	1940 Population	Economic Structure
Macon	57,865	Approximately 2500 to ~~3000 women employed~~ in the textile industry in Macon, which is the chief women-employing industry. Two large ~~military~~ canvas mills now located near the city
(Macon Metropolitan Area)	74,830)	
(Bibb County	83,783)	
Perry	1,542	— Has one shirt factory
Fort Valley	2,392	— Has two textile mills.
Dublin	7814	— Reported to be primarily a business and trading center for an agricultural area.
Thomaston	N.R.	— Center of tree peach industry. One factory used to make fibre for Goodyear tires.
Milledgeville	6,778	— A "college town". However another plant is being built by the Army at this town which is also to be operated by the Reynolds Co. According to most reports it will make metal components for fuzes and will gradually employ women.

Macon Defense Area.

Comments: This area is somewhat different from a number of other defense areas in that there are no towns of any size at all near Macon. Milledgeville, which is one of the largest nearby towns, is 33 miles away. Even Perry and Forsyth are between 25 and 30 miles ~~away~~ distant. On the other hand, the Macon area, itself, has a considerably larger population than many of the other war industry towns. ~~However~~ It has been estimated that about 45% of the population of Macon consists of Negroes, ~~and none of these will be~~ used in production operations at the fuze loading plant according to all reports obtained.

Local employment office covers, in addition to Bibb County, Baldwin, Crawford, Houston, Jones, Monroe, Peach, & Twiggs Counties. The 1940 population of these eight counties a little less than 165,000.

c. Characteristics of Surrounding Rural Area:

In addition to cotton, peaches and pecans are very important agricultural crops. ~~Also quite a number of~~ Livestock is also raised in the area. This year, also, no particular effort is being made to increase the peanut crop. Women are needed to work on the peach, pecan, and peanut crops during certain seasons.

Macon Defense Area

1. Comments Concerning Outlying Area - The entire southeastern United States has a great number of Army camps and other training centers for military personnel. ~~In fact this area is said to have many more troop centers than any other region of the country.~~ Here is a great deal of shipbuilding ~~is being done~~ along the Gulf Coast and at Charleston, S.C. Bomber construction is to start on a very large bomber assembly plant in this area and which is approximately 90 miles from Macon. It is planned to employ a large number of women in this plant. ~~in~~ will be employed.

Macon Defense Area

II Agency coordinating facilities needed for influx of defense women:

a. Bibb County Civilian Defense Council - This council, with Mr. John A. Jones as chairman, is set up according to the general plan designated for local councils throughout the country; but at present it is not concerned with recreation, housing, transportation, etc. for defense workers. These problems are left to individual agencies, and the Defense Council devotes its entire time to organizing air wardens, medical services, fire fighting facilities, etc. for blackouts and emergencies.

b. Women's Defense League - This League was set up before the regular Defense Council came into existence. It is composed of all the women interested in volunteer defense work. These women still maintain their own offices and organization, although they are now ~~in reality~~ a part of the volunteer division of the Bibb County Civilian Defense Council and function under its direction. ~~They too, however, are not~~ They are not concerned either with living problems of defense workers but rather with women who have volunteered as Red Cross workers, air raid wardens, etc.

c. City Recreation Committee - The defense program in Macon is unique in that there are so many soldiers here in comparison

Macon Defense Area

Agency coordinating facilities needed for influx of defense women: (cont.)

~~to~~ the number of people at the defense plants. Since the soldiers came into Macon long before the fuze plant was under way, the city's first effort was to provide facilities for these service men. The city recreation committee seems to have done a good job in coordinating recreation for the men in the camps, but provision for defense production workers is still left to individual agencies. The result is that while there are defense councils, recreation committees, etc. who supposedly would have an interest in the workers, actually no coordinated effort is being made to see that they are properly housed, fed, entertained, ~~and kept generally fit for work.~~ Community interest is centered ~~mostly~~ in the soldiers and in volunteer participation in Red Cross work, blackouts, etc.

Macon Defense Area

III Sanitary Facilities

Dr. J. D. Applewhite, City Health Physician, stated that the water system in Macon is considered adequate at present to take care of the increased population. The city water supply ~~has~~ extends about 5 miles outside the city limits in all directions, thus furnishing water for the Naval Stores Plant, Camp Wheeler, etc. Reports obtained at the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare in Birmingham indicated that a federal grant to extend the water system had been approved back in November, 1941. Mr. Lee Trimble, of the Macon Chamber of Commerce, said that this extension, the purpose of which was to increase the water pressure at Camp Wheeler, has already been made.

A request for funds to extend the city sewer mains into the suburban areas so that they can be connected with lines running from the new housing projects has received no action, according to Dr. Applewhite. Separate septic tanks for each new house are now being installed.

Concern over garbage disposal for these housing projects was expressed. Dr. Applewhite said that there is no organized system at present. Individuals just take a load of garbage out into the country and dump it anywhere ~~they can~~. He is now working to get one place set aside where all garbage can be carried and burned.

IV/ Transportation

At the beginning of the defense program in Macon, there were organized three new bus companies to take care particularly of transportation to and from the camps, the fuze plant, etc. One of these companies now operates buses to the fuze plant every half-hour during the day and at the close of work for the night shift. This is, however, entirely separate from the city line; and a problem has arisen both as to fares and schedule of the two companies. Miss Helen Stacy, director of the Travelers' Aid in Macon, said that unless the fuze plant girls live within walking distance of the bus line running to the plant, they have to pay one fare into town and another ~~out~~ out to the plant because the buses are operated by different companies and no transfers are allowed. Consequently, most of the girls seeking rooms want them right in the heart of the city and there aren't any available there. With regard to schedule, the buses bringing in the people who get off from the night shift around one or two o'clock in the morning arrive in Macon just after the city bus line has made its last run. If these people cannot walk to their homes, they have to take taxis. ~~Not only~~ This is not only expensive, but it was reported that quite often they have to wait ~~an unreasonably~~ a long time to get a taxi. Both the secretary of the Chamber

Macon Defense Area

Transportation (cont.)

of Commerce and one bus driver said, ~~however~~, that when this problem involves a sufficient number of people to make additional service profitable, the city bus company will without doubt, put on extra buses specially scheduled for plant workers.

A large number of the workers now commuting are coming in private cars. There seems to be a feeling on the part of some people that special permission will be given these employees to get tires, but no one gave any definite facts on which to base this opinion.

Macon is more or less a center of transportation in the state of Georgia. There are 94 buses and 58 passenger trains running in and out of this city daily. There is bus service from most of the surrounding towns within commuting distance; but if the tire rationing situation should become so serious that buses have to be relied upon entirely, special schedules from these places would probably have to be set up.

(See write-up on Vocational Education section of report
Training Courses ~~for~~ concerned transportation of girls while in training)

Macon Defense Area.

Housing

Housing - Existing Facilities - Prior to 1941 -

Houses: The 1940 Housing Census, based on 1939 figures, indicated that there were 21,537 dwelling units in the Macon Metropolitan District. Of these 2.3% were vacant; ~~and~~ for sale, or rent. Hanemen, Mr. Markwalter, Executive Director of the Macon Housing Authority, stated that, at the time of a survey which was made a few years ago, 67% of all of the houses in Macon were found to be substandard.

Two slum clearance projects were completed in Macon prior to the war emergency period: Oglethorpe Homes, which has 188 units for white families and Tindall Heights, which has 318 units for Negro families. Tenant selection for these houses is based on consideration of such factors as the incomes of the various applicants and the inadequacies of their houses in which they are living at the time of application.

Newly Erected - 1941 - Most persons interviewed reported that there has been a considerable amount of private and governmental building in and near Macon during the last 18 months and that there are vacant houses available. Numerous persons reported that as many as 1500 to 1800 new housing units have been, are being, constructed. One

Macon Defense Area

Confidential housing report of Sept. 1, 1941 ~~showed~~ to indicated that the actual number of units built has been considerably less, but part of the discrepancy in figures might be due to the fact that much of the new building has been done beyond the city limits of Macon, and perhaps this territory was not included in the housing report. Many of the new houses are beyond the city sewer lines and so individual septic tanks have had to be provided for these dwellings.

A considerable number of government housing units have recently been erected as part of the Macon housing program. Two of these projects are for military and civilian employees at the nearby Army Camps. Felton Homes at Cochran Field consists of 100 units and the Lamar Heights project at Camp Wheeler has 115 units. Both of these projects are almost entirely occupied.

Pendleton Homes is a 250 unit project which is restricted to workers employed at the Naval Fuze Plant. Although this project was ready for occupancy November 1, 1941 only 75 or 80 units are filled. ~~as yet~~. Mr. Markwalter said that probably this is due to the fact that the plant has not gone into large-scale operations as soon as was expected. ~~However~~ these homes are still being restricted to

Considered for demolition

Macon Defense Area

Fuze Plant employees. The project is situated near the southern edge of Macon and the bus line to the Fuze Plant passes these projects.

Bowdon Homes, a new project of 128 units, will be opened soon. Preference will be given to families whose principal wage earner is on defense work whose salary is less than $1800.00 a year. Probably a good many persons employed at the Wellston Air Depot will live in these homes. An additional 126 units for the Tindall Heights slum clearance project for Negroes are also under construction. Both Pendleton and Bowdon Homes are of permanent construction and will probably become slum clearance projects when they are no longer needed for war industry workers. All of the governmental projects are under the supervision of the Macon Housing Authority.

Definite plans are underway for the construction of a large number of housing units and other community facilities near the Wellston Air Depot. Undoubtedly this project will relieve the demand for housing in Macon.

A Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey indicated that rents were raised for 9 out of 10 homes of white tenants between October 1939 and October 1941. The average advance was 27.5%. Some persons seemed to feel that

Macaw Defence Area

the erection of new housing was helping to keep rents from rising at present. The Homes Registration office reported that, as of March 20, 1942, it had 88 homes and apartments available for rent. However furnished apartments, for which there is a considerable demand, are scarce.

Most persons ~~appear to believe~~ are of the opinion that unfurnished houses may also become scarce in the future as the forge plant expands and the Wellston Air Depot begins operations on a large scale.

Rooms for Women - The Homes Registration office reported that, as of March 20, there were 374 rooms for rent in its files, of which 28 were for both room and board. ~~However~~ Only 86 of these rooms were listed as available for women, and many of these probably would have been found unsuitable upon inspection.

The YWCA also has a room registry service and all rooms listed are inspected. There is an inspection committee composed of a member of the YWCA Board and representatives of the various churches. No exact figures are kept concerning the number of rooms available and the placements, but about four girls a week are placed. As yet not many forge plant workers have been looking for rooms. The YWCA has a residence which accommodates 40 girls but twice this number

Macon Defense area

wanted like rooms.

The Travellers' Aid also has a room service in Macon. Lists are obtained from the Homes Registration office and the YWCA, but all rooms are inspected by Travellers' Aid representatives. Mrs. Brade, who finds rooms for women referred to the fuze plant vocational training course (by the WPA) uses the Travellers Aid room list.

Mrs. Brade reported that she has had no difficulty in finding rooms. ~~In fact women persons having rooms for rent have telephoned the asking for tenants. However Mrs. Brade is finding~~ which can ~~permanent~~ to be rented ~~only~~ on a temporary basis at least.

All of the persons interviewed at room registry services stated that only a very few single women have sought rooms ~~as yet~~. This is due in part, according to community opinion, to the fact that a very large number of women now employed at the fuze plant are married. Mrs. Brade estimated that 75% of the women referred to the training course by WPA are married. However most persons seemed to feel that the need for rooms for women is going to become much greater as the fuze plant increases the number of its employees and as the local labor supply becomes exhausted.

Macon Defense Area

While there are said to be rooms available at present, a good many of these rooms may be undesirable for many reasons. Because of the transportation system and the lack of eating facilities in outlying areas (see other sections of this report) many rooms are in undesirable locations. Also it was stated by several people that it is difficult to rent a single room and that frequently three or four persons are found to be living in one room.

Mrs. Brade said that room rents range from $2.50 to $3.50 per week for each occupant of a room. Generally 2, 3, or 4 women occupy the same room. The YWCA reported rents of $2.50 each for 2 girls in a room, but rents are higher in the "white collar class". Single rooms, without private baths are about $5.00 per week, according to the Travellers' Aid, and $7.00 or $8.00 per week with baths. The Homes Registration Office reported similar but somewhat lower rates.

It was reported by Mr. Markwalter that Mr. Pickard, personnel manager for the Reynolds Company, had inquired about the possibility of single women, in small groups, being permitted to occupy housing units in the Pendleton Homes project. Mr. Markwalter consulted Washington housing officials (Mr. Gunnar Myrland, Asst. Chief, Management Section, Housing Management Division, Federal Public Housing Authority, National Housing Agency),

Condensed for summary

and was told that this arrangement would not be permitted for the present, and only as a last resort. It is feared that "single men might ask for the same privilege", and also that management problems would be greatly increased. Mr. Markwalter said he was afraid moral problems might arise, particularly in a community frequented by twenty or thirty thousand soldiers. Another practical obstacle is the fact that the houses are unfurnished and most women working at the fuze plant would not want to buy furniture, especially since their jobs will probably be temporary. However some fuze plant workers are expected to live in the Pendleton Homes as roomers. In fact about 10 single women are said to be rooming in the project now. (However this plan would not appear feasible on any large scale unless board is also obtained or a restaurant is opened near the projects.

A number of persons in the community reported that Mr. Pickard of the Reynolds plant was also very much interested in dormitories for women. However when Mr. Pickard was interviewed he stated that he would carry on negotiations directly with the housing officials if more housing becomes necessary. However he did say that he has had a certain amount of discussion with officials at Mercer University concerning the possibility of dormitory space there. Mr.

Condensed for convenience

Macon defense area

Pickard said that for the present he is satisfied with the ruling which has been made forbidding the renting of defense houses to groups of single women.

Because of the lack of definite information concerning the future sources of labor supply and the proportion of single women likely to be employed, it is a little difficult to judge the present housing situation. However most persons in employment and training work who were interviewed seemed to think that not much local labor is available any longer. Undoubtedly a city of the size of Macon can absorb many people in rooms but improvements will have to be made in transportation and eating facilities. If the Pendleton Homes are not entirely occupied by families within the next few months, it might be well for some consideration to be given again to the possibility of permitting some single women to live in a few of the houses, at least on an experimental basis.

Considered for necessary

V It is possible that Mr. Markwalter's information concerning housing is not the latest word the plant has received on housing. Mr. Pickard did mention that he had talked to Washington housing officials on the telephone a few days ago.

Macon Defense Area

VI/ Eating Facilities

The general opinion seems to be that eating facilities in Macon are ~~fairly~~ adequate. As one person expressed it, "they are alright for everyday eating, but there just aren't any fancy places to entertain at luncheons, dinners, etc." There are those available consist mostly of cafeterias, restaurants, and hotel dining rooms, although prices at the best hotel are considered almost too high for people of moderate means. The Bibb County Home Demonstration Agent stated that all the drugstores and ten-cent stores are now serving meals. It was reported also that one lady is feeding about 60 people per night who come from various rooming houses scattered over the city. The Public Health Department has on its staff one engineer who spends his entire time inspecting these public eating places to see that they are kept in clean and sanitary condition.

Most of the desirable eating places, however, are right in the downtown section of Macon. On the outskirts of the city, especially in the area of the fuze plant and the new housing projects, there are practically no good eating places. This would be an important item to consider if dormitories should be erected.

Macon Defense Area

VII Child Care

The WPA in Macon has redirected its child care program toward serving the needs of children whose parents are employed in defense work. It is now organizing what is known as "child development groups" with the specification that at least one parent of any child attending these groups must be a defense worker. An example is the center at the Pendleton Homes Housing Project, designed especially to take care of children whose mothers are employed at the Naval Fuze Plant. Before this school was opened on Feb. 5, 1942, Mrs. Rosalie Chaplin, assistant district supervisor of WPA nursery schools, secured from Mrs. Cheatam, matron at the fuze plant, the names of women working there who wanted care for their children. The Macon Housing Authority then offered the use of a large community room in the modern brick administration building of the housing project. Because the mothers work from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., the school is open 10 hrs. per day from 7:30 a.m. until 5:30 p.m., 6 days per week. The Bibb County Home demonstration Agent reported that one rural woman who is commuting to and from the plant brings her child in with her every morning and leaves him at this school. It was felt that the mothers were making enough money to help pay for some of the meals served to these children, so they

Macon Defense Area

Child Care (cont.).

are now asked to contribute $3.00 per month toward the support of the school. The probability of operating this unit at night for children whose mothers are on the night shift has already been discussed with the plant, and the housing project officials have agreed to furnish the necessary space.

WPA has had several volunteers who are experienced in work with children. Beginning April 1, these volunteers are going to lead a training course for young married people who wish to help with the child development groups. Since the unit at the Pendleton Homes will be open on Saturdays, high school girls will also be available as workers.

In connection with this school there is also a Parent Education Program which provides classes on nutrition, child-guidance, etc. for mothers and fathers of the children at monthly or bi-monthly meetings.

It should be noted that the new child care project discussed above is entirely separate from the regular nursery schools in Macon which WPA still maintains for children of low-income families.

Macon Defense Area

VII/ Health Facilities

The following hospital facilities are available at present:

Macon Hospital (city & county supported) — 240 beds
Middle Georgia Sanitarium — 60 beds
Oglethorpe Infirmary — 30 beds
Clinic Hospital — 30 beds
St. Lukes Hospital (colored) — 12 beds
Hoperille Tuberculosis Sanitarium — 27 beds

In addition to the above, the following clinics are well organized and have adequate facilities; medical, surgical, pediatric, venereal disease, pre-natal, tuberculosis, cancer, and orthopedic.

It was reported that Macon Hospital did request federal funds for enlargement over a year ago, but that no action was taken. The city health physician said that the six hospitals listed above serve not only Bibb County, but also a large part of middle Georgia, and that he does not believe that they are adequate to take care of an emergency, especially when capacity production at the fuze plant brings in more workers. There are plenty of doctors and nurses right now; but if the Army keeps taking them, there will be a shortage before long.

The Federal Gov. did grant the request of the Health Department for additional personnel and sent in 1 engineer and 2 public health nurses. Dr. Applewhite said that one major need now is for a medical social worker to investigate the sources of venereal disease which is rather widespread in this area.

Macon Defense Area

Education Facilities

According to Mr. Mark Smith, superintendent of Macon and Bibb County schools, the increase in school enrollment since the beginning of the defense program has numbered only about 900 pupils. Of these, 706 are ~~definitely~~ children of parents engaged in defense work, either at the plants or at the camps. Mr. Smith estimated, however, that when the fuze plant is at peak production and work at the Wellston Air Corps gets well under way, there will be an increase of about 5,000 students. On the basis of this estimate, the Department of Education made a request to the Federal Government for 4 new grammar schools and 2 new high schools. The only request granted thus far has been the one for a 22-room grammar school building to be located within a block of two new housing projects near the fuze plant. The application called for a $183,000 structure, but the cost finally approved was only $157,000. Mr. Smith believes that the reduced grant is probably the result of an alteration of the former plan to exclude the auditorium and lunch room originally asked for. This school will be located, however, in an area where the one school already existing is so overcrowded that its auditorium, library, etc. are being used for classrooms.

The other serious situation at present

Macon Defense Area

Education Facilities (cont.)

is at Camp Wheeler where the school has such a large number of children that the Department of Education is having to transport some of them to two other nearby schools. Mr. Smith is planning to try again for a new building in this area.

It was reported that the fuze plant officials were responsible for delayed action on the new educational facilities. At a meeting held to discuss the matter, these officials said that they expected to employ at the plant mostly high school and college graduates who would not be married and would therefore not have any children to overburden the schools. Mr. Smith says they have not been able to carry out this plan.

Macon Defense Area

Recreation — this section on recreation condensed for newspaper

Commercial amusements in Macon are rather limited. There are fairly good bowling alleys, golf courses, and picture shows; but according to Mrs. Earle Strickland, secretary of the YWCA, none of these facilities are open on Sundays except the movies which can run only from 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. in order not to interfere with church hours. She thinks that some solution to the Sunday recreation problem is necessary, especially since there are so many hundreds of soldiers in Macon who just parade the streets on this day.

The U.S. Service Men at Camps Wheeler and the WAAF Cadets at Cochran Field came to Macon long before the Naval Fuze Plant was even underway. This, in addition to the fact that their number is so large in comparison with the number of girls who are now or will be employed at the fuze plant, has given them priority on entertainment furnished by public organizations. Over a year ago, some of the citizens of Macon formed a recreation committee and opened a large hall, now known as the Macon Recreation Center, to the soldiers. Any girl who has an admittance card may attend the dances held here three times a week, but the procedure involved in getting a card is such that it may be almost impossible for most of the fuze plant girls to obtain one. Their Applications ~~for them~~ must be signed by "a member of a Civic Club, Women's Club, or Pastor or Sunday School Superintendent of a church" and very few of the production workers coming from outside of Macon would be well enough acquainted with such persons to secure ~~the~~ their signature. One

This is under the direction of the city recreation director who is also in charge of WPA projects.

Macon Defense Area

Recreation (con't.)

of the hostesses at the club said she knew of only about seven girls from the plant who came regularly.

In addition to this center which is staffed by WPA, three USO units (Salvation Army, National Catholic Community Service, and Jewish Welfare Board) have facilities for the soldiers in Macon. ~~Although~~ But girls may go to these places with the soldiers, the only ~~official~~ recreational provision ~~that has been made~~ especially for women defense workers is the USO girls unit which came into the area at the request of the YWCA for the special benefit of the girls employed at the Naval Fuze Plant. This center, ~~however~~, which consists only of office space and a lounge room has not received the favor of the community. None of the people interviewed except Mrs. Beatrice Howe, who is the USO worker in charge of the unit, would commit themselves as to the reason for this disturbance.

According to Mrs. Howe, the citizens of Macon want all defense recreation to be conducted by local people. They were willing for the USO to give money to the Salvation Army and Catholic Church centers for the soldiers, but were resentful when YWSO also decided to send a worker into the area. In addition, Mrs. Howe (who has just recently replaced Mrs. Maetzo who left to take a Red Cross position) has been cooperating with the Jewish Welfare Board in some of its dances and piano parties. This has naturally caused

Macon Defense Area

Recreation (cont.)

some disturbance in a southern city like Macon where class & racial distinction are prominent. The Rabbi who wanted JWB in the temple to begin with is now trying to draw them in, and YWCA is trying to absorb the USO girls unit into its own organization. Mrs. Howe does not approve of this plan. She says that even if she doesn't get any new recreational facilities, she feels that her present program of classes in the lounge room during the daytime for wives of soldiers & officers, and dances and piano parties with JWB at night, which are attended by some fuze plant girls, is of value in the community. According to her, a planned recreation program of night classes, etc. will not get the interest of the women at the plant. Girls in Macon are at a premium because of the large number of soldiers, and Mrs. Howe believes that her chief problem is to see that the girls and service men who are going to enjoy each others' company anyway do so in a socially desirable way. Mrs. Howe said herself that the conflict is really the well known struggle between USO and WPA.

The city recreation director and head of the Macon Recreation Center for soldiers mentioned above happens to be also the Federal Security recreation representative for the Macon area. Plans are now under way for a Federal Recreation Building for the women working at the fuze plant. According to reports, the re-

Condensed for Summary

Macon Defense Area

Recreation (cont.)

commendation is awaiting only the President's signature. It is rather definitely decided that WPA, which is well intrenched in Macon, will staff the building. The natural supposition is that in making his recommendations, Mr. Joe Clisby, the Federal Security representative, would of course lean toward the agency approved by the local people and furnishing workers for the soldiers center of which he is director. The possibility is that with this new building the U.S.O. girls unit will not be needed. Mrs. Howe is now awaiting the arrival of her supervisors to determine whether or not U.S.O. will withdraw from the community.

But problems are arising even with the new building. The present plan is to have it located near the Pendleton Homes Housing Project which is about 1½ miles from the plant. It is thought that many of the girls will be living in this area. If they are not, however, they will have to pay extra carfare to stop off at the center; and since a great many of them are married and already have homes established elsewhere, it is likely that they may not care to take advantage of the center at all. It is true, of course, that the girls now employed are mostly local and that as more and more are brought in from the surrounding towns, the proportion of single workers will be greater. But whether or not these girls will move into the housing

Macon Defense Area

Recreation (cont.)

project area is doubtful. In the first place, no definite rule allowing several single girls to occupy a defense home has been discovered. And in the second place, the apparent lack of any desirable eating facilities whatsoever in this section might tend to discourage the women from coming in. Mr. Cisby said he understood that the new recreation center is to be a type "D" industrial building. He did not know whether or not this type would have facilities which the girls could use for cooking and serving meals. At any rate, there does seem to be a need for coordination among the agencies making provisions for recreation, housing, transportation, and eating in this area, because the new recreation building will be of little value if the lack of other facilities keeps the girls from being able to take advantage of it.

The general complacency of the community about the situation is probably the result of a feeling that the real problem with regard to recreation for women at the fuze plant has not yet become acute because most of the girls employed so far have been local. The gradual influx of women from the surrounding towns, however, is increasing the problem and will make necessary some solution in the near future.

V

General Notes on Employment of Women in Mississippi

Original sent to Files V

Confidential

Agent: Martha Ziegler
Date: July 30 and 31, 1943

Mississippi

General Notes

Persons Interviewed: (All interviews in Jackson, Miss.)

H.W. Seefeld, Research and Analysis Division, Miss. State U.S.E.S.
Earl Reagan, Manager of local office of U.S.E.S., Jackson
Mr. Waters, Representative of U.S. Civil Service Commission
Miss Ferris Cotter, State President of Business and Professional Women's Clubs,

According to reports there still appears to be no great scarcity of woman labor in most of the state of Mississippi. There has been comparatively little change in Jackson since Miss Wolfe's visit there in March, 1942 since the Miss issippi Ordnance Plant, which was first planned as a bag-loading plant has never been operated for that purpose. This establishment, located near Flora, Miss., is now a training center for military personnel. (an ordnance dept. establishment of some type).

The N.&W. Overall Co. still is employing about the same number of women. It has 474 women, 10 of whom are in the office, and 30 men employees. Agent understood the manager of the Employment Service to say that, as of July 1, 1943, the G.E. Electric Plant had 314 women-and he said women constituted about ⅔ of the employees. (Later it was noted that according to old notes on Jackson this co. previously employed 800 to 900 women. There may be an error in the current figures shown above). The manager of the local office of the Employment Service, that there had been comparatively little change in the employment of women, [redacted], in Jackson, except that certain companies in the lumber [redacted] have begun to hire a few women, mostly Negroes. One other plant was also mentioned in Jackson, itself, the Knox Glass Co. which has about 85 women and about twice as many men.

There are a few war industries in otherparts of Miss. which are of course using some women. The real demand for workers has been along the Gulf Coast, especially at the shipyard at Pascagoula. Women from otherparts of Miss. have been recruited for this yard and also to work in Mobile. However according to Mr. Seefeld of the State U.S.E.S. the Ingalls Co. at Pascagoula may not be hiring as high a proportion of women as it was a few months ago because more men are being released from contruction projects in the region (which are being finished) and some of them have become available for shipyard work.

Proctor and Gamble are operating a shell loading plant at Prairie, Miss., called the Gulf Ordnance Plant. (Note-This plant was an entirely unknown ordnance plant so far as agent was concerned prior to this time). As of July 1, total employment at this plant was 2013, with 671 women, including office workers. Mr. Seefeld stated that originally the company had planned to use a rather large number of Negro women in production work at this plant but "could not recruit enough for one line."

The Vicksburg Plant of the LeTourneau Corpp. was planning at one time to make shells and would have used a considerable number of women. Instead the plant in now engaged in the making of earth mowing machinery and this work is not as suitable for women. As of July 1, 90 women were employed out of 492 employees and it is

anticipated that not more than 200 women will be used at the maximum. The Flintkote Co, Meridian, had 60 women, including office women, out of 485 employees, as of July 1, according to U.S.E.S. reports. (Two requests have been received by the Bureau from this co. One, dated Feb., 5, 1943, stated that 30 girls were then employed as lab. testers, inspectors, preparing samples, labeling and grading, and clerks. The company was described as a board mill).

The Masonite Co. at Laurel, Miss., is now using some women, about 250 according to a report received through ~~xxxx~~ a request forwarded from the Wage and Hour Division in June. (This probably includes office women).

The biggest users of women in Mississippi are still said to the textile mills and the ~~xxxxxxx~~ garment factories. As of March, 1943 total employment in the cotton mills was 3,163 and of these 1687 were women. There has been an increase in the proportion of women in the industry, according to Mr. Seefeld. There has also been some increase total employment in the industry since a year ago when total employment was 2,932. However no figures were available concerning the number of women in this total. There are about 17,000 workers employed in the textile and garment manufacturing firms in the state and it was estimated that approximately 50 % of the employees are women. Among the cities having cotton mills are the following: Meridian, (2); West Point, Macomb, Starkville, and Laurel. There are garment factories at Corinth, Tupelo, Aberdeen, Columbus, Grenada, Durant, Jackson, Natchez, Vicksburg, and several other places.

Mr. Waters of the Civil Service Commission seemed very definitely of the opinion that there is no scaricity of labor in the Jackson area at least. He said that the chief establishments operating under Civil Service are the Miss. Ordnance Center, at Flora, the Jackson Air Base, and a new Army hospital which is being opened. Apparently a very large proportion of the women employees at these establishments are office workers. Mr. Waters said that the Air Base and the Miss. Ordnance, have received orders to cut personnel, in line with current War Dept. policy, and that the estimated employment at the hospital also will be as high as originally contemplated. Mr. Waters stated that he has been more or less harrassed lately by people looking for jobs and that it will not be possible to place in the vicinity of Jackson all of the people who will be laid off by the Army. He said that he has told some people they must expect to leave Jackson if they hope to get another Civil Service job.

On August 29 agent returned to Jackson from Memphis, Tenn., to speak at luncheon held in connection with meeting of state board of Miss. Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. About 35 women, local club presidents, state program chairmen, state officers, etc., were present. They seemed very interested in the work of the Women's Bureau and in some of the general information concerning women and their work in the war which could be given to them. They understand that there is not as an acute of shortage of womanpower in Miss. as yet, as in some parts of the country but desire to be informed concerning the national problems in which their organization is interested and of which special study is to be made during this club year. It was at this meeting that the report was received of one local club which was planning to do some cotton picking, on a part time basis. (See previous report sent to the office concerning agricultural labor). Agent also met a woman employment analyst for U. S. E. S. in Miss. (unfortunately notation containing the name was lost but she can be located) who indicated that she has had a hard time to advance in

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Rumors Concerning New Plants

Capt. Paulson at Flora Plant told me he had heard that two shell loading plants were to be built in northern Miss. Since that time I have heard that one plant is to be located between Aberdeen and Tupelo near the Ala. border.

No confirmation on either plant.

E. W.

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Y.W.C.A. housing facilities (cont.)

never been used for factory workers. The girls living in Gale Hall are in the low paid income group - waitresses, sales girls and some clerical. This residence is near the Overall factory but none of the workers live there.

All available rooms in both residences are filled and there is a waiting list.

The Y.W.C.A. does not have a formal Room Registration Service but they do place girls in homes and sometimes in jobs. Rooms for rent are listed with the Y.W.C.A. at various times but there were none listed at present.

Rate of Rooms at Y.W.C.A.

Double rooms -- $10, 12 and 15 per month
Single rooms -- $18, per month (5 rooms)
Transient Rate -- $1.00 per night (3 rooms)

Additional needs for housing women in Jackson:

Since the Y.W.C.A. is a popular residence for girls in Jackson, and there is need for additional housing of this type, people thought it would be advisable to extend present facilities if possible. There is a good sized lot at the back of residence. The present building has a fine location across the street from the Governor's Mansion, with an attractive entrance -- large white pillars that give the residence an appearance of an old southern home. Undoubtedly, the location and general appearance attract the business girl coming to Jackson and there are many new girls in the government offices who need rooms.

Miss Enochs, Y.W.C.A. Secretary stated that there is a definite need for more rooms, particularly those in the low rental group.

The Y.M.C.A. has a tremendous problem every week-end trying to house the soldiers who come to Jackson from near by camps or on convoys . The Y.M.C.A. has sleeping rooms for only 34 men but over the week-end cots are placed in every available space and yet they cannot supply the need.

Housing in Flora:

Existing -- No houses for rent, and it is doubtful if more than 6 private homes would have a room for rent.

Plans approved --
350 F.W.A. houses as follows:
210 units with 2 bedrooms
70 " " 1 "
70 " " 3 "

The site adjoins the Centralized County School to which and addition is to be built and the Recreation Center, as planned,

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Housing in Flora(cont)

Would be adjacent to school grounds.

Additional housing facilities needed at Flora:

Needs are difficult to determine inasmuch as both Army Ordnance Officers and Plant officials seem to think that practically all labor will be recruited from within a radius of 25 miles and that transportation will be provided.

Mr. Bowers, Plant Manager, said he thought it best for the company to keep away from the housing problem -- that was up to the Government. However, the Production Manager, Mr. Nutter, did state that he did not believe 350 houses would be sufficient to meet the needs. In regard to women, they did not think dormitories would be necessary because they were going to hire local women.

According to Flora business men, people from distant towns, out of commuting area, are coming into the restaurants and stores every day saying they have either been to the plant to file application, or are on their way to do so. Among these new people have been women, some of them soldiers' wives who want to work in a munition plant since their husbands are in the army. They will need rooms either in a dormitory or private homes.

Dormitories at Flora:

According to the architect who has drawn the plans for the Housing Project and also the Recreation Building at Flora, dormitories for women were recommended by Miss Leslie (Fed. Security). Mr. Hartke, Fed. Sec. Rep. for State, told me that he believed some housing facilities for single women would be needed. If it were possible for them to rent houses that would probably be better than dormitories. However, if this Recreation Center materializes and he expects that it will -- a dormitory would have a better chance of being a successful enterprise, Mr. Hartke thought some additional eating facilities should be provided at the dormitory if one was built.

Canton -- has some available housing facilities. Furthermore, if the road between Canton and Ordnance Plant is not repaired, it will be necessary to go via Jackson making a distance of 45 miles.

Yazoo City -- Until recently this city has been very crowded due to the Oil boom, However, since the priority rating has gone into effect, some of the work has been curtailed as the necessary machinery could not be obtained for driling and operating the wells. It is estimated that about fifty families moved out of Yazoo City, therefore

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Housing (cont).

Yazoo City --
Some housing would be available.

VI. Meals:

The price of meals is lower in this section than in any of the other defense areas visited. Jackson has many restaurants which serve a 50¢ dinner. Flora has few restaurants. If many newcomers live there some additional facilities will be needed.

VII. Arrangement for Care of Children whose Mothers are working:

This problem has not arisen since the women are not yet working at the plant. It is doubtful if it will be a serious one here inasmuch as it is customary to have negroes to take care of the children. However, the W.P.A. State Supervisor of Nursery Schools, Miss Field, said they would establish a nursery in Flora if there seemed to be a need.

VIII. Health facilities:

Jackson: Existing -- 6 hospitals
From all reports, the existing hospital facilities are very poor. Three of the hospitals are medium size, the other three are small. There is no ambulance service except, that of the undertaker. There is general criticism of the lack of needed equipment, particularly in the Charity Hospital,. However, the new State Hospital for the Insane, just outside Jackson, is supposed to be one of the best in the Country.

Flora)
Yazoo City) No Hospital facilities.
Canton)

IX. Facilities for Education:

Jackson: The city school building program seems to have kept pace with the new housing development. Several new schools have been built within the last few years, including a very fine Jr. High School. Schools for negroes are provided. At present free text books are not provided in High School. There is a bill now being debated in the State Legislature for providing free text books. The Senate has passed the bill and the House of Rep. is due to reconsider it. If this bill passes it will be a great help to the lower income groups, of which negroes form a high percentage.

Colleges -- 7(Chamber of Commerce report)
White co-educational - 2
White women's - 2
Negro - 3

Facilities for Education (con.t)

Millsap College (co-ed) is a small college but has a high rating. Belmont College for women is also small but is considered a good school. The two Negro schools I saw were small, both are co-educational, but facilities, at least as far as buildings are concerned, do not appear very adequate. Several hundred Negroes are attending these two schools.

Flora -- Existing facilities:

A consolidated grammar and high school for children in that area of county.

Plans approved:

(1) A 10 room elementary school (1-8 grades) including a kindergarten, 2 work rooms and a small clinic but no auditorium or gym. (See plans for Rec. Bldg.) This school will be erected adjacent to the existing High School Bldg.
(2) A 4 class-room elementary school for Negroes. This building will have an assembly room which can be used for 2 separate class rooms.

Canton)) No additional facilities planned for these cities,
Yazoo City) As far as is known.

X. Recreational facilities:

Jackson:

The city of Jackson has a fine recreational program. sponsored by the City Park Commission and supervised by Miss Miriam Smith, City Recreational Director. She uses W.P.A. Recreational workers, white and Negro, to assist her in the program, and at present she has a class of 65 civilian volunteers (girls) who are taking an 8 weeks course in Recreational Leadership. Miss Smith plans to use these volunteers on the playgrounds this summer. There are 11 parks in the city with supervised playground activities in each, and picnic facilities in most of them.

There are three principal recreation centers in the city, as follows:

(1). Livingston Park
(2). Battlefield
(3). City Auditorium (Soldier's Center)

(1). Livingston Park has the following facilities:

a. Swimming Pool or lake covering 6.2 acres. Tuesday and Thursday morning free, otherwise 5¢ for children and 10¢ for adults providing they come in bathing suits. Bath houses are 25¢ extra.

Recreational facilities in Jackson(cont).

Livingston Park (cont).

b. Zoo -- No admission. It is new --very well planned and well kept with a unique style of architecture and landscaping.
c. Tennis Courts - some free, others have hourly fee.
d. Golf Course - 18 holes (fee 50¢)
e. Picnic facilities

(2) Battlefield Park (52 acres)

a. Recreational building, donated by Sears Roebuck, has the following facilities:

1. Large assembly or club room with 2 fireplaces and stage at one end.
2. Completely equipped kitchen
3. Office space (Miss Smith)
4. Equipment closet or room

(1) The assembly room is used for classes such as Phys. Ed., Red Cross, First Aid etc. Parties and dances for different club groups are held here in the evening. The General Electric plant is adjacent to the park and Miss Smith has succeeded in getting these girls interested in some of the activities. (A group of the G. E. girls are holding a dance for some of the soldiers tonight.)

The afternoons are given over to activities for mothers and children. Nutrition classes etc. for mothers. Children have a Rythmn Band and games.

Outdoor facilities at Battlefield Park include:
5 shuffle board courts (lighted at night)
5 tennis courts
Archery Range
Volley Ball and Badminton courts - not ready yet
Ping pong
Sand boxes and swings for children
Picnic tables and fireplaces
Baseball field

(3) City Auditorium (Soldier's Center)

One large room has been converted into a lounge, open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. every day, except Tuesday and Saturday When it is open until midnight. There are card tables, piano, checkers, chess and other games available. Stationery and stamps are furnished by the city for soldiers and local telephone$ calls can be made free of charge.

On Tuesday night they have Open House for the soldiers with one or more clubs in town supplying hostesses, girls,

Recreation (cont.)

and refreshments. Last week they made 15 gallons of punch, served cookies and salted peanuts. Sometimes they need 30 or more gallons of punch on Saturday nights. (2000 or more in attendance) On Tuesday night they play cards etc. and dance in one of the smaller assembly rooms which is much too small for the crowd. The Saturday night dance is held in the main auditorium -- city pays $50 or $60 for an orchestra and girls come in evening dress.

All those activities are planned and supervised by W.P.A. Recreational leaders. Mrs. Barnett, W.P.A. Rec. Director for the area, was formerly a Phys. Ed. Teacher in the City High School and according to all reports is doing an excellent job. She has charge of Rec. Activities at the Air Base, both colored and white soldiers, Deaf and Dumb School, also the Blind Children's School, 4 colored centers, conducts exercise classes at the Y.W.C.A. and helps churches with their programs. Dances for colored soldiers are held once a week at the Jackson Air Base. Mrs. Barnett said her W.P.A. colored leaders were better than some of the white leaders due to the fact that salaries for colored teachers are so low that W.P.A. offers more money. The salary for white teachers is also low and many of the Rec. workers are college trained. This fact probably accounts for the success of the W.P.A. Recreational program throughout the State of Mississippi.

Additional facilities needed:(Jackson)

The entire auditorium building is needed for the soldiers, but the cost of operating is so great that the city has not been able to finance it. A request has been made for Federal aid, and according to Mr. Hartke, Fed. Security Rep. the following plans are being considered.

1. Pay the City $200 per month rent for the building, plus about $20,000 to put in showers, movie equipment, more lounge furniture etc.
   The $200 per month rent would barely cover operating expenses.
2. Have the Government buy the building and U.S.O. would operate.
3. Build a separate U.S.O. building. Mr. Hartke thought the first plan much the best and the one most likely to go through. He is in favor of continuing with W.P.A. Recreational leadership.

Flora: There are no existing facilities except one movie, seating 450 persons.

Plans approved for additional facilities:

Plans approved for additional facilities:(cont.)

Recreation Center near Housing Project will be a frame building but not demountable, costing $60,000. The plan provides:

Large gym and auditorium 50 x 90 feet
Bleachers to seat 425 persons
Stage - 22 x 50 feet
Dressing rooms, 17 x 20 feet, which can be used for club rooms.
Canteen or meeting room 30 x 50 feet.
Only light refreshments served.
Kitchen - completely equipped to be used for group supper or banquets.
Showers and lavatories for men and women.
Dressing rooms for men and women.
Men's Club Room 22½ x 40 feet
Ladies " " " "
These two rooms have folding doors and can be thrown together.
Office Space
Lounge or Entrance Hall 17 x 22 feet.
Powder room
Storage space in basement.

The plans for this center have been cleared and given a priority rating of A by the Federal Security Admin. and Defense Public Works, in the Regional Office. However, no definite o.k. has been received as yet from Washington. If this center is built U.S.O. will probably operate it, according to Mr. Hartke. There has been considerable amount of pressure brought by the U.S.O. Council in Jackson concerning the establishment of a center in that city, probably due to the fact that $12,000 was donated by Jackson citizens, and they have gotten nothing out of it. ~~Mr.~~ Mr. Hartke said he did not want to o.k. a U.SO. center for Jackson since the W.P.A. under Mrs. Barnett was doing such a splendid job. One of the local citizens at Flora said there was opposition to U.S.O. because people thought the leaders were usually from New York or some big city and didn't understand the rural people.

Comments on Office of Civilian Defense, Jackson

The O.C.D. is really working in Jackson. Volunteers are being trained and used in the Defense program. A complete record file is kept of all registrants classified according to their abilities or type of work they wish to do. After they complete a training course a notation is made on volunteer's card in file. On March 8, there were 2800 volunteers taking some kind of training course offered by O.C.D. Most of these courses are 4 to 8 weeks. After the training period is over all trainees are expected to give 2 hours or more per week to the task assigned.

Comments concerning Y. W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. in Jackson

The location of the Army Air Base in Jackson with three or four thousand soldiers -- later to be increased, has forced a heavy load on both of these agencies without a sufficient increase in appropriations or staff.

Comments concerning Y.W.C.A. etc.(Cont)

The Y.W.C.A. has open house for approximately 60 soldiers every Sunday afternoon where they make candy and play games. On Monday nights they have a smaller group of about 20 soldiers for party games etc. However, their biggest problem is one of soldiers coming to the Y.W.C.A. asking to meet "nice" girls -- two of them last week asked particularly for college girls who were capable of carrying on an intelligent conversation. The Y.W. staff feels a responsibility toward the girls so it means longer hours on duty etc.

The Y.M.C.A.'s greatest need is additional sleeping rooms. They do place soldiers in private homes but Mr. Bixler did not believe there were many homes with extra bedrooms. The Y.M.C.A. charges 50¢ per nite for a soldier, and did charge 25¢ for use of showers, towels and soap. This bath charge was removed recently due to opposition from many sources. The swimming pool and gym are pretty much taken over by soldiers. A new Army regulation requires officers to take 5 hours additional exercise per week and golf, horseback riding and bowling are ruled out, therefore they come to the gym and swimming pool. Mr. Bixler, Y.M. Secretary feels that civilians are being driven away and yet no U.S.O. funds are available to supply the needed facilities, or make up the deficit caused by the extra laundry, and deterioration of equipment directly attributable to the use of Service Men.

If U.S.O. funds could be made available for supplementing the existing budget of these agencies, giving them one or more new staff members to help carry the additional load in their present set-up, the soldiers probably would derive much more benefit than they would from an expensive U.S.O. Center.

Persons contacted:

Jackson

Mr. W. W. Black, Pres. of Chamber of Commerce
Mr. M.M. Davis, Ass't Mgr. " " "
Mrs. Childs, Room Registrar " " "
Miss Martha Enochs, Y.W.C.A. Secretary
Miss Ruth Woodyear, " Staff
Miss Sarah Dodd, " "
Mr. H.M.Bixler, Y.M.C.A. Secretary and nember of U.S .O.Council
Mr. W. A. Scott, Mayor
Mr. Joshua Halbert, Chairman of O.C.D. and member of City Planning Com.
Mr. Carmichiel, - Member of Park and Planning Com.
Miss Miriam Smith, Recreational Director for City.
Mr. Norman Wood, Chairman of Defense Rec. Council
Mr. Earl Reagan, U.S.Employment office
Mrs. Grace Barnett, W.P.A. Rec. Area Supvr.
Mrs. Longino, W.P.A. Worker
Miss Katie Field, W.P.A. Nursery School Director
Mr. J.T.Ware, Architect on Defense Housing and Rec. Project
Mr. Q.K.Hartke, Fed. Sec. Rep. Located at Hattiesburg

Persons contacted (cont)

Flora

Mr. E.E.Lane, Mayor
Mr. O.A.Miller, Secretary of Chamber of Com. and Pres. of Bank
Several other local people in Flora.

Summary of Needs -- Flora, Mississippi, Area

Confidential

1. Transportation

The greatest need is a hard surface road between Canton and the Plant, especially since the company expects to draw on Canton for a considerable supply of labor.

Improvement of roads is needed throughout the State.

2. Housing

There is a definite need for more rooms for women in Jackson, particularly rooms in the low rental brackets.

At Flora, some provision for women workers will probably be necessary either in houses or dormitories.

3. Eating Facilities

Flora, which has few restaurants, will need additional eating facilities. If dormitories for women are constructed here, eating facilities should be provided at or near the dormitory.

4. Hospital Facilities

There is indication of the need of additional hospital facilities at Jackson especially since the three towns in the area have no hospital facilities.

5. Recreation

Since the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. facilities and staff are overtaxed due to the air-base and defense workers, it is suggested that U. S. O. funds be made available to these two existing organizations for additional staff members and for added drain on equipment and services.

Women's Bureau March 1942 CONFIDENTIAL

Summary Report on Flora, Mississippi Defense Area

1. Areas affected by defense plant.

a. Towns within commuting area.

Towns	1940 Population
Jackson	62,107
Canton	6,011
Yazoo City	7,258
Flora	509
Brandon	1,184

b. Population Changes

Jackson -- The population of this city, capital of the state, has shown a great increase in the past twenty-two years. In 1920 there were 22,812 persons in Jackson, by 1930 the city has grown to 48,282 and now in 1942, the City Directory lists the population as 76,332. Approximately 40% are negroes. The increase In State and Federal Governmental activities in this area has no doubt, been the most significant factor in the recent population growth.

Flora. -- It is estimated that at least 1000 additional persons lived in Flora, either in trailers or in private homes, during the construction peak. There are not more than 75 or 100 houses in the town. Sixty-five percent of the population in the county is colored but the percentage is not that high in Flora.

Canton -- Not much increase due to poor road to plant.

c. Economic Structure of Area

The state of Mississippi is predominately agricultural with few industries. Jackson is the largest city and industrial center in the state. According to Chamber of Commerce, there are 146 manufacturing firms listed in 1942. Jackson is the second largest cotton seed crushing point in the world, and is a trade center for this area. The largest woman - employing industries in Jackson are:

1. General Electric Co. fluorescent lamps. They employ between 800 and 900 girls on 3 shifts. This is a relatively new plant so the maximum employment has not yet been reached.

2. N. & W. Overall Co. about 500 employees with 90% women,

Economic Structure of Area (cont'd)

These are the only manufacturing firms that employ more than 15 or 20 women. The city has been affected economically and socially by an influx of soldiers and trainees from the Jackson Air Base.

Canton and Yazoo City have no industries within the town although there is a lumber mill near Canton and oil was discovered near Yazoo City. There are 300 producing wells so it would seem as though much of the available male labor would be taken in this development.

d. Characteristics of surrounding rural area

This is a region of large cotton plantations, covering several thousand acres, Corn is also grown, Beef and dairy cattle are becoming an important source of income, particularly beef cattle.

II. Agencies coordinating facilities needed for influx of women

Jackson — Civilian Defense Council
Chairman — Mr. Joshua Halbert
Jackson Defense Recreation Committee
Chairman — Mr. Norman "ood
City Recreational Director — Miss Miriam Smith
W. P. A. " " — Mrs. Grace Barnett
The city Recreational program is carried out with the aid of W.P. A.
Chamber of Commerce (Room Registration) Secy— Mr. W. W. Black
Y. W. C. A. Secretary — Miss Martha Enochs
U.S.O. Committee
Chairman — Mr. Isador Lehman

Flora. — W.P. A. Rec. Director — Mrs. Barnett (same as Jackson)
Mayor — Mr. E. E. Lane

Canton — Mr. Charlie Harris — Editor of County Paper and former Mayor
Dr. J. T. Granthan

Yazoo City-Mayor Dr. M. Love

III. Adequacy of Community facilities for an increased population

Jackson — Although the sanitary facilities have been increased several times the water supply would be inadequate to meet the needs of many more people. However, a project has been approved for an extension of the water works in city.

Flora — Inadequate, but a $50,000 project for extension of water and sewers has been granted, according to reports. Construction has not begun on these needed facilities and therefore no houses have been built.

Adequacy of Community facilities for an increased population (contd).

Canton and Yazoo City -- No housing project is to be located in either town so there will be no extension of facilities.

IV. Transportation facilities

Jackson -- Existing:
Bus -- 2 lines, Greyhounds and Tri-State. Chartered bus to Ordnance Plant about 70¢ round trip.
Train -- 9 R.R. Lines. Illinois Central runs to Flora and Yazoo City.
Air -- 2 Transcontinental airlines
Automobile -- Jackson is in the central part of the state and practically all good roads east and west, as well as north and south cross here.

Flora -- Train -- Illinois Central R. R.
Bus -- Tri-State Lines
Bus transportation to the plant 10¢.

Yazoo City Train -- Illinois Central R. R.
Bus -- Greyhound (Jackson to Yazoo City) and points north

Canton -- no Train
Bus -- Tri-State (Jackson to Canton and points north).

Additional facilities needed:

More frequent bus service to the Ordnance Plant will be needed, and will be provided, according to Company officials, by the time production begins. The greatest need is a hard surface road between Canton and the Plant. At present cars must go from Canton to Jackson and then up to Flora making a distance of 45 miles. Since the Company expects to draw on Canton for a considerable supply of labor this road will be greatly needed. Plant Manager said they have been unable to get any definite action as yet. Although roads have been improved throughout the state there are still many poor roads over which a bus can not travel.

A shuttle train from Jackson and Yazoo City to the plant may be provided. The Illinois Central R. R. runs through this section.

V. Housing.

Jackson -- The number of new homes constructed in the past five years in this city is quite an outstanding achievement. The houses were financed by private capital and F. H. A.

Housing (cont.)

Several hundred of the F. H. A. houses are for negroes. The monthly payment is $18.16 which includes taxes, insurance etc. The down payment is $100 or $150. for the Negro project.

The number of building permits for family dwellings issued each year were as follows: (Mayor's Office)

1938 - 370 new houses with 484 family units
1939 - 680 " " " 840 " "
1940 - 904 " " " 1105 " "
1941 - 1068 " " " 1382 " "
Jan.) 1942*
Feb.) 107" " " 136 " "

According to a sample survey made by the Div. of Research of W.P.A., in first week of Feb. 1942, the gross vacancy rate was 1.7%, with habitable rental vacancy rate only 1.4 percent.

The Rooms Registration Office (Chamber of Commerce) showed the following vacancies as of March 1, 1942.

	Houses	Apartments	Rooms
Furnished	13	28	227
unfurnished	26	51	-

Rates of Rent:

Furnished houses range from $50 to $85 per month
Prevailing rate $55 to $60 (5 or 6 rooms)
Unfurnished houses - $35 to $50
Prevailing rate $40 per month
Furnished Apts, - $35 to $65
Prevailing rate $45 to $50
Unfurnished Apts. $30 to $50
Prevailing rate $4o for 3 room apt.
Utilities are not usually provided.

Rooms:
Single — $15 to $25 per month,
Prevailing $20 per month
Double — $10 to $15 per month,
Prevailing $10 to $12

It is doubtful if many of these rooms would be open to factory girls.

Y.W.C.A. Housing facilities:

2 residences with rooms for:
46 girls in Main building
16 " " Gale Hall.
This residence is in the industrial section but has

typed summary in current files
6 attached

V

March 16, 1942
Edith Wolfe

VI

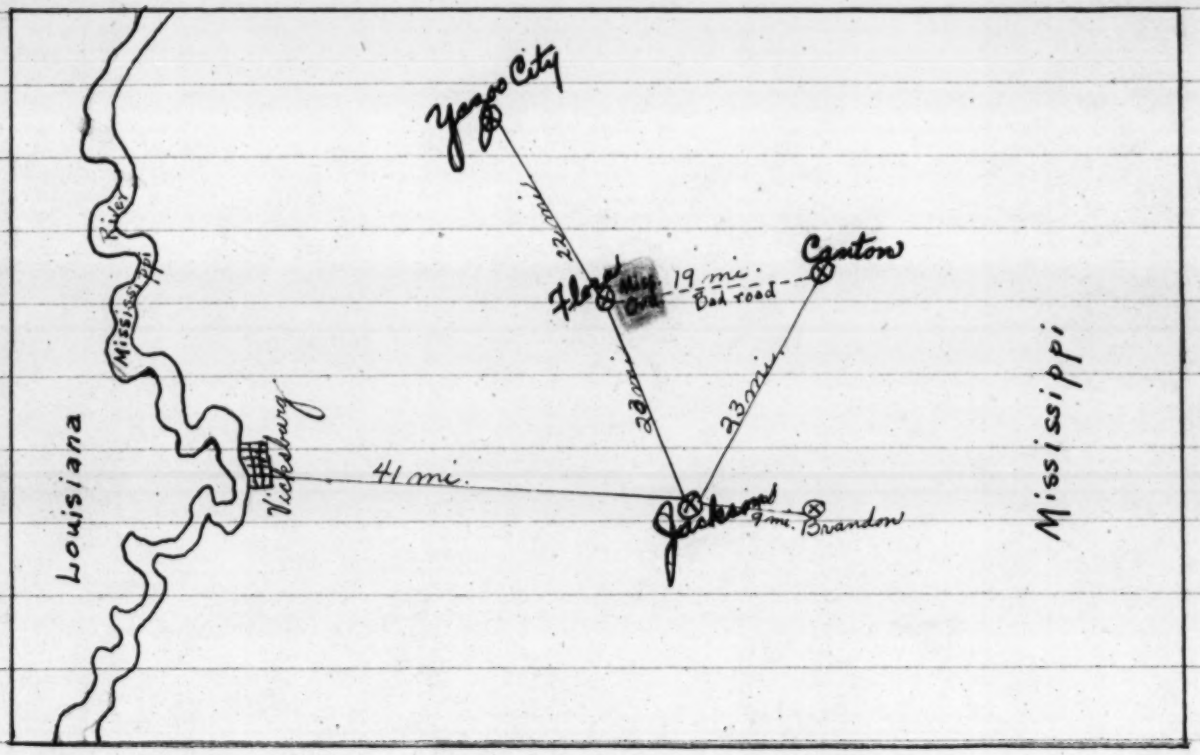
Summary Report on Flora, Mississippi Defense Area - March, 1942

Confidential

I Areas affected by defense plant:

a. Defense Plant	Location
Mississippi Ordnance (Bag Loading) Operated by General Tire Engineering Co.	Flora, Miss

a. b. Towns within Commuting area:



Towns	1940 Population
Jackson	62,107
Canton	6,011
Yazoo City	7,258
Flora	509
Brandon	1184

Summary Report on Flora Defense Area

b- Population Changes:

Jackson - The population of this city, capital of the state, has shown a great increase in the past twenty two years. In 1920 there were 22,812 persons in Jackson, by 1930 the city had grown to 48,282 and now in 1942, the City Directory lists the population as 76,33±. Approximately 40% are negroes. The increase in State and Federal Governmental activities in this area has, no doubt, been the most significant factor in the recent population growth.

Flora - It is estimated that at least 1000 additional persons lived in Flora, either in trailers or in private homes, during the construction peak. There are not more than 75 or 100 houses in the town. 65% of the population in the county is colored but the percentage is not that high in Flora.

Canton - Not much increase due to poor road to plant.

Summary Report on Flora Defense Area

(c) Economic Structure of Area

The state of Mississippi is predominately agricultural with few industries. Jackson is the largest city and industrial center in the state. According to Chamber of Commerce, there are 146 manufacturing firms listed in 1942 ~~(See inclosed list)~~. Jackson is the second largest cotton seed crushing point in the world, and is a trade center for this area. The largest woman-employing industries in Jackson are:

1. General Electric Co. – fluorescent lamps. They employ between 800 and 900 girls on 3 shifts. This is a relatively new plant so the maximum employment ~~of 1200 women~~ has not yet been reached. ~~Product may be changed to radio caps.~~
2. N. & W. Overall Co. – about 500 employees with 90% women.

These are the only manufacturing firms that employ more than 15 or 20 women. ~~The Jackson Air Base (U.S. army) has about 5000 soldiers or trainees so it has affected~~ the city has been affected economically and socially by an influx of soldiers + trainees at Jackson Air Base. Canton and Yazoo City have no industries within

Summary Report on Flora Defense Area

Economic Structure (cont.)

the towns altho' there is a lumber mill near Canton and oil was discovered near Yazoo City. There are 300 producing wells so it would seem as though much of the available male labor would be taken in this development.

d. Characteristics of surrounding rural area:

This is a region of large cotton plantations, covering several thousand acres. Corn is also grown. Beef and dairy cattle are becoming an important source of income, particularly beef cattle.

II Agencies coordinating facilities needed for influx of women

Jackson -

Civilian Defense Council

Chairman - Mr. Joshua Halbert

Jackson Defense Recreation Committee

Chairman - Mr. Norman Hood

City Recreational Director - Miss Miriam Smith

W.P.A. " " - Mrs. Grace Barnett

The city Rec. program is carried out with the aid of W.P.A.

Chamber of Commerce (Room Registration)

Secy - Mr. H. H. Black

Flora Defense Area

II Agencies (cont.)

Jackson (cont.)

Y. W. C. A. – Secy - Miss Martha Enoche

U. S. O. Committee

Chairman – Mr. Isador Lehman

Flora

W. P. A. Rec. Director – Mrs. Barnett (Same as Jackson)

Mayor – Mr. E. E. Lane

Canton –

Mr. Charlie Harris – Editor of County Paper and Former Mayor

Dr. J. T. Granthon – ~~New Mayor (?)~~

Yazoo City –

Mayor – Mr. D. M. Love

III Adequacy of Community facilities for an increased population:

Jackson – Altho' the sanitary facilities have been increased several times the water supply would be inadequate to meet the needs of many more people. However, a project has been approved for an extension of the water works in City.

Flora – Inadequate, but a $50,000 project

Flora Defense Area

III Flora (cont.)

for extension of water and sewers has been granted, according to ~~Federal Security office~~ reports. ~~However~~, Construction has not begun on these needed facilities and therefore no houses have been built.

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IV Transportation facilities

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Automobile - Jackson is in the central part of the state and practically all good roads east and west, as well as north and south cross here.

Flora - Train - Ill. Central R.R.

Bus - Tri State Lines

Bus transportation to the plant 10¢

Flora Defense Area

IV Transportation (cont.)

Yazoo City - Train - Ill. Central R.R.

Bus - Greyhound (Jackson to Yazoo City + points north)

Canton - No train

Bus - Tri. State (Jackson to Canton + points north)

Additional facilities Needed:

More frequent bus service to the Ordnance Plant will be needed, and will be provided, according to Company officials, by the time production begins. The greatest need is a hard surface road between Canton and the Plant. At present cars must go from Canton to Jackson and then up to Flora making a distance of 45 miles. Since the Co. expects to draw upon Canton for a considerable supply of labor this road will be greatly needed. Plant Mgr. said they have been unable to get any definite action as yet. Altho' roads have been improved throughout the state there are still many poor roads over which a bus can not travel.

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Flora Defense Area

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Jan. Feb. 1942 107 " " " 136 " "

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The Rooms Registration Office (Chamber of Commerce) showed the following vacancies as of Mar. 1, 1942.

Flora Defense Area

V Housing in Jackson (Cont.) Vacancies Mar. 1, 1942:

	Houses	Apartments	Rooms
Furnished	13	28	227
Unfurnished	26	51	—

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Furnished houses range from $50 to $85 per mo.
Prevailing rate $55 to $60 (5 or 6 rooms)

Unfurnished houses - $35 to $50, prevailing rate $40 per mo

Furnished Apts - $35 to $65, prevailing rate $45 to $50

Unfurnished Apts - $30 to $50, prevailing rate $40 for 3 room apt. Utilities are not usually provided.

Rooms:

Single - $15 to $25 per mo; prevailing $20 per mo.
Double - 10 to 15 " " " $10 to $12.50

It is doubtful if many of these rooms would be open to factory girls.

Y.W.C.A. Housing facilities:

2 residences with rooms for:
46 girls in main building
16 " " Gale Hall. This residence is in the industrial section but

Flora Defense Area

V Y.W.C.A. Housing facilities (cont.)

has never been used for factory workers. The girls living in Gale Hall are in the low paid income group – waitresses, sales girls and some clerical. This residence is near the Overall factory but none of the workers live there.

All available rooms in both residences are filled and there is a waiting list.

The Y.W.C.A. does not have a formal Room Registration Service but they do place girls in homes and sometimes in jobs. Rooms for rent are listed with the Y.W.C.A. at various times but there were none listed at present.

Rate of Rooms at Y.W.C.A.

Double rooms – $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 per mo

Single " – $18.00 per mo. (5 rooms)

Transient Rate – $1.00 per night (3 rooms)

Additional Needs for housing women in Jackson:

Since the Y.W.C.A. is a popular residence for girls in Jackson, and there is need for additional housing of this type, it would be advisable to extend present people that

Flora Defense Area

(cont.)

Additional needs for housing women in Jackson:

facilities if possible. There is a good sized lot at the back of residence which could be utilized. The present building has a fine location across the street from the Governor's mansion, with an attractive entrance - large white pillars that give the residence an appearance of an old southern home. Undoubtedly, the location and general appearance attracts the business girl coming to Jackson and there are many new girls in the Gov't offices who need rooms. One of the female office workers in Social Security told me that she had great difficulty in finding a room when she transferred to Jackson from Baltimore. Miss Enochs, Y.W. Secy stated that there is a definite need for more rooms, but particularly those in the low rental group.

The Y.M.C.A. has a tremendous problem every week-end trying to house the soldiers who come in Jackson from near by camps or on convoys. The Y.M. has sleeping rooms for only 34 men but over the week-end cots are placed in every available space and yet they can not supply the need.

Flora Defense Area

V Housing in Flora:

Existing – No houses for rent, and it is doubtful if more than 6 private homes would have a room for rent.

Plans Approved – 350 F.W.A. houses as follows:

210 units with 2 bedrooms
70 " " 1 "
70 " " 3 "

~~These houses are to be located within city limits about 2 miles from Ordnance Plant.~~ The site adjoins the Centralized County School to which an addition is to be built, and the Recreation Center, as planned, would be adjacent to School Grounds.

Additional housing facilities needed at Flora:

Needs are difficult to determine inasmuch as both Army Ord. Officers and Plant officials seem to think that practically all labor will be recruited from within a radius of 25 miles and that transportation will be provided.

~~Capt. Paulson~~ One Officer said the Ordnance Dept. had never recommended the 350 houses for which

Flora Defense Area

Additional housing facilities needed at Flora: (cont.)

~~plans~~ have been approved, and land purchased, but with no actual construction ~~has as yet been~~ done.

Mr. Bowers, Plant Mgr. said he thot it best for the Company to keep away from the housing problem - that was up to the Gov't. However, the Prod. Mgr., Mr. Nutter, did state that he did not believe 350 houses would be sufficient to meet the needs. In regard to women, they did not think dormitories would be necessary because they were going to hire local women.

According to Flora business men, people from distant towns, out of commuting area, are coming into the restaurants and stores every day saying they have either been to the plant to file application, or are on their way to do so. Among these new people have been ~~several~~ women, some of them soldiers' wives who want to work in a munition plant since their husbands are in the army. They will need rooms either in a dormitory or private homes.

~~Additional housing in the form of 200 Gov't Trailers, was reported by several persons. Houses,~~

Flora Defense Area

Additional housing (cont.)

the Farm Security Office in Jackson could give no information on the subject. They suggested that we contact the Regional Office - perhaps they would know definitely but no verification had come thru the Jackson office. The Mayor of Flora said that the trailers allocated to the Miss. Ordnance Plant had been sent to Minden, La. since that plant is operating.

Dormitories at Flora:

According to the architect who has drawn the plans for the Housing Project and also the Recreation Bldg. at Flora, dormitories for women were recommended by Miss Leslie (Fed. Security) ~~I did not see Miss Leslie but~~ Mr. Hartke, Fed. Sec. Rep. for State, told me that he believed some housing facilities for single women would be needed. If it were possible for them to rent houses that would probably be better than dormitories. However, if this Recreation Center materializes - and he expects that it will - a dormitory would have a better chance of being a successful enterprise.

Mr. Hartke thot some additional eating facilities would be needed at dormitory if built

Flora Defense Area

Additional Housing (cont.)

should be provided at the dormitory if one was built.

Reasons given as justification for additional housing in Flora:

1. Shortage of desirable type of labor in immediate area due to the following conditions:
   ~~a. Over 50% of population is negro~~
   ~~No negroes to be used in production. About 25% of total number to be colored laborers.~~
   ~~b. Region of large plantations - few towns~~
2. Transportation difficulties ~~due to~~:
   ~~a. Rationing of tires~~
   ~~b. Poor roads~~
   ~~c. Time required for bus transportation~~
   ~~d.~~ Cost of transportation, unless borne by Co. will be prohibitive for majority of employees. Bus fare, at present, from Jackson to Flora is 36¢ one way - 10¢ additional to plant.
3. If an expensive Recreational Center is to be built at Flora, ~~why not make use of it by providing more housing.~~ There will be recreational facilities for many more people

Canton has some available housing facilities. Furthermore, if the road between Canton and Ord. Plant is not repaired it will be necessary to go via Jackson making a distance of 45 miles.

Flora Defense Area

V Housing (cont)

Yazoo City - Until recently this city has been very crowded due to the Oil boom. However, since the priority rating has gone into effect, some of the work has been curtailed as the necessary machinery could not be obtained for drilling and operating the wells. It is estimated that about fifty families moved out of Yazoo City, therefore some housing would be available.

VI Meals: The price of meals is lower in this section than in any of the other defense areas ~~I have~~ visited. Jackson has many restaurants which serve a 50¢ dinner. Flora has few restaurants. As many newcomers live there some additional facilities will be needed.

VII Arrangement for Care of Children whose mothers are working

This problem has not yet arisen since the women are not yet working at the plant. I doubt if it will be a serious one here inasmuch as it is customary to have negroes

Flora Defense Area

VII Care of Children (cont.)

to take care of the children. However, the W.P.A. State Supervisor of Nursery Schools, Miss Field, said they would establish a nursery in Flora if there seemed to be a need.

VIII Health Facilities:

Jackson:

Existing – 6 hospitals

From all reports, the existing hospital facilities are very poor. Three of the hospitals are medium size, the other three are small. There is no ambulance service except that of the undertaker. The ~~is~~ general criticism ~~is one of inefficient~~ the management, lack of needed equipment, particularly in the Charity Hospital. However, the new State Hospital for the Insane, just outside Jackson, is supposed to be one of the best in the country.

Flora
Yazoo City
Canton } No hospital facilities.

Flora Defense Area

IX Facilities for Education:

Jackson:

The city school building program seems to have kept pace with the new housing development. Several new schools have been built within the last few years, including a very fine Jr. High School. Schools for negroes are provided.
At present free text books are not provided in High School. ~~However~~, there is a bill now being debated in the State Legislature ~~which will~~ providing for free text books. The Senate has passed the bill and the House of Rep. is due to reconsider it ~~it to-day~~. If this bill passes it will be a great help to the lower income groups, of which negroes form a high percentage.

Colleges – 7 (Chamber of Commerce report)

White co-educational – 2
" women's – 2
Negro – 3

Millsap College (co-ed) is a small college but has a high rating. Belmont College for women is also small but is considered a good school.

Flora Defense Area

IX Facilities for Education

Jackson Colleges (cont.)

The two Negro schools I saw were small, both are Co-educational, but facilities, at least as far as buildings are concerned, do not appear very adequate. ~~However, it is a step forward and~~ Several hundred negroes are attending these two schools.

Flora:

Existing facilities:

A consolidated Grammar & High School for children in that area of county.

Plans approved:

(1) A 10 room elementary school (1-8 grades) including a kindergarten, 2 workrooms and a small clinic but no auditorium or gym. (See plans for Rec. Bldg.) This school will be erected adjacent to the existing High School Bldg.

(2) a 4 class room elementary school for negroes. This building will have an assembly room which can be used for 2 separate class rooms.

Canton } No additional facilities planned
Yazoo City } for these cities, as far as is known.

Flora Defense Area

X Recreational facilities:

Jackson:

The city of Jackson has a fine Recreational program sponsored by the City Park Commission and supervised by Miss Miriam Smith, City Recreational Director. She uses W.P.A. Recreational workers, white and ~~colored~~ Negro, to assist her in the program, and at present she has a class of 65 civilian volunteers (girls) who are taking an 8 wks. course in Recreational Leadership. Miss Smith plans to use these volunteers on the playgrounds this summer. There are 11 parks in the city with supervised playground activities in each, and picnic facilities in most of them.

There are three principal recreation centers in the city as follows:

(1. Livingston Park
(2. Battlefield "
(3. City Auditorium (Soldier's Center)

(1) Livingston Park has the following facilities:

a. Swimming Pool or lake covering 6.2 acres

Tues. & Thurs. morning free, otherwise 5¢ for children and 10¢ for adults providing they come in bathing suits. Bath houses are 25¢ extra.

Flora Defense Area

X Recreational facilities in Jackson (cont.)

Livingston Park (cont.)

b. Zoo – No admission. ~~There are about 400 specimens and City is adding to collection constantly~~. It is new – very well planned and well kept with a unique style of architecture and landscaping. Lovely

c. Tennis Courts – some free, others have ~~hotly~~ fee.

d. Golf Course – 18 holes (fee 50¢)

e. Picnic facilities

(2) Battlefield Park (52 acres)

a. Recreational building, donated by Sears Roebuck, has the following facilities:

(1) Large assembly or Club room with 2 fireplaces and stage at one end.

(2) Completely equipped kitchen

(3) Office space (Miss Smith)

(4) Equipment Closet or room.

(1) The assembly room is used for classes such as Phys. Ed; Red Cross, First Aid etc. Parties and dances for different Club groups are held here in the evening. The Gen. Electric plant is adjacent to the park and Miss Smith has succeeded in getting these girls, interested, in some of the activities (A group of the G.E. girls are holding a dance for some of the soldiers tonite.)

Flora Defense Area

X Recreational activities in Jackson (cont.)

The afternoons are given over to activities for mothers and children. Nutrition classes etc. for mothers. Children have a Rythmn Band and games.

Outdoor facilities at Battlefield Park include:

5 shuffle board courts (lighted at night)
5 tennis courts
Archery Range
Volley Ball and Badminton courts - not yet ready
Ping Pong
Sand boxes and swings for children
Picnic tables and fireplaces
Baseball field

3. City Auditorium (Soldier's Center)

One large room has been converted into a lounge, open from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. every day, except Tues. and Sat. when it is open until midnight. There are card tables, 1 piano, checkers, chess & other games available. Stationery and stamps are furnished by the city for soldiers and local telephone calls can be made free of charge.

On Tuesday night they have Open House

Flora Defense Area

I Recreation (cont)

for the soldiers with one or more clubs in town supplying hostesses, girls and refreshments. Last week they made 15 gals. of punch, served cookies and salted peanuts. Sometimes they need 30 or more gals. of punch on Saturday nights (2000 or more in attendance). On Tuesday night they play cards etc. and dance in one of the smaller assembly rooms which is much too small for the crowd. The Saturday nite dance is held in the main auditorium — city pays 50 or 60 cts for an orchestra and girls come in evening dress.

All these activities are planned and supervised by W.P.A. Recreational leaders. Mrs. Barnett, W.P.A. Rec. Director for the area, was formerly a Phys. Ed. teacher in the City High School and according to all reports is doing an excellent job. She has charge of Rec. activities at the Air Base, both colored and white soldiers, Deaf & Dumb School, also the Blind Children's School, 4 colored centers, and conducts Exercise classes at the Y.W.C.A and helps churches with their programs. Dances for colored soldiers are held once a wk. at the Jackson Air Base. Mrs. Barnett said her W.P.A. Colored leaders were better than some of the whites

X Recreation (cont.)

Soldiers due to the fact that salaries for colored teachers are so low that W. P. A. offers more money. The salary for white teachers is also low and many of the Rec. workers are college trained. This fact probably accounts for the success of the W. P. A. Recreational program thruout the state of Mississippi.

Additional facilities needed: (Jackson)

The entire auditorium building is needed for the soldiers, but the cost of operating is so great that the city has not been able to finance it. A request has been made for Federal aid and, according to Mr. Hartke, Fed. Security Rep; the following plans are being considered:

1. Pay the city $200 per mo. rent for the building, plus about $20,000 to put in showers, movie equipment, more lounge furniture etc. The $200 per month rent would barely cover operating expenses.
2. Have the Gov't buy the building and U. S. O. would operate
3. Build a separate U. S. O. building.

Mr. Hartke thot the first plan much the best of the one most likely to go through. He is in favor of continuing with W. P. A. Recreational leadership.

Flora Defense Area

X Recreation (cont.)

Flora - There are no existing facilities except one movie, seating 450 persons.

Plans Approved for additional facilities:

Recreation Center near Housing Project will be a frame building, but not demountable, costing $60,000. The plan provides:

Large Gym. & Auditorium 50 x 90 ft.
Bleachers to seat 425 persons
Stage - 22 x 50 ft.
Dressing Rooms, 17 x 20 ft, which can be used for Club rooms.
Canteen or meeting room 30 x 50 ft.
Only light refreshments served.
Kitchen - completely equipped to be used for group suppers or banquets.
Showers, 1 for men and Women
Dressing rooms " " "
Men's Club Room 22½ x 40 ft.
Ladies " " " "
These two rooms have folding doors and can be thrown together.
Office Space
Lounge or Entrance Hall 17 x 22 ft.
Powder room
Storage space in basement.

Flora Defense Area

X Flora (cont.)

The plans for this center have been cleared and given a priority rating of A by the Federal Security Admin. and Defense Public Works in the Regional Office. However, no definite O.K. has been received as yet from Washington.

If this center is built, U.S.O. will probably operate it, according to Mr. Hartke. There has been considerable amount of pressure brought by the U.S.O. Council in Jackson, concerning the establishment of a center in that city, probably due to the fact that $12,000 was donated by Jackson citizens and they have gotten nothing out of it. Mr. Hartke said he would never O.K. a U.S.O. center in Jackson, but since this would be a new center in Flora, and W.P.A. was not already there, he would not be able to do much about it, altho' in his opinion the W.P.A. would do a better job, particularly if Mrs. Barnett was in charge of the area. One of the local citizens in Flora told me they were opposed to U.S.O. because the leaders were usually from New York or some big city who didn't understand the rural people.

Revised for Remainder

Flora Defense Area

Comments on Office of Civilian Defense, Jackson

The O. C. D. is really working in Jackson. Volunteers are being trained and used in the Defense program. A complete record file is kept of all registrants, classified according to their abilities or type of work they wish to do. After they complete a training course a notation is made on volunteer's card in file.

On March 8, there were 2800 volunteers taking some kind of training course offered by O. C. D. Most of these courses are 4 to 8 wks. After the training period is over all trainees are expected to give 2 hrs. or more per wk. to the task assigned.

The Army Air Base requested Miss Smith, Rec. Director, to select carefully 250 women volunteers to be trained by the Army for Air Interception - called "Filter Center Operators". They must hold all information confidential. After a period of intensive training these women volunteers will man the "Filter Center" 24 hrs. of the day. Each woman will have a definite schedule of hours when she will be expected to be at her post. The ones selected are all business or professional women who can be relied upon. In case of Army registration they will be given special rating and preference. Miss Smith said she had selected most of them and classes would soon begin.

Confidential

Flora Defense Area

Comments concerning Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. in Jackson

The location of the Army Air Base in Jackson with three or four thousand soldiers – later to be increased ~~to a possible ten thousand~~ – has forced a heavy load on both of these agencies without a sufficient increase in appropriations or staff.

The Y. W. C. A. has Open House for approx. 60 soldiers every Sunday afternoon when they make candy and play games. On Monday nights they have a smaller group of about 20 soldiers for party games etc. However, their biggest problem is one of soldiers coming to the Y. W. C. A. asking to meet "nice" girls – two of them last week asked particularly for college girls who were capable of carrying on an intelligent conversation. The Y. W. staff feels a responsibility toward the girls so it means longer hours on duty etc.

The Y. M. C. A's greatest need is additional sleeping rooms. ~~However~~, They do place soldiers in private homes but Mr. Bixler did not believe there were many homes with extra bedrooms. The Y. M. C. A. charges 50¢ per nite for a soldier, and did charge 25¢ for use of showers, towels & soap. This bath charge was removed

Flora Defence Area

Comments on Y.M.C.A. and Y.M. (cont.)

recently due to opposition from many sources. The swimming pool and gym. are pretty much taken over by soldiers. A new Army regulation requires officers to take 5 hrs. additional exercise per wk. and golf, horseback riding and bowling are ruled out, therefore they come to the gym. and swimming pool. Mr. Bixler, Y.M. Secy, feels that civilians are being driven away and yet no U.S.O. funds are available to supply the needed facilities, or make up the deficit caused by the extra laundry, and deterioration of equipment directly attributable to the use of service men.

If U.S.O. funds could be made available for supplementing the existing budget of these agencies, giving them one or more new staff members to help carry the additional load in their present set-up, ~~I believe~~ the soldiers probably would derive much more benefit than they would do from ~~erecting~~ an expensive U.S.O. Center, ~~that in many instances is not successful~~.

Flora, Mississippi

Flora Defense area

Persons contacted:

Jackson –

Mr. H. W. Black – Pres. of Chamber of Commerce
Mr. M. M. Davis – Ass't Mgr. " "
Mrs. Childs – Room Registrar " "
Miss Martha Enochs – Y. W. C. A. Secy
" Ruth Woodyear – " Staff
" Sarah Dodd – " "
Mr. H. M. Virler – Y. M. C. A. Secy & member of U.S.O. Council.
Mr. W. A. Scott – Mayor
Mr. Joshua Halbert – Chairman of C. C. D. and member of City Planning Com
Mr. H. Carmichiel – Member of Park & Planning Com.
Miss Miriam Smith – Recreational Director for City
Mr. Norman Wood – Chairman of Defense Rec. Council.
Mr. Earl Reagan – U. S. Employment Office
Mrs. Grace Barnett – W. P. A. Recreational Area Supvr.
Mrs. Longino – W. P. A. worker
Miss Katie Field – W. P. A. Nursery School Director
Mr. J. T. Ware – Architect on Defense Housing & Rec. Projects
Mr. D. K. Hartke – Fed. Security Rep. located at Hattiesburg

Flora – Mr. E. E. Lane, Mayor
Mr. O. A. Miller, Secy of Chamber of Com. & Pres. of Bank.
Mr. Anding, Druggist
Several other local people in Flora.

Summary of Active File
U.S. Employment Service
Jackson, Mississippi

detached & filed with
"Labor Supply"

Official Information

CITY OF JACKSON, Miss.

DEFENSE BLDG. ★ FAIR GROUNDS

TELEPHONE ★ 3-3619

OFFICE OF

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

A Health Aide Course for women between 20 and 40 years of age will be started April 6 at the State Board of Health in Dr. Underwood's office.

The only requirement is a high school education. Women will be given an orientation course in the Health Department.

Classes will be held for two hours each day five days a week for a period of 6 weeks. This course includes lecture classes, picture show lectures and field visits.

Health Aides must give regular volunteer service of 15 hours a month after the completion of the course.

Dr. Underwood's office also is calling for volunteers to do typing, filing clipping and other routine office work. The volunteers are asked to come for work two hours a day or more if the time can be spared.

The need for volunteers is urgent because of the added work resulting from the War Departments requiring Birth Certificates on each person entering the service.

Typists Needed

Draft Board 2 is sending out a call for volunteer typists to work two hours each day or more. Three typists are needed in the morning and three in the afternoon.

This is a real service that civilians can do. The Board is urging all women typists to offer their services.

Dedication Near For Recreation Centers

3/12/42

ATLANTA — (AP) — With three new military recreation centers in the southeast scheduled for dedication this week, only four others of an originally planned 50 will remain unfinished, Lester M. Marx, regional director of the Federal Works Agency, announced here.

The centers are for sailors, soldiers and marines. A $90,000 one will be dedicated at Pensacola, Fla., Saturday, as will one at Biloxi, Miss., costing $110,000. A $200,000 one at Hattiesburg, Miss., will be opened Sunday.

The four remaining ones are located at Atlanta, Columbus, Ga., Columbia, S. C., and Anniston, Ala.

3/10/42

Ledger, Jackson, Miss., Th

Voting Population Of Hinds Grows Faster Than Total Increase

But Job of Getting Husband Becomes Harder and Harder

Hinds County's voting population is growing faster than the total population of the county, according to figures just made public by the census bureau.

In the decade from 1930 to 1940, the population of Hinds county increased from 85,118 to 107,273, a gain of 26 percent. During the same period, however, the number of Hinds county residents of voting age rose from 49,293 to 65,393, a gain of 32 percent.

Population increases in the ... ty were not uniform for ... the census ... number ...

Jackson, Miss 3/12/42

Interest Asked For War Courses

"Help us place before the public the need of vocational defense," T. H. Adams, director of vocational guidance training in Jackson, said at a luncheon meeting of the Jackson Kiwanis club.

"The work we do is not for the young high school students, but for all from 18 years to any limit, as long as they pass the physical exams. The work was started, in a small way, when a bill was passed to help farmers learn their trade in 1917. Since that time it has taken steps by leaps and bounds.

"At present we have about 350 members taking the work which includes welding, shipyard work, sheet metals and a complete shop is ready at Bailey Junior High to take care of all who wish to enter the classes. Last month we placed 18 welders, 19 machine shop workers, 22 metal workers and 3 draft men in work over the state.

"Each class is 12 weeks long and much has been done to the betterment of the training in the last few years. These people are ready to take their places in the defense work with all their might," concluded Mr. Adams.

Statistics Report Given For Hinds County

Jackson Miss.

A report of vital statistics issued here by E. C. Gaynor, county registrar, reveals that the number of births for February in Hinds county and the City of Jackson was greater than deaths during the same period.

Total births were 207 of which 88 were white and 119 colored. Deaths reported numbered 95 with 48 being white and 47 among the colored population.

One hundred and fourteen of the births were male and there were 93 female babies born during the month. Deaths reported were 61 males and 34 females. Of the 195 live births reported for the county 83 white and 112 colored. There were 12 stillbirths with 5 white and 7 colored.

Live births for Jackson were 129 total, 78 white and 51 colored. Resident live births were listed as 103 55 white and 48 colored, while non-resident live births were 26, 23 white and 3 colored.

Total deaths in Jackson was given in the report as 71 with 41 white and 30 colored. Resident deaths accounted for 48, 22 white aand 26 colored, with non-resident deaths in the city given as 23, 19 being white and 4 colored.

Official Information
CITY OF JACKSON

DEFENSE BLDG ★ FAIR GROUNDS

U C D S

TELEPHONE ★ 3-3619

OFFICE OF
CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Training Begins today

Following a week of "train the trainers" schools the general course of civilian defense training, with more than 2,000 volunteers enrolled, starts today. The first "term" of this training course will cover the general or basic training that every civilian defense worker must have in order to qualify for the specialized training that will come next. In other words, the civilian defense volunteer to be effective must be trained. In order to be properly trained, both the preliminary or general training and then the specialized training must be completed. The volunteer is then ready for "practice."

Some 2,200 men, women and youths are now enrolled as civilian defense workers and they will be present at the general training classes beginning today.

All last week some 70 instructors went through a thorough period of training in order to be qualified to teach the various classes. These men and women are now prepared and ready and will bring every civilian defense volunteer the necessary information and lessons in clear-cut and easily understood style.

Civilian Defense work in Jackson, under capable leadership, has made substantial progress, regardless of conditions elsewhere in the nation. The program in Jackson has been divided into three steps as follows:

1. Period of enrollment—during which volunteers were enrolled for the many and various civilian defense jobs.

2. Period of training—which will give each person enrolled the general training course and then provide the specialized training for the specific job the volunteer will be expected to do.

3. Period of practice—when the training of all civilian defense workers has been completed the practice period will begin. This will give each Civilian Defense volunteer an opportunity to put into actual practice the training he or she has received. Through actual practice tests the civilian defense worker in Jackson will become thoroughly efficient and ready to perform under emergency conditions should they arise.

Don's Miss a Single Meeting

Civilian defense volunteers are urged to attend every instruction class during the period of training that begins today. Inorder to conserve the volunteers' time and in order to perfect the civilian defense organization in Jackson as rapidly as possible the training will be concentrated into a minimum num-

Clarion Ledger — Jackson, Miss.

Thursday Morning, March 19, 1942

Mississippi Girls Trained for Defense

N.Y.A. Offers Instruction

During the past eight months the National Youth Administration for Mississippi has speedily changed its entire program from one of a general work program nature to a 100 per cent defense work experience and training program. Previously, only young men have been employed on defense production activities.

J. J. Corson, national director of the U. S. Employment Service issued the following statement in a memorandum, February 26, to all the personnel of the U. S. Employment Service: "In order to meet the war production schedule laid down by the president, all available and potential sources of labor must be utilized to the fullest extent. We must aggressively recruit men and women, young and old, who can contribute to the war effort by employment in war industry. Many of these people will need some training before they can be referred to such jobs."

24-Hour Basis

Realizing the gravity of our present situation and the gigantic need for trained persons in all production war industries, J. C. Flowers, state Youth administrator, has just announced that all NYA defense activities will be placed on a 24-hour basis, 6 days each week in order that young Mississippi women who are interested in doing industrial work may receive training in the NYA facilities.

The four large NYA resident centers located at Brookhaven, Hattiesburg, Greenwood, and Tupelo, have converted one large dormitory on each unit into a girls' dormitory in order that those young ladies who are living too far from the project to commute may be employed on a resident basis. Special women supervisors have already been employed to handle the task of supervising girls' work.

Early Leggett, area director, Brookhaven, announced all young women interested in this type of work experience; who are between the ages of 17 and 25, unmarried, unemployed, and out of school may make applications: (1) At the U.S. Employment Service (2) At the nearest NYA registration office. Leggett states that there is an NYA registration office in every county usually located in the office of the superintendent of education or some other office in the county court house.

Jackson, Miss.

Business Trends In Capital City

3/11/42

"With Faith We Build."

Despite scarcity of skilled labor, material priorities and other handicaps, there is still a goodly volume of construction work in Jackson.

Building permits issued during the month of February totaled $251,653 as compared with $172,149 for January—and February was a short month. For the same month last year total value of all permits was $379,843.

Permits for new buildings totaled 33, and number of remodeling and repair permits, 89.

Postal receipts, for some reason or another, slumped from $6,637.50 in January to $58,387.50 in February, but was better than February of last year, figure for that month of 1941 being $50,163,59.

Land deeds filed for record totaled 203 for February as compared with 201 for the previous month.

A total of 65 new families moved into Jackson during February as compared with 87 for January and 219 for February last year.

The effect of the war was shown on the automobile retail rtade, only 11 new cars being sold in February as compared with 43 in January and 77 in February of 1941.

Defense bonds purchased in February amounted to $250,979.25 and postal savings $999.593, as compared with $421,794.75 in defense bonds and $997,246 postal savings in January.

Flora, Miss

Please file — Summary report is partly based on these notes.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION
1930-1941

Showing trends over a 11-year period for CITY OF JACKSON, Hinds County and State of Mississippi

PREPARED BY THE JACKSON, MISS., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

POPULATION

	White	Col.	Total
*1930	28,873	19,409	48,282
1931	29,900	20,100	50,000
1932	30,797	20,703	51,500
1933	31,500	21,000	52,500
1934	32,100	21,400	53,500
1935	32,702	22,429	55,131
1936	34,500	23,000	57,500
1937	35,543	23,911	59,454
1938	38,005	24,119	62,124
1939	42,082	25,717	67,799

*1940 U. S. Census

Inside City Limits	62,107
Metropolitan Jackson	88,003

1941	44,552	26,743	71,295
1942	47,623	28,609	76,332

*U. S. Census figures. Others Jackson City Directory.

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS

1930	$450,148.25
1931	444,735.56
1932	397,029.64
1933	390,309.83
1934	439,751.85
1935	498,970.06
1936	528,183.81
1937	565,118.16
1938	584,463.00
1939	632,384.37
1940	666,434.84
1941	704,661.96

BANK DEPOSITS

1930	$20,508,395.56
1931	13,939,718.02
1932	14,579,173.56
1933	11,663,683.00
1934	17,910,018.65
1935	20,838,007.47
1936	28,058,726.24
1937	27,716,517.00
1938	27,461,819.96
1939	33,524,595.46
1940	36,125,106.97
1941	44,486,222.90

CONVENTIONS

Yr.	No.	Attend'ce	Money Spent
1931	101	19,594	$391,880
1932	107	20,758	415,160
1933	115	22,310	745,000
1934	135	32,885	540,375
1935	155	30,070	601,400
1936	172	33,175	890,000
1937	172	50,600	850,000
1938	187	50,280	847,200
1939	222	72,967	845,000
1940	259	65,235	895,000
1941	253	75,000	985,000

Jackson, the capital city of Mississippi, has during the past 22 years shown a tremendous growth. In 1920 the population was 22,000; now there are 88,003 persons residing in metropolitan Jackson.

Significant factors in the steady development of this city are:

Jackson is the geographical center as well as the captal city of the state.

Jackson is the key point in Mississippi for both Federal and State activities. Nearly all state offices and most of the headquarters for Federal agencies in Mississippi are here.

Ranked as the second largest cottonseed crushing point in the world, Jackson is recognized as the buying, selling and shipping center for livestock, dairy products and all types of farm produce.

Diversified industries are coming to Jackson. Since 1930 about 50 industrial plants have located here. This expansion is all the more significant because it occurred during the 11-year period which included the depression. At the beginning of 1942 there were 146 industries manufacturing 248 products situated in Jackson.

In 1941 there were 778 building permits issued for 922 new houses containing 1,148 dwelling units. There are 18,141 family dwelling units in Jackson.

In the immediate Jackson area are several Defense projects including the huge Mississippi Ordnance Plant; the Jackson Air Base, where headquarters for a bombardment squadron of the U. S. Army Corps and allied troops are maintained; and the Mississippi Institute of Aeronautics, a primary training center for Air Cadets. Jackson industries also share in supplying needed materials to many other defense projects over Mississippi and in nearby states.

Discovery of oil 35 miles north of Jackson is a recent stimulant to this city's progress. Already there are over 300 producing wells.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

GENERAL STATISTICS

Airlines	2
Altitude	296 feet
Area	16.5 square miles
Bus lines	2
Churches	88
Colleges	7
White co-educational	2
White women's	2
Negro	3
Dwelling Units	18,141
Families	21,203
Home Owners	8,857
Hospitals	6
Hotel rooms	1,335
Manufacturing plants	146
Manufactured products	248
Motor Vehicles-County	21,114
Park area	230 acres
Railway lines	9
Retail outlets	706
Retail Sales 1940	$37,127,133
Tax Rate (Total)	46.70 mills
City	28.80 mills
County	11.90 mills
State	6.00 mills
Theatres (Total)	10
White	8
Negro	2
Truck Lines	17
Wholesale outlets	142
Wholesale volume 1940 U. S. census	$37,098,000
Workers gainfully employed	25,250
Workers industrial	5,050

INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS

Year	Number
1930	1,778
1931	1,420
1932	1,813
1933	1,545
1934	1,820
1935	2,272
1936	2,644
1937	3,131
1938	3,031
1939	3,421
1940	4,389

RAILWAY EXPRESS SHIPMENTS HANDLED

Year	Number	Year	Number
1933	178,696	1937	369,481
1934	228,629	1938	359,920
1935	281,137	1939	362,629
1936	349,197	1940	377,155
		1941	389,107

WEATHER

Mean Temperature	64.6
Average Rainfall	53.2
Average Snowfall	1.9
Average Number Clear Days	173
Average Number Cloudy Days	99
Average Number Partly Cloudy Days	93
Days on which precipitation is .01" or more	92

Mean Temperature—By Months

January	47.3
February	49.4
March	56.7
April	64.6
May	71.7
June	78.8
July	81.1
August	80.6
September	75.9
October	65.3
November	55.2
December	48.4

Average Rainfall—By Months

January	5.20
February	4.93
March	5.77
April	4.82
May	4.40
June	4.17
July	5.50
August	4.41
September	3.10
October	2.63
November	3.63
December	5.34

NUMBER OF TELEPHONES

1930	9,284	1936	9,717
1931	9,888	1937	11,600
1932	9,443	1938	12,559
1933	8,587	1939	13,775
1934	8,476	1940	15,293
1935	9,129	1941	17,109

GAS CUSTOMERS

1930	2,758	1936	8,085
1931	5,941	1937	9,222
1932	6,271	1938	10,164
1933	6,504	1939	11,497
1934	6,877	1940	12,743
1935	7,151	1941	14,440

NATURAL GAS SALES—MCF

1930	111,342.1
1931	1,227,591.0
1932	1,693,103.7
1933	1,585,192.7
1934	1,722,105.7
1935	1,872,978.0
1936	2,172,974.7
1937	2,349,543.0
1938	2,929,263.2
1939	3,435,998.9
1940	3,513,530.6
1941	3,857,847.0

(Continued from Page 1)

Excellent transportation facilities are available. Seven paved highways lead in all directions; nine railroad lines operate 28 passenger and 27 freight schedules daily; two bus lines operate 62 daily schedules; 17 truck lines operate 60 daily schedules; two transcontinental airlines provide day and night flights in four directions. These transportation facilities have established Jackson as the "Crossroads of the South."

Not dependent on any one source for its payroll and wealth, but a balanced community of diversified interests and activities, Jackson anticipates a future in keeping with its expansion of recent years.

CITY BONDED DEBT

1931	$7,009,828.63
1932	6,664,689.15
1933	6,554,393.05
1934	6,254,260.24
1935	5,883,080.22
1936	6,021,280.22
1937	5,813,393.53
1938	5,551,346.35
1939	5,455,988.00
1940	6,101,700.22
1941	6,169,680.22

ELECTRIC CUSTOMERS

1930	7,391	1936	9,238
1931	7,515	1937	10,133
1932	7,438	1938	11,031
1933	7,978	1939	11,942
1934	8,035	1940	12,850
1935	8,121	1941	14,414

BANK SAVINGS

1930	$6,796,751.49
1931	4,760,156.32
1932	4,819,762.80
1933	(not available)
1934	3,741,266.14
1935	4,807,264.80
1936	4,931,551.55
1937	5,273,884.24
1938	5,690,841.00
1939	6,533,872.51
1940	6,980,363.19
1941	7,618,843.09

BANK CLEARING

1930	$108,145,649.62
1931	72,851,103.15
1932	49,260,840.00
1933	(not available)
1934	56,591,423.40
1935	60,643,289.56
1936	75,426,967.02
1937	83,111,012.93
1938	83,971,824.12
1939	93,368,399.35
1940	102,523,171.33
1941	114,644,067.67

NEW FAMILIES*

Year	Number	Year	Number
1931	361	1936	336
1932	366	1937	359
1933	313	1938	351
1934	310	1939	444
1935	316	1940	585
		1941	903

*Only those requiring installation of utility meters shown.

CITY FIRE LOSS RECORD

	Total Loss		Total Loss
1930	$184,344	1936	33,469
1931	157,635	1937	109,457
1932	167,381	1938	68,078
1933	230,176	1939	50,468
1934	50,845	1940	77,378
1935	24,227	1941	$106,674

HINDS COUNTY MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS*

1935	13,970
1936	14,905
1937	15,985
1938	12,706
1939	14,245
1940	19,791
1941	21,114

*Figures before 1935 by counties not available.

SALES TAX COLLECTIONS FOR MISSISSIPPI

Includes retail, wholesale, manufacturing, natural resources and service establishment transactions in the entire state.

1932	$1,383,258.10**
1933	2,673,955.59
1934	3,732,054.05***
1935	4,020,849.67
1936	5,281,203.09
1937	6,157,344.47
1938	5,916,104.16
1939	6,479,914.65
1940	6,985,850.01
1941	8,892,080.17

**From May 1 to December 31.

***Exemption of $1200 volume and tax on personal service repealed April 1, 1934.

MISSISSIPPI GAS TAX COLLECTIONS

Year	Gallons Taxed	Tax Collected
1932	99,286,787	$ 5,957,207.23
1933	110,987,899	6,659,273.97
1934	124,766,113	7,485,847.81
1935	139,471,287	8,368,277.22
1936	159,284,205	9,557,052.34
1937	180,337,930	10,820,275.84
1938	178,301,901	10,696,114.08
1939	195,586,986	11,735,219.21
1940	205,617,061	12,337,023.66
1941	235,436,397	14,126,183.79

COST OF CITY GOVERNMENT IN JACKSON

City Services and	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Gen. Improvements	$ 648,652.18	$ 499,595.51	$ 365,090.97	$ 395,370.99	$ 449,299.46	$ 498,056.00	$ 625,730.17	$ 698,169.65	$ 770,127.84	$ 788,951.28	$1,021,173.70
Public Schools	299,406.59	286,207.36	240,165.10	258,566.36	278,304.85	305,026.43	375,193.00	419,962.25	435,988.72	434,262.26	553,051.47
Bonds & Interest	1,004,173.53	1,159,518.31	1,001,628.17	1,293,318.70	917,550.45	769,149.11	727,095.62	702,792.63	652,652.22	610,406.87	586,794.18
Policemen & Firemen—Dis. & Relief	150.00	2,717.50	2,342.50	2,050.00	3,880.00	4,815.00	4,591.95	4,593.39	8,170.00	12,411.94	14,627.40
Total Cost of Gov.	$1,952,382.30	$1,948,038.68	$1,609,226.74	$ 949,306.05	$1,649,034.76	$1,577,046.54	$1,732,610.74	$1,825,517.92	$1,866,938.78	$1,846,032.35	$2,175,646.75

ASSESSED VALUATION CITY OF JACKSON

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941*
Realty Roll	$32,931,680.00	$30,563,438.00	$28,033,925.00	$28,001,975.00	$28,671,115.00	$27,946,255.00	$27,960,800.00	$33,204,885.00	$33,552,970.00	$34,495,790.00	$39,517,215.00	$41,680,175.00
Personal Roll	7,117,324.00	6,110,000.00	5,529,268.00	4,706,428.00	5,173,843.95	5,172,994.43	5,159,428.00	6,968,129.00	6,555,935.00	6,683,223.00	8,948,361.00	10,145,744.00
Banks	1,944,489.08	689,615.00	860,775.00	443,305.03	556,462.88	535,115.84	502,741.00	499,086.00	591,181.00	452,054.00	585,755.00	747,342.00
Public Service	4,900,268.00	4,867,175.00	4,510,530.00	4,352,608.72	4,437,107.33	4,486,791.00	4,393,361.00	4,475,054.00	4,588,128.00	4,781,452.00	5,016,794.00	5,222,413.00
TOTAL	$47,046,361.08	$42,230,228.00	$38,914,498.00	$37,504,370.75	$38,838,529.16	$38,141,156.27	$38,248,154.00	$45,164,699.00	$45,288,214.00	$46,412,519.00	$54,068,125.00	$57,795,674.00

*1941 Assessments based on a scale of 70% of true value.

SOME 1941 BUSINESS TRENDS IN JACKSON

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Building Permits												
Total Number	989	994	1,144	1,080	1,149	1,039	963	966	1,177	1,583	1,286	920
Total Value	$ 382,860	$ 379,843	$ 287,891	$ 442,222	$ 466,956	$ 316,398	$ 331,707	$ 317,153	$ 275,543	$ 301,615	$ 156,430	$ 214,611
Telephones in Use	15,468	15,650	15,784	15,913	16,030	16,081	16,192	16,401	16,704	16,847	16,980	17,109
Industrial Elec. Power Sales KWH	1,681,575	2,127,526	1,650,780	1,649,961	1,669,063	1,730,787	1,640,172	1,764,434	2,520,908	2,124,054	2,610,671	2,542,257
Industrial Gas Sales MCF	127,188.5	136,202.9	149,642	151,645.7	135,673	142,466.7	135,265.3	145,515.1	161,202.8	206,296.8	182,052.4	155,540.1
New Families Moved to Jackson*	89	77	56	56	76	84	71	106	107	81	43	57
Post Office Receipts	$59,634.24	$50,163.69	$56,891.18	$61,725.63	$54,378.43	$49,058.59	$57,413.74	$54,784.93	$60,032.53	$65,255.35	$55,984.21	$79,339.44

*Shows only families requiring utilities services.

TABLE SHOWING TAXABLE SALES VOLUME BY GROUPS IN HINDS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI*

	1934 Taxable Sales Volume	1935 Taxable Sales Volume	1936 Taxable Sales Volume	1937 Taxable Sales Volume	1938 Taxable Sales Volume	1939 Taxable Sales Volume	1940 Taxable Sales Volume	1941 Taxable Sales Volume (thru Nov. 30; 1st 11 mos. of year only)
Total for County	$42,528,274	$48,831,339	$62,691,440	$70,945,587	$65,305,182	$76,035,662.70	$84,861,819.45	$89,492,921.50
Retail Sales Group	18,341,907	20,076,914	27,860,172	30,429,755	30,215,378	35,600,558.50	42,189,924.50	40,867,149.00
Food Group	4,109,296	4,178,185	5,778,817	6,436,653	6,627,714	7,700,187.00	8,548,415.00	7,720,691.00
Apparel Group	1,421,402	1,621,325	2,349,240	2,454,057	2,540,149	2,867,156.50	3,076,468.50	3,045,038.00
Furniture Group	411,812	538,707	891,618	1,239,849	1,157,969	1,343,888.00	1,652,108.00	1,892,498.00
General Mdse. Group	4,335,491	4,556,946	5,586,810	6,180,863	5,727,327	6,320,424.50	6,766,986.00	6,973,922.50
Automotive Group	3,714,203	3,905,934	5,709,012	5,985,617	5,327,367	6,833,526.00	8,216,035.50	8,187,510.50
Lbr. & Bldg. Materials	1,114,972	1,603,928	3,412,496	3,403,904	3,720,577	4,727,462.00	7,540,731.50	6,568,901.50
Miscellaneous Service	3,234,732	3,671,889	4,132,179	4,728,812	5,114,275	5,807,914.50	6,407,251.00	6,478,187.00
Pro. & Personal Service	189,509	75,033	43,187	19,322				
Manufacturers	11,104,270	14,262,666	15,766,472	19,948,074	17,077,087	19,060,001.00	18,710,088.00	25,109,978.00
Wholesalers	12,829,696	14,264,200	18,761,272	20,297,912	17,696,064	21,063,288.00	23,752,528.00	23,388,673.50
Natural Resources	62,892	152,526	260,337	250,551	316,654	311,815.20	209,260.95	127,121.60

Note: For the first quarter of 1934 a statutory exemption of $100 a month was in effect and receipts from personal and professional service were taxable at two per cent. On April 1, 1934, the former was repealed and some of the latter was exempted. Business activities are classified in the group in which the largest volume occurs.

* The City of Jackson does 88% of the county's retail business and 99% of its wholesale transactions. The city pays 92% of all sales taxes collected in the county.

Taxable sales volume is approximately 97% of the total volume.

TAX RATE FOR CITY OF JACKSON

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
County	13.25	11.95	10.60	11.60	12.00	11.40	12.40	13.40	13.15	13.80	13.30	12.90	11.90
State	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	4.00	8.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
City	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50	28.00	28.80
TOTAL	45.25	43.95	42.60	43.60	44.00	40.40	40.40	47.90	43.65	46.30	45.80	46.90	46.70

BUILDING PERMITS

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Bldg. Permits—Total Value	$299,901	$ 798,847	$623,987	$ 906,069	$2,254,373	$1,975,177	$1,869,154	$2,783,328	$3,460,392	$2,871,886
New Building	$171,013	$ 601,915	$145,871	$ 512,793	$1,807,363	$1,230,374	$1,297,145	$2,310,919	$2,874,209	$2,214,980
Addit. Remod. & Repairs	$128,888	$ 176,913	$467,516	$ 392,476	$ 446,934	$ 744,803	$ 572,009	$ 471,209	$ 586,183	$ 645,056
Total No. Bldg. Permits	1,015	1,066	1,407	1,544	1,821	1,911	2,006	2,354	2,320	2,170
New Building	68	54	37	134	493	372	442	755	827	778
Addit. Remod. & Repairs	947	1,012	1,370	1,410	1,285	1,539	1,564	1,597	1,493	1,393
Total All Permits	4,849	4,815	4,932	5,247	7,350	8,458	9,114	10,798	13,078	13,290
Total Value All Permits	$543,824	$1,078,347	$801,955	$1,168,554	$2,701,705	$2,786,495	$2,450,372	$3,574,368	$4,580,677	$3,873,229

Flora Defense Area

JACKSON HOMES REGISTRATION BUREAU

Report for Month Ending February 20

Vacancies: 125 Family Dwelling Units

- 11 furnished houses
- 35 unfurnished houses
- 26 furnished apartments
- 53 unfurnished apartments

125

191 Rooms

Applicants Placed: 26 in family dwelling units, 23 in rooms

Report for Month Ending January 20

Vacancies: 41 Family dwelling units

- 8 furnished houses
- 15 unfurnished houses
- 8 furnished apartments
- 10 unfurnished apartments

41

227 Rooms

Applicants Placed: 17 in family dwelling units, 20 in rooms

Flora Defense Area

A4015

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
Work Projects Administration

February 19, 1942

MEMORANDUM

Survey of Vacancies in Dwelling Units of Jackson, Mississippi

The gross vacancy rate in Jackson, Mississippi was 1.7 percent during the first week of February, according to a sample survey made by the WPA Division of Research in cooperation with local WPA offices. The survey, made at the request of the Division of Defense Housing Coordination, further shows that the habitable rental vacancy rate was 1.4 percent.

More than 2,000 dwelling units were enumerated in a sample carefully selected to represent all types of structures in all sections of the city. Results of the survey are summarized in the following table:

Dwelling units		Jackson, Mississippi		
		Total	White	Negro
Estimated total:	Number	17,000	11,000	6,000
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Occupied		98.0	97.6	98.8
Unoccupied		1.7	2.2	0.7
For rent - in good condition or minor repairs needed		1.4	2.0	0.3
For rent - major repairs needed or unfit for use		0.2	0.1	0.4
Not for rent		0.1	0.1	-
Under construction a/		0.3	0.2	0.5
For rent		-	-	-
Not for rent		0.3	0.2	0.5

a/ In process of construction with at least framework set up.

Vacancy rates were much higher in white neighborhoods than in Negro sections of the city. Gross vacancy rates were 2.2 percent among dwellings for white occupancy and 0.7 percent among those available to Negroes. Corresponding habitable rental vacancy rates were 2.0 percent and 0.3 percent.

The average (median) monthly rental asked was $35 in white neighborhoods with three-fourths of the units renting for $40 or less. The average size was three rooms. More than nine-tenths of these dwellings were equipped with all of the standard facilities; installed heating, gas or electric light, running water, flush toilet, and bathing unit.

Habitable rental vacancies reported in Negro neighborhoods were too few to permit estimates of average rentals asked or average size. Only one-half of these units were equipped with all of the standard facilities.

Non-rental vacancies made up 0.1 percent of the total dwellings in the city, and were all in white neighborhoods. One-half of these units were unfit for use and the others were held off the rental market for undisclosed reasons.

Dwelling units under construction and not available for occupancy at the time of the survey amounted to 0.3 percent of the total in Jackson. None of these were to be offered for rent. In Negro neighborhoods, where most of the new construction was found, the new units were being built only for owner occupancy. New units under construction in the white sections of the city were equally divided between those being built for owner occupancy and those for sale only.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
Work Projects Administration
Division of Research

Privately Owned Trailers

Jan. 15, 1942

Flora, Mississippi

Trailers (occupied) - - - - - -	50	Tents - - 7
Trailers (empty) - - - -	12	
No. of families - - - - - - - - - -	53	
No. of children in school - - - - - -	13	
No. pre-school children - - - - - - -	26	
No. of women - - - - - - - - - - - - -	53	

Jackson, Mississippi

Trailers (occupied) - - - - - - - -	24
Trailers (empty) - - - - - - - -	2
Cabins - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1
No. school children - - - - - - - - - -	6
No. families - - - - - - - - - - - -	22
No. pre-school children - - - - - - - -	3
No. of women - - - - - - - - - - - - -	24

NEWS BULLETIN



PUBLISHED BY JACKSON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

VOLUME 8. JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, MARCH 10, 1942 NUMBER 4.

Jackson Housing Problem Being Met By Private Capital

An increase in the personnel of the Housing Bureau operated by the Office Space and Housing committee has been made in anticipation of a growing turnover in housing facilities because of defense activities in the Jackson area, Chairman W. M. Mann of the committee states.

Through cooperation of the Works Progress Administration and the Homes Registration Service, a person will be in the Housing Bureau office, telephone 4-7185, from 8:30 until 5 o'clock week days, and from 8:30 until noon Saturdays.

Mr. Mann stated L. K. Arrington, vice chairman of the Ofice Space and Housing committee, has accepted appointment as director of the Housing Bureau. The bureau has been assisting newcomers to Jackson in locating suitable housing accomodations since establishment here of the Jackson Air Base.

Chairman Mann pointed out three developments now underway or anticipated were expected to increase the work of the Housing Bureau. These developments include: (1) Transfer of personnel formerly located at the Jackson Air Base and its replacement by new officers and men; (2) Completion of construction at the Mississippi Ordnance Plant, and moving in of operating personnel; (3) Expansion of the Jackson Air Base 50 per cent, which has been announced by government authorities with no starting date revealed.

An official, prominently connected with government housing, on a recent visit here said Federal authorities were satisfied with the housing situation in Jackson. He indicated that private capital in this city was meeting the situation satisfactorily.

Housing bureau reports for the past month, which were studied by this government official, indicated that there was an increase in the number of available housing units in Jackson. This increase was due in part to the departure of some of the Jackson Air Base officers, it was pointed out. However, the availability of these additional housing units will go a long way toward the solution of the housing problem here when the Mississippi Ordnance plant at Flora gets under full operation within the next 60 days.

FIRE PREVENTION-SAFETY QUESTIONNAIRE IS ISSUED

10,000 Students Participate In Project

A Fire Prevention and Safety questionnaire is being distributed in the Jackson Public Schools as part of the joint educational program of the Fire Prevention and Safety committees.

This questionnaire contains 20 important questions on Fire Prevention; and 23 on safety. Each pupil in the public schools will be asked to fill out the form.

Other projects which the two committees will jointly sponsor include:

At one or more intervals during the school year English teachers will be requested to require essays on fire prevention and safety for which the Chamber of Commerce will provide materials needed by the pupils.

Students in art departments of public schools will be encouraged to provide educational posters on safety and fire prevention for use on bulletin boards in appropriate locations.

Secure general publicity on fire prevention and safety.

As separate projects the Fire Prevention committee will sponsor Fire Prevention Week in October as it has in the past.

The Safety committee will sponsor the following projects:

Ask the WPA to inaugurate a program under which safety programs of all Jackson organizations may be coordinated to prevent duplications and increase effectiveness.

Submit plans for an industrial foreman's safety school to local safety leaders and industrialists.

Work with the Boy Scout organization in an educational program to reduce jaywalking.

Work out with the police department a practical plan for distribution of a safe driving emblem.

Recommend to the police department that traffic lights in the business district be left on an hour later at night.

Members of the Fire Prevention committee are: W. H. Pullen, Jr., chairman; W. W. Sampson, vice chairman; J. J. Aycock, Otis Barry, Paul P. Bellenger, D. D. Briggs, Webb Buie, W. H. Collins, D. W. Cowan, Alton Ellick, R. B. Everett, E. B. Guess, G. P. Hewes, Jr., W. H. Hoover, J. N. McLean, L. F. McDonald, Bob Naef, Fred L. Nelson, Harvey Nelson, Dudley Phelps, George Pickett, L. T. Rogers, J. L. Ross, Charlie Scott, W. G. Sours, Ellis Wright, Jr., and Edward Yerger.

Members of the Safety committee were listed last month.

Newcomers Praise Hospitality of Jackson

Newcomers to Jackson are appreciative of the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce and the welcome services. This is brought out in two recent letters to President Carl L. Faust from new arrivals.

Mrs. F. H. Aiken, formerly of Akron, Ohio, now residing at Louisiana avenue, wrote: "We are new arrivals in Jackson and we are almost overcome by the friendliness and welcoming of the people here. It is impossible to thank each one and we hope you will convey our feelings to them." Mrs. Aiken asked that Jackson literature be sent to the Reference Department of the Akron Beacon Journal.

John F. McKee, assistant chief project auditor at the Flora Ordnance plant, in his letter of appreciation for the friendly attitude of Jacksonians, requested maps and illustrated booklets of the city which were sent to him.

The chamber cooperates with five local welcoming services by furnishing them names of newcomers to the city and personal letters of welcome from the president of the Chamber.

Gain In Retail Sales

A total gain of $6,700,000 or a 22.3 per cent increase in retail sales in Jackson for the year ending April 30 as compared with the same period a year ago is forecast in the April issue of the Magazine Sales Management, A. B. Smith, chairman of the Retail committee, has announced. Sales Management also shows that Jackson has a gain of 1.2 per cent in retail sales over the national average.

NEWS BULLETIN
Published Monthly by the
JACKSON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Telephone 4-8811 Lamar Building

Entered as Third Class Matter at the Post Office at Jackson, Miss., Permit No. 38, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

OFFICERS—DIRECTORS

CARL L. FAUST ..... President
R. L. EZELLE ..... Vice-President
A. B. COOK ..... Treasurer
W. W. BLACK ..... Manager
M. B. SWAYZE ..... Assistant Manager
M. M. DAVIS ..... Assistant

John C. Batte, Rex I. Brown, Scott Dickson, R. M. Hederman, Jr., J. M. Holman, J. A. Kennington, S. P. McRae, H. T. Newell, J. M. Quin, M. H. Utley, Ellis W. Wright.

Resignations—Membership in the Chamber of Commerce is continuous. Members may resign only upon written notice to the Board of Directors and the payment of dues or subscriptions for the current year.

Service is the rent you pay for the space you occupy in this community.

Offer Members Committee Jobs

Manpower Important, Says President Faust

With completion of organization meetings of nearly all 1942 committees, President C. L. Faust is inviting members interested in doing committee work who have not yet been appointed to a committee to inform the office so that they may be named to serve on groups for the remainder of the year.

"Manpower is as important as money to proper functioning of a Chamber of Commerce," President Faust says.

"Officers, committee chairmen, and myself have made an effort to place every Chamber member we know to be interested in committee work on a committee. However, since not more than 400 members can be named to standing committees, and there are about 1200 individuals affiliated with the Chamber, it is inevitable that some members who could render valuable committee service and would like to work on a committee have not been named.

Temporary Committees

"Some of these will be given an opportunity to personally participate in Chamber work by appointment to temporary committees, which initiate and carry out special projects and activities during the course of the year and are then discharged.

"We want every member really desirous of doing committee work to have an opportunity to participate in the work of the committee in which he is most interested. For that reason I am listing the names of all standing committees, and am providing a form on which members may indicate their preference. When properly filled in and mailed to the Chamber office, these forms will be given every consideration."

1942 standing committees: agriculture, aviation, conventions, fire prevention, highways, industrial, legislation, membership, national affairs, national defense, national distributors, office space and housing, oil development, recreation, retail, safety, special advertising, tourist development, trade extension.

C. L. Faust, President
Jackson Chamber of Commerce

I am interest in the work of the

_____ committee

and would like to participate in the activities of this group.

Name _____

Firm _____

Address _____

Faust, Black to Attend Chicago Meeting

President Carl L. Faust and Manager W. W. Black will represent the Jackson Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Chicago, April 27-30.

These two officials were instructed to attend the Chicago conference by the board of directors at its regular monthly session.

Good Advertising

President Faust in discussing the national meeting suggested that he "did not see the necessity of the president being sent as an official representative of the organization." However, board members expressed the opinion that the Jackson Chamber should be well represented as often times Jackson's representatives were the only ones present from Mississippi. It was pointed out that attendance at this conference would mean much in gaining recognition for Jackson. The directors voted that both Mr. Faust and Mr. Black should attend.

It was suggested that if any members were to be in Chicago at the time of the annual convention and would have an opportunity to attend to please contact the Chamber of Commerce office so that they might be registered as delegates from the Jackson organization.

The board also unaminously voted that Lieutenant Scott M. Dickson, now on duty at the U. S. Military academy at West Point, N. Y., be granted a leave of absence. In a letter to Mr. Dickson, the directors said that the "board was honored that one of its members was serving the country."

Defense Activities

President Faust also distributed to the board members the statement of war policy the Chamber adopted in January, the February News bulletin which listed the defense activities of the organization and a list of agencies engaged in war work in Jackson. Each board member was asked to study these three pieces of material so as to be ready to make suggestions at the next meeting about the course to be followed by the Chamber in its relation to the war in the future.

Several committee chairmen made reports to the directors on current activities.

WPB Branch Office Here Lists Services

The Contract Distribution Branch of the War Production board, which has an office here, offers the following services:

A staff of industrial and technical engineers, competent and desirous of advising and assisting manufacturers;

All the necessary operating contracts with the various Procurement agencies of the Armed Forces;

Blue prints, copies of invitations to bid, lists of proposed purchases, and other assembled information;

Active and comprehensive data on plant facilities in this area;

Advice and guidance in connection with financing government contracts and information regarding bond and surety requirements.

A. G. McIntosh is manager of the Mississippi WPB contract distribution branch in the Tower building.

Evans Presides Over Wage-Hour Meeting

Assistance was given by the Industrial committee to the Wage and Hour Division regional office in holding a special educational meeting for lumber dealers and operators in this immediate territory.

J. M. Evans, Jackson lumberman, presided over the meeting which attracted approximately 50 persons. The regulations covering the lumber industry were explained by Lynn Haydel, supervising inspector for the Mississippi office of the Wage and Hour Division.

Letters were sent to lumberman in six neighboring counties informing them of the wage and hour conference.

TAXABLE SALES IN HINDS COUNTY*

	Dec., 1941	Dec., 1940	Dec., 1939
Total for County	$13,259,591.20	$9,710,808.40	$9,673,025.80
Total Retail Group	6,700,479.50	5,031,844.00	4,469,036.00
Food Group	1,477,152.00	1,300,019.00	708,237.50
Apparel Group	536,969.50	341,924.50	381,057.00
Furniture Group	209,583.50	184,188.00	163,075.50
General Mdse. Group	1,227,879.00	937,789.50	923,742.50
Automotive Group	1,029,734.50	715,235.00	731,020.50
Lumber & Building Group	1,278,581.00	762,287.00	723,152.50
Miscellaneous Group	940,580.00	790,401.00	838,750.50
Manufacturers Group	3,429,713.00	1,914,993.00	2,484,418.00
Wholesale Group	3,063,592.00	2,708,616.00	2,681,848.00
Natural Resources Group	65,806.70	55,355.40	37,723.80

*Figures furnished by State Tax Commission; not available until 45 days after tax is due.

Shippers Asked to Expedite Freight

In an effort to assist the railroads in making available all railroad cars as fast as possible, President Carl L. Faust has written Jackson shippers asking them to cooperate in helping the railroads to realize the maximum service from every piece of equipment.

"Railroad cars are necessary to hurry a large part of America's growing war production from plant site to point of use or trans-oceanic shipment. Armaments, vehicles and supplies are being rushed in an increasing stream, and as a result the demand for flat cars, gondolas, box cars, and refrigerator cars is 13,000 per week above last year in the South alone," Mr. Faust said in his letter. "Construction of new equipment takes time . . . so it is up to the freight shippers of the nation to help railroads get this maximum service. You can help by allowing no freight car to remain in your plant awaiting loading or unloading over 24 hours; loading to maximum feasibile limit, and assure safe and speedy movement by proper bracing, stowing and billing; removing all debris when unloading, so cars may be ready for prompt use by next shipper. If these rules are observed, it is estimated that during one year Jackson shippers will make possible movement of 250 more cars of the nation's war freight load. This equals to one oil tanker in size."

Special Sales Days Procedure Outlined

Methods of participation in the various Special Sales events in Jackson during the year have been adopted by the Retail committee of which A. B. Smith is chairman.

On recommendation of a sub-committee the following procedure will be followed in regard to these special days:

Straw Hat Day set for Friday, April 3. No placards will be distributed and no effort made to reach an agreement for newspaper ads and window displays, leaving this matter to the individual stores.

Mother's Day, Easter and Father's Day —no promotional material to be distributed as sufficient material is made available by national lines and merchants associations and groups.

National Cotton Week—Continued usual cooperation with National Cotton Council. The sub-committee agreed that this promotion should be more significant this year than ever, in view of increasing use of cotton resulting from war shortages of other materials.

Members of the sub-committee were: R. S. Martin, S. B. Key, A. D. Oppenheim, John Wilkerson and Bob Young.

Another Retail sub-committee has begun discussion of Christmas decorations for downtown Jackson. This group is composed of Raymond McClinton, chairman; Roper Dial, A. P. Horowitz, C. G. Lowe and B. M. Strauss.

DUES ARE DEDUCTABLE

Chamber members are reminded their dues payments to the organization are deductable from both federal and state income tax returns.

Delegates Attending Livestock Shows

Hinds county 4-H club boys and girls will submit their applications this month for participation in the Chamber of Commerce agricultural committee's beef cattle project, John Hay, chairman of the committee, has announced following the completion of plans by sub-committees.

C. L. Barry, newly-named full time assistant Hinds County agent, is meeting with the 4-H clubs this month and will receive applications.

Another agricultural committee project is the sponsoring of delegations to the various livestock shows scheduled in this area. This includes the Hinds County show underway at Edwards; Madison County Livestock show at Canton, March 23-25; Southwest Mississippi Livestock show at Port Gibson, March 30-April 1; Southeast Mississippi Livestock show at Forest, April 6-8.

The agriculture committee also will arrange for Jackson business leaders to attend the various farm meetings over the county during the year. This will show to the farmers that these civic leaders are interested in the farm program and especially in the "Food for Freedom" project, Mr. Hay said.

Legislative Policy Outlined By Committee

It will be the general policy of the Chamber's legislation committee to call attention of members of the organization to state legislative matters which will affect the individual member.

This policy was adopted at the organization meeting of the legislation group.

It also was decided to approve the recommendation of the Oil Development committee regarding the passage of an adequate conservation law in Mississippi. The Hinds county senators and representatives were informed of the Chamber's endorsement of such project.

The members of the Legislative committee are: P. K. Lutken, chairman; Fred Lotterhos, vice chairman; John C. Batte, J. T. Brown, J. L. Byrd, Robert Gandy, Thomas J. Grayson, Wiley P. Harris, Robert Hauberg, Leon F. Hendrick, T. M. Hederman, Forrest B. Jackson, Rush Knox, Herbert Nunnery, C. L. Parker, Dabney Parrish, W. W. Pierce, Mitchell Robinson, Leland Speed, W. N. Taylor, Allen Thompson, John Sharp Williams, III; and George Woodliff.

Airport Sign Is Being Considered

The project to erect an appropriate sign at the Jackson airport is progressing, Chairman J. M. Quin, chairman of the Aviation committee, sponsors of the project, has announced.

The sign will contain brief information about Jackson and also serve as a welcome to visitors and passengers passing through Jackson.

The Aviation committee, at its 1942 organization meeting, discussed the development of an air mail pick-up service out of Jackson and other aviation projects in this area.

Members of the committe in addition to Chairman Quin are: W. Calvin Wells, III, vice chairman; Victor Becker, Allen Birmingham, John L. Blanks, J. D. Buchanan, H. A. Cannada, W. D. Coppenbarger, A. F. Hawkins, John G. Hughes, Fred W. Johnson, J. A. Kennington, W. C. Kennington, Phillip Kolb, W. E. Korndoffer, W. M. Lauderdale, H. D. Miller, O. L. Noel, John P. Ricks, Jr., J. B. Sanford, Jr., J. Calhoun Smith, Major Federick Sullens and J. B. Van Zandt.

Salesmen To Study New Market Survey

President Carl L. Faust and J. R. N. Skinner, chairman of the National Distributors committee, are scheduled to speak at two important meetings this month.

Tonight Mr. Skinner addresses the Jackson Sales Managers club. On March 20 Mr. Faust will appear before the Jackson Travelers club, an organization composed of traveling men who make Jackson their headquarters.

The recently issued Jackson Market survey will be presented to the salesmen by Mr. Faust and Mr. Skinner and methods of getting this information to the proper national distributors will be discussed. They also will consider plans advanced by the Chamber's national distributors committee for conserving the present sales personnel and branches in Jackson.

A mailing list for the Market survey is being compiled through the assistance of the Jackson salesmen and firms having branch offices here.

NEW MEMBERS

Ten members have been re-instated and three new members added during the past month to the Chamber of Commerce membership rolls, the membership committee has reported to the board of directors. This report was made by E. E. Laird, vice chairman of the committee, in the absence of Fred W. Johnson, chairman.

Coming Events...

CONVENTIONS AND OTHER EVENTS DRAWING MORE THAN 35 OUT-OF-TOWN VISITORS SCHEDULED FOR JACKSON FROM MARCH 10 THROUGH APRIL 15

March

10	Miss. Forestry Assn.
12-13	Miss. Home Economics Assn.
12-14	Miss Education Assn.
12-14	Miss. Vocational Assn.
12-14	County School Superintendents Assn.
17	My Sister, Eileen (play).
18-19	Miss. Retail Lumber Dealers Assn.
18-20	Miss. Conference on Social Work.
18-20	State Welfare Agents
20-21	State Negro Educators
24-26	Miss. Congress of Parents & Teachers
27	Miss. State Hereford Breeders Assn.
27-28	Southeastern Linen Service
27-28	Miss. Division American Assn. of University Women
Not set	Miss. Scholastic Press Assn.

April

6- 7	State Nurses Exams
7	Orgill Bros. Sales Meeting
10-11	State Music Contest
14-15	Miss. Order of Eastern Star
15	John Deer Plow Co. Sales Meeting.

· JACKSON BUSINESS TRENDS ·

DESCRIPTION	FEBRUARY, 1942	JANUARY, 1942	FEBRUARY, 1941
Building Permits—Total Value	$186,926.00	$116,988.00	$312,147.00
New Building	$129,691.00	$ 93,237.00	$230,359.00
Additions, Remodeling & Repairs	$ 47,648.00	$ 23,751.00	$ 75,988.00
Total Number Building Permits	122	120	203
New Buildings	33	43	86
Additions, Remodeling & Repairs	89	77	115
Total Number all permits	861	821	994
Total Value all Permits	$251,563.00	$172,749.00	$379,843.00
Electric Connections	14,520	14,507	13,067
Gas Connections	14,678	14,640	13,109
Passengers Departing on Airlines	1,196	1,385	907
Railway Express Shipments Handled	27,885	31,207	28,788
Post Office Receipts	$ 58,387.53	$ 66,637.50	$ 50,163.69
Number of Postal Savings Accounts	3,290	3,345	3,231
Total Postal Savings	$999,593.00	$997,246.00	$960,345.00
Defense Bonds, Series E, Issue Value**	$250,879.25	$421,794.75	$103,125.00
Telephones in Use	17,132	17,157	15,650
Welfare Families Actually Receiving Aid	180	170	308
WPA Relief Workers (Hinds County)	1,261	1,279	2,587
New Job Applications‡	1,059	1,374	753
Job Placements	242	414	217
Initial Claims Filed	796	1,248	561
Industrial Electric Power Sales (KWH)	2,230,504	2,372,951	2,127,526
Industrial Gas Sales (MCF)	146,938.2	141,170.3	136,202.9
Land Deeds of Trust Filed	169	133	157
Land Deeds Registered	203	201	194
New Car Sales	11	43	77
New Families Moved to Jackson*	65	87	219
State Sales Tax Collections†	$13,259,591.20	$1,130,983.33	$602,332.75

* Shows only families requiring utilities services.

** This figure represents Series E, bond sales by all Jackson banks and the post office. Since banks have only recently started selling defense bonds, comparative figures for a year ago are of course not available.

† On retail, wholesale, manufacturing, natural resources and service transactions in the entire state of Mississippi for the preceding month.

‡ This figure as well as job placements and initial claims filed are for the five counties of the Jackson district office of the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Figures are furnished from the following sources, which courtesy is hereby acknowledged: City Engineer's office, Mississippi Power & Light Company, Post Office officials, Jackson Community Welfare Association, W. P. A., Jackson Retail Credit Association, Southern Bell Telephone Company, Delta Airlines, Chicago and Southern Airlines, the State Tax Commission, Railway Express Office, Mississippi Unemployment Compensation Commission, and Hinds County Sheriff's office.

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JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

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Jackson, Miss.

NEWS BULLETIN

NEWS BULLETIN



PUBLISHED BY JACKSON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

VOLUME 8. JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, FEBRUARY 10, 1942 NUMBER 3.

FLORA EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT REACHED

Defense Orders Available To Mississippi Firms; List Requirements

Intensification of the war effort will in the future make survival for manufacturers not engaged in defense production increasingly difficult. Material shortages and migration of labor to take advantage of high wages and steady employment in defense work will take their toll of small plants of the type found in Jackson.

Government officials insist manufacturers who are really interested in getting into defense production and who show proper initiative and diligence CAN GET DEFENSE ORDERS. It takes time and work, but it can be done, they emphasize.

They cite as examples several Jackson manufacturers now producing for the war.

Management ability and experience, floor space, a reasonable amount of cash or capital, and enthusiasm to get something done are all that is necessary, according to these officials. Government assistance in obtaining machinery, additional credit, and labor will be provided.

Industries now facing curtailment or closure because of priorities and other war conditions, or those which can foresee such a condition will do well to contact the Chamber Industrial department, or A. G. McIntosh, Manager, Mississippi Office, Contract Distribution Branch, War Production Board, Tower building.

Jackson's 1942 City Directory Lists 76,232 Persons

The 1942 Jackson City Directory, which will be issued about March 15, wil list a total population of 76,232, in comparison with 71,295 in 1941.

Of the 76,232 residents, 47,623 are white and 28,609 are colored.

This is said to be one of the largest yearly increases of population ever recorded for Jackson.

Make Applications To U. S. Employment Office

A policy agreement which will make possible adequate staffing of the Mississippi Ordnance Plant at Flora without causing serious dislocations in existing operations in Jackson has been reached by the General Tire Engineering Co. and a special sub-committee of the Chamber Industrial committee.

As a result of conferences held by company officials and the sub-committee, it was decided after March 1, 1942, all applications for employment at the ordnance plant in unskilled or semi-skilled capacities should be filed through the Jackson District office of the United States Employment Service, 125 1-2 S. Lamar St.

The government employment office will act as a clearing house and coordinating agency to recruit workers for the Flora war plant without causing unreasonable handicap to firms now in existence.

Members of the Chamber committee were Zach G. Taylor, chairman, B. M. Davis, R. E. Kennington, T. A. Turner, and Lane Hart.

The sub-committee informed Jackson employers of the agreements which have been reached in the following letter:

"In approaching the subject the committee's attitude was:

"First, that the plant will be put into operation without delay and Jackson business men must make sacrifices necessary to accomplish this end, and

"Second, by planning in advance with plant officials objective number one can be reached without undue disarrangement of employment here and in neighboring communities.

"You can help this essential plant get into operation and at the same time help others and protect yourself by observing these recommendations:

"After March 1, 1942, all applicants for employment at the Mississippi Ordnance Plant in an unskilled or semi-skilled capacity should register at the U. S. Employment Service office at 125½ S. Lamar St., Jackson, Mississippi. A local branch is operated by the service in Yazoo City and representatives are interviewing applicants at the Court House in Canton on Wednesday and Fridays.

"Employers who find it necessary to discontinue services of a satisfactory employee as a result of the rubber shortage or because of other defense activities may call the employee's attention to possibility of employment at Flora, and

A. Instruct him to make application at the U. S. Employment Service Office, and

B. Give him a letter of recommendation explaning that termination of his employment is made necessary because of the war program.

"If the operation of your business is likely to be seriously handicapped, discuss your problems with the U. S. Employment Service now rather than wait until it is too late.

"As a general policy the General Tire Engineering Company expects to—

1. Secure most of its employees from families living in areas accessible to the plant.
2. Give favorable consideration to applications from persons displaced by necessary war measures.
3. Try to avoid employment of persons now employed in work essential for defense.
4. Give consideration to firms already seriously handicapped by the loss of personnel to fighting forces."

Jackson Featured In Cuban Broadcast

Recent publicity activities of the Chamber have ranged from short-wave broadcasts through a Cuban station to assistance in preparation of a magazine ad in News Week which will feature Jackson.

Station COK in Havana, supported by the Cuban government, featured Jackson in a "good will" broadcast January 6. Material for the broadcast script was prepared by the Chamber office. The program was broadcast throughout Cuba and shortwaved to the United States.

Delta Air Lines will feature Jackson in an advertisement scheduled to appear in the February 16 issue of News Week magazine. Jackson photographs and material were supplied through the Chamber.

A photograph of the New Capitol was secured for the use in the motor court guide of the Dixie Motor Courts of America. Pictures were also submitted to the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio railroad for enlargement to place on panels which will decorate the observation cars of new Rebel trains soon to be put in service.

NEWS BULLETIN

Published Monthly by the
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Telephone 4-8811 Lamar Bldg.

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OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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~~C. L. Faust~~	M. H. Utley
R. M. Hederman, Jr.	Ellis W. Wright

Resignations—Membership in the Chamber of Commerce is continuous. Members may resign only upon written notice to the Board of Directors and the payment of dues or subscriptions for the current year.

Service is the rent you pay for the space you occupy in this community.

Highway Committee Adopts 3 Projects

Sub-committees to handle three projects adopted by the Highway Committe have been named by Chairman M. H. Utley.

To confer with state highway department officials and others interested relative to an official celebration or recognition of the completion of the final link of new Highway 80 south of Jackson, the following were named: C. Frederic Voght, chairman; R. N. Kinnaird, W. M. Mounger, Carl B. Neely and F. J. Ponder.

A resolution from the Highway committee to officials of the State Highway patrol urging more intensified efforts to enforce light dimming regulations on the highways at night was presented to Colonel T. M. Brady, head of the state patrol, by a committee composed of H. J. Nicholas, S. B. Cross and F. L. Fowler.

Herbert Nunnery heads a committee which will discuss with proper authorities the improvement of Robinson Road between the intersection of the Highway 80 at Van Winkle and Jackson and of old Highway 80 from Jackson to Clinton, and the paving if possible of the short section of road between Gallatin street and new Highway 80 within the city limits.

Assisting Mr. Nunnery are: W. W. Bailey, Herman E. Crawford, Tom L. Gordon, Jim Hall, Perry Luckett, and H. S. Williford.

Members of the Highway committee not listed above include: J. B. Burns, Jr., Edward E. Elmer, Jack Harris, H. P. Hearn, E. A. Hoffpauir, W. Jacobs, E. E. Johnston, E. D. Kenna, W. H. Kleinsmith, E. H. Simpson, J. Morgan Stevens, Jr., J. B. Walker and J. T. Williamson.

State Automobile Club Is Lauded

Though the war will have some effect, tourist development projects will be carried on during 1942 as usual, it was decided at the organizatiodn meeting of the Tourist Development committee of which T. J. Luke is chairman.

The committee also endorsed House Bill No. 228 which appropriates $100,000 for state advertising to be administered by the Mississippi Board of Development. This action was later approved by the Board of Directors. In presenting the advertising project to the directors, the Tourist Committee pointed out that it believed such a project was in keeping with the policy of economy which the Directors favor, as all advertising and publicity given Mississippi was needed at this time and would mean many returns in the future on the original investment.

A resolution commending the work of the Mississippi Automobile Club was adopted. It follows:

"WHEREAS, the Mississippi Automobile Club through its connection with the American Automobile Association and allied organizations is performing a valuable service to the State of Mississippi by linking this state to automobile clubs throughout the nation with the result that large numbers of tourists who probably would not otherwise visit Mississippi are being routed through the state, and,

"WHEREAS, the Tourist Development Committee of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce recognizes the good work of the Mississippi Automobile Club and commends the officers and directors of the club for their efforts and activities.

"THEREFORE, we recommend that Chamber members and others continue to support the organization in its many worthwhile projects so that the benefits brought to the state through this conection with the motoring public may be continued.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Mississippi Automobile Club, the newspapers of Jackson, and that the resolution be printed in the monthly News Bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce."

MEMBERSHIP

The membership committee is following out its conservation program which it outlined and adopted at the begining of this fiscal year. Later on this group will be engaged in interesting new businesses and individuals in becoming members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Sub-Committee Will Study Safety Program

Zach Hederman, Chief of Police Joe Holden and Paul M. Wilson, with Chairman John Batte and Vice Chairman Kirby Walker form the sub-committee appointed at the 1942 organization meeting of the Safety committee, to study a program of work for the new year.

In response to a letter sent out by Chairman Batte, each member of the committee in attendance at the meeting, made numerous suggestions as to the proper program for 1942. These suggestions will be considered by the sub-committee.

Members of the committee in addition to Chairman Batte and Vice Chairman Walker include:

R. E. Baird, E. H. Bradshaw, M. H. Caldwell, Jr., R. B. Everett, Zach Hederman, Chief Joe Holden, Harry Maxfield, Joe D. Lipscomb, Clinton Montz, J. L. Moore, H. J. Nicholas, R. Poole Noel, J. M. Quin, W. W. Sampson, T. A. Turner, Paul M. Wilson and Sherwood Wise.

Beef Cattle Finance Plan Being Studied

Three sub-committees named by Chairman John R. Hay will work out details for the major projects which the agriculture committee proposes during 1942.

John R. Williams heads the committee to make arrangements for visits of Jackson business and professional men to soil improvement demonstrations over the county. Members of the committee are: J. R. Owen, W. D. Lowe, H. L. Beacham, Si Corley, J. W. Craig, Dr. J. O. Segura, Douglas Davis, Garner Lester and George Lirely.

To work out a plan of financing beef cattle production through 4-H clubs the following were named: S. A. Robinson, chairman; Harris Barksdale, W. A. Connley, Roper Dial, C. L. Faust, G. L. Hales, A. V. Johnson, J. A. Rogers, Dr. J. O. Segura, C. C. Smith and B. B. Wiggins.

The committee to arrange for attendance of Jackson business men to farm meetings throughout the county is composed of B. B. Wiggins, chairman; J. T. Brown, W. R. Flippin, Garner Lester and E. M. Wells.

TAXABLE SALES IN HINDS COUNTY*

	Nov., 1941	Nov,. 1940	Nov., 1939	Nov., 1938
Total for County	$9,614,002.60	$6,391,716.50	$5,871,473.10	$5,196,420.40
Total Retail	4,022,069.00	3,458,443.00	3,013,737.00	2,497,898.00
Food Group	698,603.50	574,806.50	402,197.50	608,806.00
Apparel Group	349,263.00	298,296.00	303,265.00	254,926.00
Furniture Group	212,160.00	148,848.00	97,562.00	75,225.00
General Mdse. Group	800,225.50	629,783.50	578,885.00	528,640.00
Automotive Group	728,610.00	719,263.50	596,825.50	446,804.00
Lbr. & Bldg. Group	624,353.00	636,388.00	570,334.50	263,845.50
Miscellaneous Group	608,908.00	451,057.50	464,667.50	319,651.50
Manufacturing Group	3,073,724.00	1,267,000.00	1,411,319.00	1,147,027.00
Wholesale Group	2,515,336.00	1,660,176.00	1,423,480.00	1,519,352.00
Natural Resources	2,873.60	6,097.50	22,937.10	32,143.40

*Figures furnished by State Tax Commission; not available until 45 days after tax is due.

LOCAL CHAMBER FILLS DEFENSE REQUESTS

Organization's War Activities Reviewed

Indications the facilities of local Chambers of Commerce for quickly supplying information needed in prosecution of the war effort will be increasingly utilized by the federal government are found in two recent requests for data made through the United States Chamber of Commerce office in Washington.

Washington officials have recently sought the assistance of local Chambers through the national Chamber in two matters. The first was a report on the number of mechanics employed by automoblie repair and machine shops in each community by age groups. This data will be used by War Department officials in planning programs to train new mechanics for war work.

The second Washington request was for data on available facilities which might be utilized as temporary billeting quarters for troops. Further calls upon local Chambers for information sought on a national basis are anticipated.

The Jackson Chamber, like many others, has already been playing important parts in defense matters effecting the local area. Among efforts of the Chamber which have linked it to defense and war are the following examples:

1. Operation of a full-time Housing Bureau, providing assistance in locating living accomodations for persons connected with defense activities.

2. Kept local manufacturers informed about war contract possibilities, priorities, and other defense matters.

3. Assisted in arranging for visit to Jackson of the Contract Distribution Service special train of the Office of Production Management.

4. Worked with other agencies in securing location of the Mississippi Ordnance Plant near Jackson.

5. Filed numerous detailed and specially prepared briefs of Jackson information with proper agencies in Washington, in an effort to secure location in the Jackson area of desirable war operations.

6. Acted as coordinating agency for official dedication of the Mississippi Ordnance Plant.

7. Worked out with officials of the Mississippi Ordnance Plant a policy of employment practices under which the plant will be able to secure adequate personnel, without unreasonably upsetting local established operations.

8. Helped secure designation of Jackson as a Defense Housing Area by the Federal Housing Administration, making the community entitled to Title VI loan insurance.

9. Is continuing efforts started over year ago to have a new access highway constructed to the Jackson Air Base and Hawkins Field.

10. Provided meeting facilities for a number of Civilian Defense committees and organizations.

11. Maintains National Defense committee of representative, prominent citizens. This committee is ready to preform any needed service. It handled dedication of the Mississippi Ordnance Plant, and is now organizing a speakers bureau.

12. Helped Jackson druggists work out new delivery schedule made necessary by rubber shortage.

13. Working with officials of the Mississippi Ordnance Plant in an effort to provide adequate transportation facilities for carrying plant workers to and from the plant site.

14. Furnished city maps used in organization of air raid warning units.

15. Assisted Marine Corps and other branches of the armed services to locate office space.

16. Provided Jackson literature being distributed at the Soldier Center in the city auditorium.

17. Furnished classified lists which are being utilized by Hinds county and Mississippi Defense Bond and Stamp organizations. Similar data has been provided local, county, and state Civilian Defense organizations.

18. Had charge of industrial section of scrap aluminum collection.

19. Sent letters to all freight shippers in Jackson pointing out things they can do to keep freight cars moving as rapidly as possible, thus helping relieve the shortage of railroad equipment.

20. Staged entertainment for Hinds county members of National Guard just prior to their departure for federal service.

Conservation Law Is Recommended

The recommendation of an adequate conservation law for Mississippi made by the Oil Development committee at its organization meeting, has been approved by both the legislative committee and the Board of Directors of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce.

The Oil Development committee also authorized the distribution of informational sheets covering statistics compiled by the Mississippi Petroleum Industries Committee showing the amount of money spent by oil companies and individuals during the past several years. Approximately 200 newspapers and Chambers of Commerce over the state received this information.

Members of this committee are: Rhea Smith, chairman; W. Calvin Wells, III, vice chairman; W. P. Bridges, Frank Cannon, J. D. Davis, Roy Dodson, H. G. Gwinnup, Zach Hederman, George Hunt, Clyde Mathews, J. C. McGee, Walter Michel, J. M. Quin, LeRoy Roell, C. H. Russell, Jr., Earl Russell, J. C. Satterfield, Leland Speed, E. O. Spencer, L. B. Stableford, J. H. Swann, R. P. Tallman, George C. Wallace and W. W. Wright.

LIVESTOCK SHOWS

Dates for four livestock shows in the Jackson area have been announced as follows:

Hinds County Stock Show at Edwards, March 9-11.

Madison County Livestock Show at Canton, March 23-25.

Southwest Mississippi Livestock Show at Port Gibson, March 30-April 1.

Southeast Mississippi Livestock show at Forest, April 6-8.

Jack Slater Heads Back-Scratch Group

Four sub-committees have been named to make recommendations for several important projects which the Trade Extension committe has proposed for its part of the Chamber's 1942 activities.

Jack D. Slater has been named chairman of the Business Back-Scratch committee. Other members are: J. W. Campbell, vice chairman; W. H. Boggan, H. W. Busching, Breck Cabell, B. L. Davis, W. H. Fitzhugh, Jr., George Godwin, C. A. Hughston, Stuart C. Irby, Clifford Macgowan, H. T. Newell, Sr., O. L. Noel, W. D. Seale, Hoyt Sessions, Leon Thomas and W. W. Wright.

The committee to study and make recommendations for the annual Mississippi Neighbors Tours includes: Hugh O. Smith, chairman; M. H. Caldwell, Jr., R. M. Hederman, Jr., A. C. Hohman, Otho Johnson, Joe Henry Morris, R. S. Martin, Norvell E. Ogden, A. B. Smith, McClelland Taylor and Will Westbrook.

Will Walton will head the Neshoba County Fair committee. Members of his group will be named later.

Anticipating the time when the rubber shortage will make private automobile transportation to Jackson difficult or impossible for persons in the Jackson trade area, a special committee has been named to survey all transportation and communication facilities connecting Jackson with the surrounding territory. Members of this sub-committee are W. W. Wright, Stuart Irby, and Lewis Herring.

Following recommendations made by this sub-committee, officials of the Railway Mail Service are already planning an additional star route which will speed up mail service between Yazoo City and Jackson. Other recommendations will probably be made as the committee's survey is continued.

Coming Events...

CONVENTIONS AND OTHER EVENTS DRAWING MORE THAN 35 OUT-OF-TOWN VISITORS SCHEDULED FOR JACKSON FROM FEB. 10 THROUGH MARCH 13

Dates	EVENTS
Feb. 10	Farm Security Administration.
Feb. 10	District Agricultural Agents.
Feb. 11	New Orleans Bank for Cooperatives.
Feb. 11-12	Regional Officers National Underwriters Association.
Feb. 14	International Association Electrical Inspectors—State Chapter.
Feb. 27-28	Mississippi Academy of Science.
Feb. 27	State High School Debate Contest.
Feb. 28	Mississippi Association of Fairs.
Feb. 28	State YMCA Basketball Tournament.
Not Set	Nehi Bottlers.
March 1-3	Mississippi Beauticians Forum.
March 2-4	Dixie Conference Basketball Tournament.
March 6-7	District Meeting American College Publicity Association.
March 6-7	State D. A. R.
March 9-10	Woodmen of the World Circle.
March 11-13	Mississippi Education Association.
March 12-13	Mississippi Vocational Association.
March 12-13	Ancient and Beneficent Order— Red, Red Rose.
March 12-13	Mississippi Association School Administrators.
Not Set	Mississippi Scholastic Press Association.

· JACKSON BUSINESS TRENDS ·

DESCRIPTION	JANUARY, 1942	DECEMBER, 1941	JANUARY, 1941
Building Permits—Total Value	$116,988.00	$149,237.00	$263,940.00
New Building	$ 93,237.00	$123,567.00	$203,143.00
Additions, Remodeling & Repairs	$ 23,751.00	$ 25,670.00	$ 60,797.00
Total Number Building Permits	120	102	167
New Buildings	43	31	62
Additions, Remodeling & Repairs	77	71	105
Total Number all permits	821	920	989
Total Value all Permits	$172,749.00	$214,611.00	$382,860.00
Electric Connections	14,507	14,414	13,027
Gas Connections	14,640	14,440	13,026
Passengers Departing on Airlines	1,385	1,170	993
Railway Express Shipments Handled	31,207	39,557	28,588
Post Office Receipts	$ 66,637.50	$ 79,339.44	$ 59,634.24
Number of Postal Savings Accounts	3,345	3,572	3,196
Total Postal Savings	$997,246.00	$989,821.00	$963,750.00
Defense Bonds, Series E, Issue Value**	$421,794.75	$288,918.75	$110,793.75
Telephones in Use	17,157	17,109	15,468
Welfare Families Actually Receiving Aid	170	169	316
WPA Relief Workers (Hinds County)	1,279	1,076	2,665
New Job Applications‡	1,374	1,001	1,166
Job Placements	414	388	311
Initial Claims Filed	1,248	869	1,229
Industrial Electric Power Sales (KWH)	2,372,951	2,542,257	1,681,575
Industrial Gas Sales (MCF)	141,170.3	155,540.1	127,188.5
Land Deeds of Trust Filed	133	192	199
Land Deeds Registered	201	207	252
New Car Sales	43	130	227
New Families Moved to Jackson*	87	57	89
State Sales Tax Collections†	$1,130,983.33	$871,744.09	$844,551.91

* Shows only families requiring utilities services.

** This figure represents Series E, bond sales by all Jackson banks and the post office. Since banks have only recently started selling defense bonds, comparative figures for a year ago are of course not available.

† On retail, wholesale, manufacturing, natural resources and service transactions in the entire state of Mississippi for the preceding month.

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NEWS BULLETIN



'TENSHUN!! ALL SERVICE MEN –

You are Sincerely Invited
Whenever on Leave
to have Relaxation and Fun
Without Any Cost

— at the —

SOLDIERS' RECREATION CENTER

Where everything is free and where you may—

Write home (stationery and cards provided),
Play cards, checkers, chess — or the piano,
Attend the dance each Saturday night,
Attend Open House each Tuesday night,
Read magazines, papers, books,
Use free telephone or radio — or just sit and talk to your girl.

Soldiers' Recreation Center

(Staffed by Recreation Project, WPA)

Municipal Auditorium — — Congress at Pearl Street
Jackson, Mississippi

This Announcement Sponsored by:

TUCKER PRINTING HOUSE — STANDARD MAT SERVICE
BROWN PRINTING CO., Printing Dept. of Office Supply Co., and
MISSISSIPPI ENGRAVING CO.

REPORT OF JACKSON DEFENSE RECREATION COMMITTEE

FROM MARCH 1941 TO MARCH 1942

The Committee was formed in March 1941 at a meeting of representatives of forty Jackson civic, patriotic, character building, and women's clubs called together by the Mayor and Commissioners for the purpose of taking care of the Recreation need for men in uniform. A temporary executive committee of five was later expanded to fifteen which has carried on since then. About $3,100.00 has been done by pledges and subscriptions of hotels, restaurants, business houses, professional men, and other citizens of the city. This money has served to entertain an estimated number of 62,000 soldiers at a nickel a piece, per entertainment. Our principal work has been as follows:

1. Sponsoring, equipping, and operating an information bureau and recreation center in the south room of the City Auditorium, given by the city. This center furnishes local and transient service men a place to meet, to write letters, to telephone)locally) free of charge, to check their belongings, and to spend their few leisure hours, reading, playing games, or singing. This room is staffed with well trained WPA workers from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. five days a week and until midnight on Tuesday and Saturday nights. Since rooms and utilities are furnished by the city, the cost of maintaining this facility is merely that of telephone, paper cups, stationery, ink, games, tables, and keeping piano in tune.

2. Organizing and maintaining Saturday night dances in the City Auditorium from 8:30 until midnight every Saturday night. This was first started by inviting convoys from Camp Shelby to stay in the Armory and later taken up by the Jackson Air Base troops with occasional Shelby and itinerant convoys sharing in this occasion. It was early found that most soldiers would be kept off the streets and out of questionable places of amusement by the running of a dance in this large hall and using a good 10 to 12 piece "swing band" for a drawing card. This does not mean that the 500 to 1500 soldiers, sailors, or marines who attend these dances all participate, for one third to one half come to sit in the elevated seats to enjoy the music, to see the pretty girls (mostly in evening dress), or to talk with them, and to watch the interesting antics of the true "jitterbugs". The Soldier Center, which is adjacent to City Auditorium, is also used for boys who do not dance. Music, singing, and card games are enjoyed and punch and cookies are served each Saturday night at the dance by various clubs. Several factors have contributed to the lack of success of soldier dances in other parts of the country.

   1. Use of nickelodians or other cheap forms of making music (we pay $50.00 a week for our orchestra) quickly pall and minumum attendance results.

   11. Disorganization and even disorder result from lack of control which we maintain by means of a rented loud speaker and a vigilant group of capped members of the American Legion under Nat Latimer constantly circulating through the hall.

   111. Entry of undersirable girls or women quickly ruin a dance. Under

Legionnaire, Mrs. Luther Manship, thirty hostesses were picked from all parts of the city and representing all walks of life. They, with great help from the YWCA have ammassed a list of 825 personable and nice girls about 300 of which are in attendance every Saturday night. Each girl signs the register at the door every night and has pinned on her dress a colored slip with her name. The ladies registration and floor committee headed by Mrs. Norman Wood also watch the floor to see that no girl not so pinned and registered, dances. Questionable women who occasionally slip in rarely last over a few minutes on the floor. Evening dresses are the rule, rather than the exception, at these dances and do much to raise the tone of the occasion and the morale of the soldiers. Friendships are quickly formed between men and girls of like social and educational standings which last throughout the stay of the soldier in Jackson. It is not an infrequent occurrence for many dates to be made on the floor for attendance at church the next day and many times for Sunday dinner. So far, about twenty-five successful marriages have resulted.

IV. Too much wandering out on the streets during the intermission is prevented by the putting on of an interesting program during this period under the able leadership of Bob Lambright assisted by Mrs. J. R. Owens. Many entertainment programs have been carried to the Air Base under their direction assisted by the WPA Recreation project.

V. Financing has been very difficult since over $12,000.00 was raised in Jackson and sent elsewhere for National USO work during the summer. Under Dick Underwood, our treasurer, this has worked out some way and is still under control.

VI. Among other things the Defense Recreation Committee has done or sponsored are the following: Tuesday night "Open House" with refreshments at the Center sponsored by 32 different women's clubs or societies under Mrs. Longino, WPA Recreation Supervisor, all Air Base minstrel show on Armistice Day evening, the proceeds being largely used for buying band instruments for general use at the recreation center at the Base, entertainment of over 800 soldiers in private homes for Christmas dinner, entertainment of thousands of soldiers attending church services at Sunday dinner, making soldiers welcome on the streets and in the business houses of Jackson with no raise in prices, sponsoring and helping pay for negro dances (500 negroes at the Base), applying for additional white and colored recreational facilities through FSA and DPW, helping negro band get started at the Base, helping misplaced soldiers get into positions in which they could do better.

Finally, as a proof of the success of this work to date, the several thousand Air Base troops who were first trained here and have left for field duty, military authorities agree that this group had one of the highest morales of any they ever saw. These boys left with the feeling that the whole USA was behind them and that they were ready to fight the long battle for the Allied Nations with all that was in them.

Norman R. Wood, Chairman
Jackson Defense Recreation Committee

Material from

Serial Letters — Regional Office of Defense, Health, & Welfare — Birmingham

Flora and Jackson, Miss.

Education: Report of Mr. William G. Ebbles, Special Educational Consultant for Miss. region, June 16, 1941

"The Jackson area includes the Jackson Municipal Separate School District and certain schools in the Hinds County System. It was estimated that there would be 460 school children of parents directly connected with the defense establishment here who would be in this school area next September. It was estimated that housing facilities in addition to existing housing facilities now available for these children would cost $10,750. It was estimated that operation, maintenance and transportation and salaries for teachers would cost a total of $21,450.

Powder bag loading plant at Flora, Miss. to be completed May 1, 1942.

Housing - Jackson has 50 dwelling units for Army enlisted personnel and Army civilian employees.

Flora and Jackson, Miss.

Housing approved as of Jan. 13, 1942 for Flora — 72 acres for ordnance plant workers. The project of 350 homes is located but four miles from the Mississippi Ordnance Plant.

Mr. Lee Robinson -

Centreville, Miss. is Chairman of Miss. State Council of Defense.



J. E. QUINN
MANAGER

HOTEL RUSSEL ERSKINE

150 ROOMS EACH WITH BATH, CIRCULATING ICE WATER, ELECTRIC FANS, RADIO
FIREPROOF GARAGE CONNECTING DIRECTLY WITH LOBBY
MODERN COFFEE SHOP

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
POPULATION 30,000

Flora, Miss. - Notes from Confidential Report in files of Bureau of Employment Security Regional office, Birmingham. (made by Miss. Employment service)

Report as of 2/10/42. -
Miss. Ordnance Works
Total no. of employees at peak estimated as 3369.
To start hiring about April 1, 1942. (?) - Probably well into 365 - April 1 to May 15. Plant to be completed about 4/15/42 - to 282 possible women out of the 365 according to occupations (but probably will not be nearly this many women)

Principal towns in area near plant:
Jackson
Flora
Canton - 19 miles east of Flora.
Yazoo City.

Madison County - largely agricultural - 5570 Negroes in the County (Therefore it was stated the Negroes are not a "minority group in this area.")
Hinds County - a garment factory - employing about 600.
Employment offices at Jackson & Yazoo City. Jackson office has active file of 6,776 M & F - Yazoo City has 1951. - 12,000 workers presumed to be available

It supposed to be no discrimination against "minority groups" under federal rule.

for employment in the area.

Will be demand for approx. 1000 females
untrained sewing machine operators +
1000 unskilled production line employees.

200 sewing machine operators available.

No expansion of employment in other industries
in the vicinity seen.

Requirements for hiring women at bag plant.
Married women to be hired, if experienced,
but untrained, workers to be single. Only a cursory
physical exam. probably necessary.

Housing -

Laid to be practically no housing vacancies at
Flora - Very little private construction.
a trailer camps there with 100 trailers
each.

Jackson - WPA housing survey made summer
of 1941 - 16,439 dwellings estimated
with vacancy rate of only 1.1%.
Estimated 528 families & 16 as single
men had moved in. (Construction ind.)

Canton - Real estate men reported 80 housing
units available.

Yazoo City - Same oil workers became unemployed
and left. Perhaps 100 housing units
available there

A proposed housing project of 35 as units mentioned.



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POPULATION 30,000

Transportation

None as yet except private cars. Road from Canton to plant - unpaved and very rough. - Jackson Chamber of Commerce said to be considering plans for buses. -
Also some discussion of a shuttle train.

Names of persons in the area.

H. P. Bungard, Genl. Manager,
General Tire Engineering Co.
(Misc. Ordnance Works - operating Co.)

Lamis Cotton? (not at all sure of spelling)
Personnel Mgr, -
Genl. Tire Co.

Walter A. Scott, Mayor of Jackson
C. N. Harris, Mayor of Canton and Editor of Madison County Herald

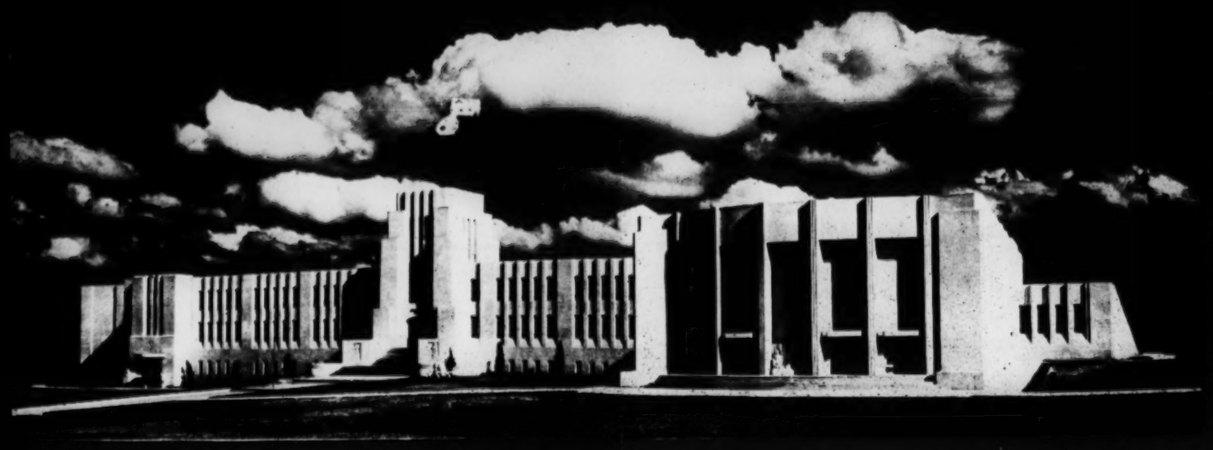
O. A. Miller, Secy. of Flora Chamber of Commerce
+ President of Bank of Flora.

J. E. Lane, Mayor of Flora
D. M. Howe(?), " " Yazoo City

(over)

Percy L. Rainwater, Director
Research & Information
Miss. Unemployment Compensation Commission

J. M. Bryant, Dir.
Division of Employment
WPA



Edward L. Bailey Junior High School



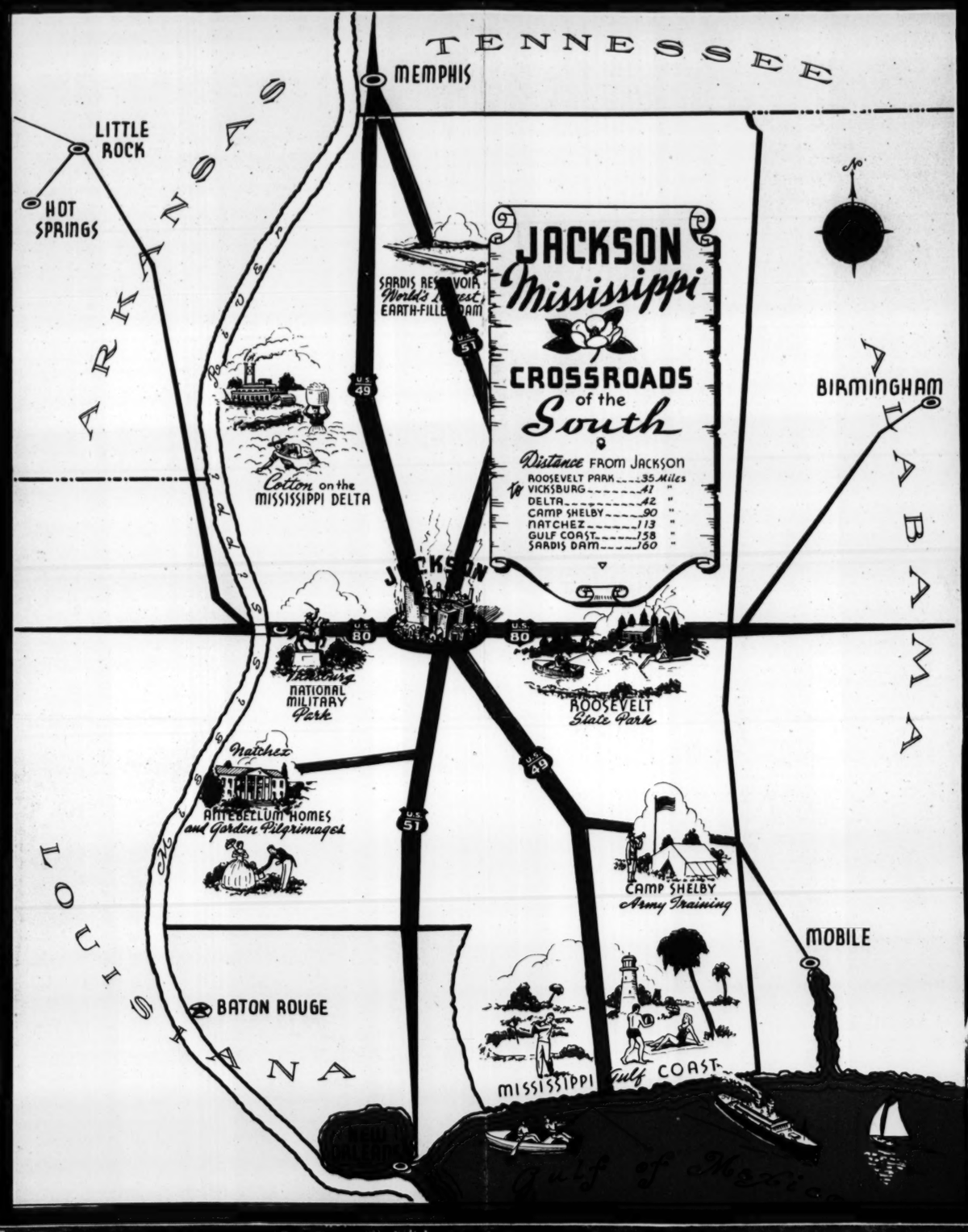
Jackson County Club

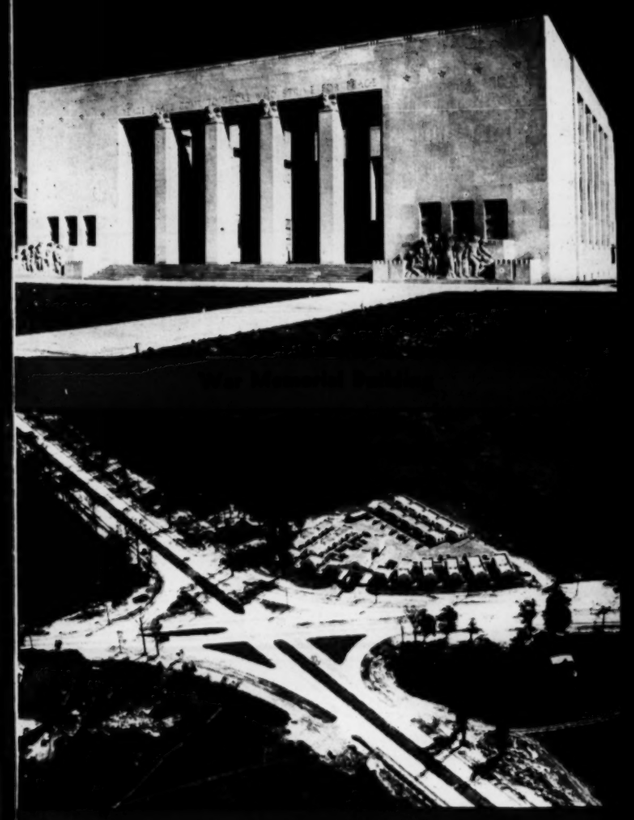


Municipal Airport



Interstate U. S. Highways 49 and 51

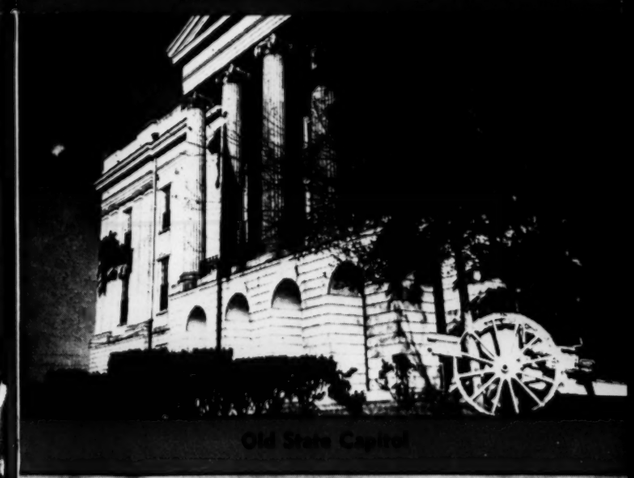




Interstate U. S. Highways 49 and 51



Hinds County Courthouse



Old State Capitol



Governor's Mansion



Millsaps College Gymnasium



Natchez Trace



Aerial View of Jackson



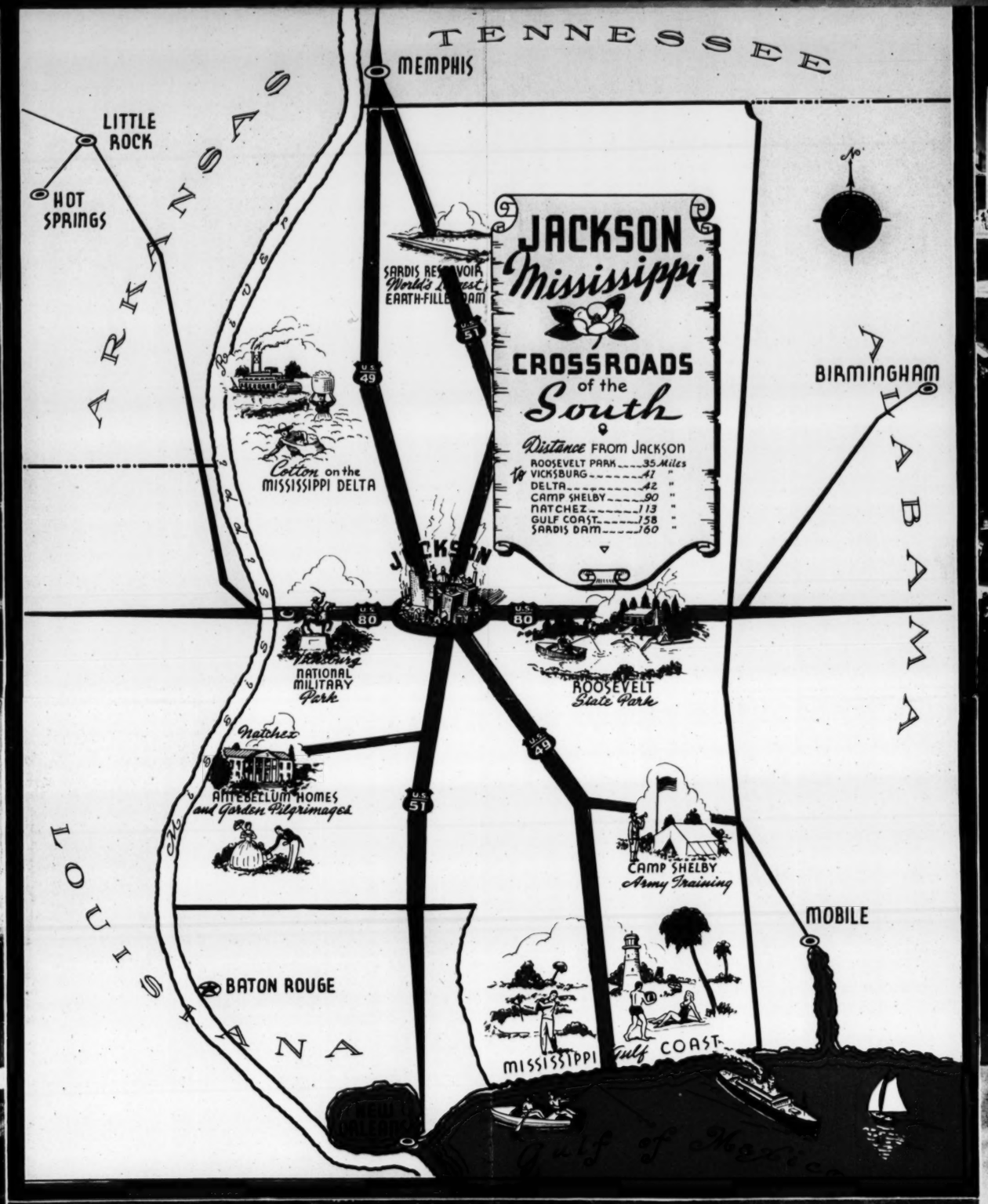
Millsaps College Campus

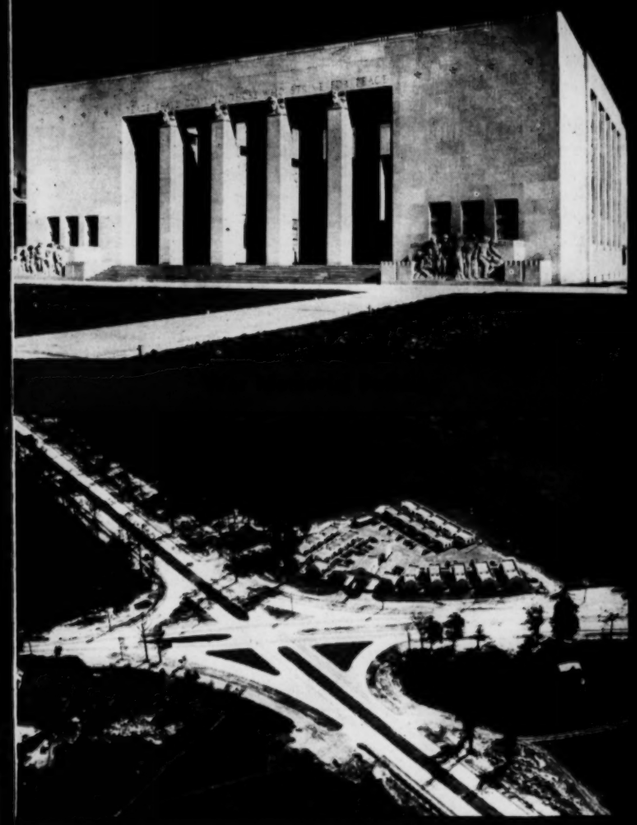






Hinds County Courthouse







Old State Capitol



Belhaven College





Millsaps College Gymnasium







JACKSON
capital of
Mississippi
and
CROSSROADS of the SOUTH

A Balanced Community of Opportunity and Happy Homes

Jackson is not only a city of business and enterprise, but in addition provides the comprehensive background of cultural, educational, religious, and recreational facilities conducive to happy homes and well-rounded living.

Mississippi's capitol since 1821, Jackson has for more than one hundred years been the focal point of a great state's ambition and progress.

Located in or near Jackson are five colleges, Millsaps College and Belhaven College inside the city limits, and Mississippi College, Hillman College, and Hinds County Junior College but a few miles distant. There are 18 public schools in the Jackson system.

Jackson has 88 churches. The Mississippi State Library, the Jackson Public Library, and the libraries of Millsaps and Belhaven Colleges are available. The Jackson Civic Music Association annually sponsors local appearances of internationally famous musical organizations and artists. Active programs are carried out by the Municipal Art Gallery, Little Theatre, and numerous literary, music and garden clubs.

Large enough to offer all of the advantages and attractions of a metropolitan center, yet not so big that hospitality, cordiality and neighborliness are neglected, Jackson embodies all of the requirements for living at its best and fullest!

Anytime is Playtime at Jackson Down in Dixie*

Recreation is no seasonal activity at Jackson, where work is balanced by play 12 months in the year.

A mild climate (annual mean temperature 64.6 degrees, January mean 47.3, July mean 81.1) encourages out-of-door pursuits the year round.

There are 11 city parks containing 230 acres of beautifully lanscaped play area in Jackson. The largest, Livingston Park, contains a six acre municipal swimming lake and a zoo which has on display more than 400 specimens of animals, birds, and reptiles.

Three golf courses and numerous public tennis courts challenge the skill of sportsmen interested in these games.

Several fine fishing lakes and streams are near Jackson, and hunters find game plentiful in the surrounding fields and forest areas.

One of Mississippi's 11 state parks (Roosevelt State Park near Morton) is within a half-hour of the Capitol City. The Mississippi Gulf Coast, a famous resort area, is but a pleasant drive from Jackson.

New Orleans and other play and pleasure spots of the Deep South are easily accessable over new, paved highways, a part of the recently completed $90,000,000 Mississippi highway system.

*** 101 Things To Do And See In Jackson, a complete tourist guide to Jackson, is available at the Chamber of Commerce.**

Jackson, One of the South's Fastest Growing Cities

POPULATION

1920	22,812
1930	48,282
1940 (Metropolitan Area)	73,430

AUTOMOBILES

1940 motor vehicle registration in Hinds county, 19,791.

CLIMATE

Annual mean temperature 64.6 degrees. Average annual rainfall 53.2 inches, average snowfall 1.9 inches, average number of clear days 173, partly cloudy days 93, cloudy days 99. Mean temperature by months: Jan. 47.3 degrees, Feb. 49.4, March 56.7, April 64.6, May 71.7, June 78.8, July 81.1, Aug. 80.6, Sept. 75.9, Oct. 65.3, Nov. 55.2, Dec. 48.4.

RAILROADS

Two railroad systems operating nine lines serve Jackson. They are the Illinois Central System and the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The two systems provide 28 passenger schedules and 27 freight schedules through Jackson each day.

HIGHWAYS

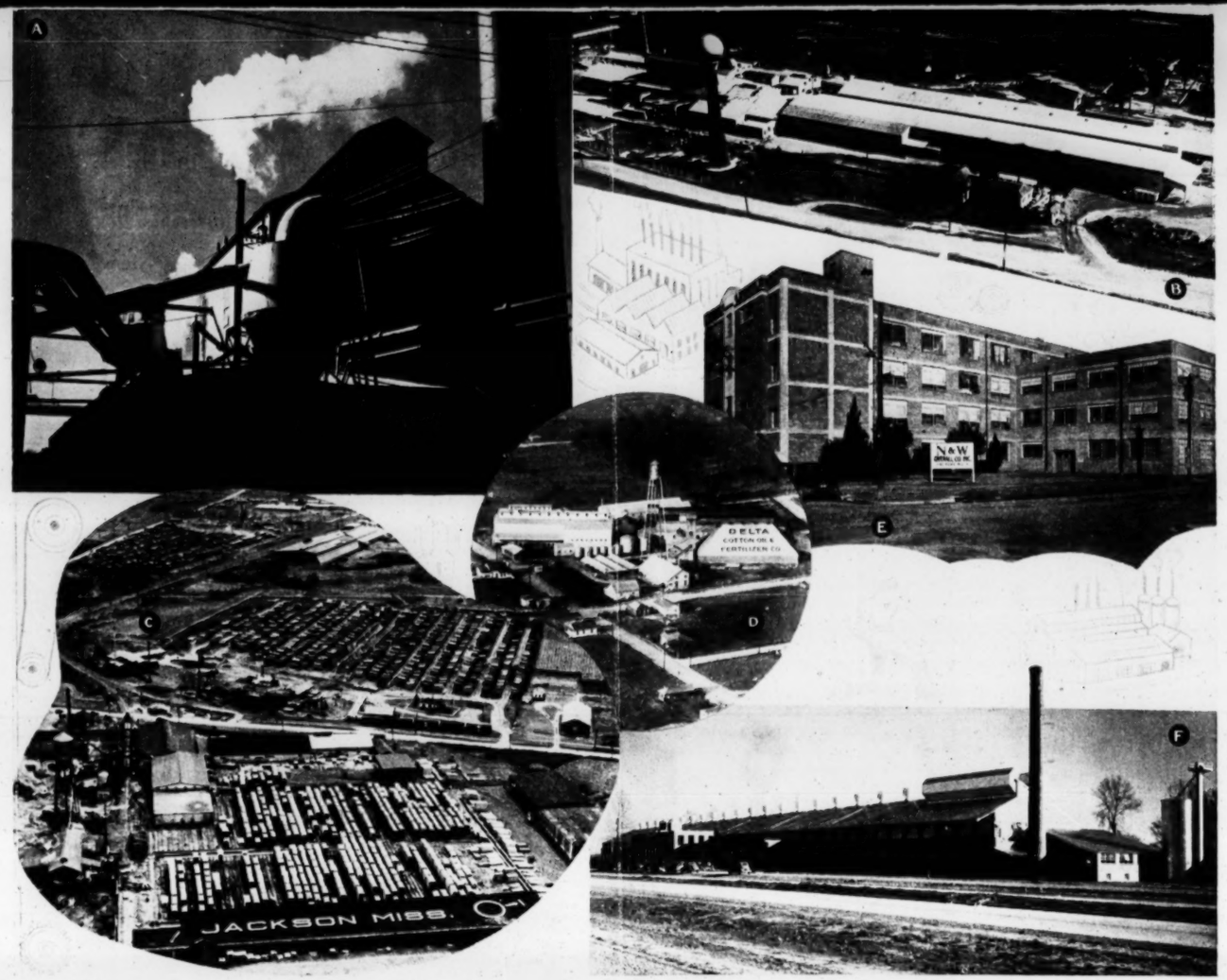
Three federal highways, U. S. Highway 51 and U. S. Highway 49 (both north-south routes) and U. S. Highway 80 (east-west transcontinental route), intersect at Jackson. Jackson is located at the heart of Mississippi's new $90,000,000 paved highway system.

BUS LINES

Tri-State Trailways and Greyhound Lines, Inc., two bus transportation companies, offer 62 daily schedules in all directions.

TRUCK LINES

Sixty daily schedules are operated through Jackson by 17 truck lines



INDUSTRIES PROSPER IN JACKSON

Examples of the busy manufacturing enterprises which are growing with Jackson are: (A) chemical processing unit where Mississippi clays are made into filtering materials; (B) a plant manufacturing all types of glass containers; (C) a group of three lumber products plants; (D) one of the four cotton seed mills which makes Jackson the third largest cotton seed crushing point in the world; (E) work clothing made here from cotton fabrics; (F) the first major manufacturing unit located in the South by the electric lamp industry makes fluorescent lamps in this plant. More than 40 new industries have been located in Jackson since 1930. This increase is adequate testimony to the skill of Mississippi labor, availability of raw materials and sources of power, and a healthy attitude toward industry. There are now more than 134 manufacturing plants processing 242 different kinds of products in Jackson. Wide diversification assures stability and dependability of Jackson's industrial payrolls.

State Capital Place of Capital Advantages

AIRLINES AND AVIATION

Twelve daily flights providing plane service in all four directions are operated by Chicago and Southern Air Lines, Inc., and Delta Air Lines. A Bombardment Squadron base has been located at the Municipal Airport by the U. S. Army Air Corps, and several million dollars is being spent in expansion and improvement of the airport and construction of the base, scheduled to be ready for occupancy by mid-1941.

The Mississippi Institute of Aeronautics, Inc., a cadet training school for the Army Air Corps, is located 12 miles north of Jackson. The school has its own airport, hangars, dormitories, class rooms, and other buildings.

A new $500,000 Hinds County Airport is located 14 miles southwest of Jackson for use of private planes.

HOTELS

Five modern hotels contain 1,335 guest rooms. In 1940 Jackson entertained 259 state, regional, and district conventions and meetings.

RETAIL TRADE AREA

Composed of 16 counties containing a population of 508,499. Jackson has 2.4% of Mississippi's population but does 9.95% of the state's retail trade volume.

WHOLESALE TRADE AREA

Jackson's primary wholesale trade area is composed of 45 counties with a population of 1,296,367. There are 39 additional counties in the Jackson secondary wholesale trade area.

MISCELLANEOUS

Jackson's location at the "Crossroads of the South" at the heart of a network of railroads, highways, truck and bus lines, and airlines make it an ideal distributive outlet for wholesalers, jobbers, and distributors . . . . In 1940 only 1.1 percent of the 16,439 dwelling units in Jackson were vacant . . . . During this same year, 886 new residential buildings containing 1,154 family units were constructed.

MANUFACTURERS OPERATING IN JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

December 20, 1941

	Address	Manager
Advertising Companies (Outdoor)		
Brown Advertising Service	119 S. President	Charles Brown
Lamar Advertising Co.	310 N. Mill	J. W. Carlier
Bakeries		
Acme Bakery Co.	228 N. Farish	L. V. Berbette
Mrs. Barrett's Bakery	961 Bailey	Roy Barrett
Bob's Pastry Shop	610 N. Farish	Bob Jones
Burdette Baking Co., Inc.	725 W. Monument	Hugh Burdette
Colonial Baking Co.	520 S. Congress	Pat Murphy
Golden Krust Bakery	605 Rose	C. W. Wagley
Sunlite Electrik Bake Shop	103 N. State	Mrs. E. H. Bissett
Bookbinding		
Dixie Bookbinding Co.	111 S. President	G. P. Renton
Jackson Ruling & Binding Co.	303 W. Pearl	O. E. Simon
Tucker Printing House	113 N. State	J. W. Tucker
Bottle Drinks		
Barq Bottling Co.	1239 Terry Road	W. E. Brackenbush
Bunch Beverage Co. (Pepsi Cola)	715 W. Monument	James Bunch
Double-Cola Bottling Co.	230 Oklahoma	Toxey Hall, Jr.
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.	855 S. State	Howard McGhee
Jackson Bottling Works	135 E. Pascagoula	R. E. Lake
Jackson Coca Cola Bottling Co.	711 W. Capitol	P. L. Borden
Nehi Bottling Co.	940 Bailey Ave.	T. E. Wright
Seven-Up Beverage Co.	855 S. State	Howard McGhee
Boxes and Crates		
Great Southern Box Co. (corrugated and cardboard)	Fannin Road	Charles McElwee
Rathborne, Hair & Ridgway (wirebound)	Rose St.	A. F. Dugger
Brick, Tile & Cement Products		
Caldwell Concrete Pipe Co.	1425 Moody	M. H. Caldwell Jr.
City Coal & Lumber Co.	841 N. Bailey	J. M. Evans
Faulkner Concrete Pipe Co.	400 W. Mayes	P. J. Weiss
Jackson Brick Co.	2505 W. Lynch	A. L. Dickson
Jackson Stone Co.	134 Millsaps	Sam M. Bailey
Johnson-Cone Brick Co.	Livingston Rd.	O. S. Johnson
Mississippi Materials Co.	201 N. Green	E. A. Hoffpauir
Butane Gas Systems		
Lunsford's Welding Co.	309 S. State	L. R. Lunsford
Candy & Confections		
Barrett Food Products Co.	217 W. Griffith	L. E. Burnett
Capitol Candy & Cookie Co.	327 W. Fortification	H. W. Alexander
Dixie Cookie & Candy Co.	1237 Terry Rd.	J. G. White
Hollywood Sweet Shop	119 N. Lamar	Theo Vallas
White Cake & Candy Co.	1424 N. Mill	J. G. White
Caps and Gowns - Academic Supplies		
R. M. Hendrick Graduate Supply Co.	147 Millsaps	R. M. Hendrick
Southern Collegiate Mfg. & Supply Co.	107 S. President	S. S. Ellsworth
Caskets		
Jackson Manufacturing Co.	501 Guidici	J. M. Hartfield
Chemicals		
Acme Chemical Co.	1916 W. Capitol	E. J. Nance
Magnolia Chemical Co.	1817 Wightman	H. A. Cole
Mississippi Chemical Products Co.	525 Clifton	Miss Coda Davis
Rotox Chemical Co.	1418 N. Mill	David Flanagan
Coffee and Spices		
Capitol Coffee Co.	207 N. Farish	Fred Simon
Macgowan Coffee Co.	143 N. Gallatin	Clifford Macgowan
Myers Coffee Co.	324 N. Farish	E. L. Myers
Schotte Coffee & Spice Mills	606 S. Gallatin	C. A. Schotte

Cotton Seed Oil Mills		
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.	852 Bailey Ave.	I. D. Franklin
Delta Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co.	Everett Ave.	Alfred Jenkins
Mississippi Cotton Oil Co.	177 N. Gallatin	E. M. Wells
Southland Cotton Oil Co.	1000 N. Mill	Harris Barksdale
Dairy Products		
Blue Ribbon Creamery	1029 Bailey	J. W. Reaves
Ferguson's Dairy	Raymond Road	H. C. Ferguson
Lane's Creamery	1317 Terry Road	John Becker
Rees Dairy	Pocahontas Road	J. A. Rees
O. S. Rees Dairy	Clinton Blvd.	O. S. Rees
Rochester-Valentour Dairy	Brandon Road	J. M. Valentour
Roseneath Dairy	Old Canton Road	W. M. Ross
Tourist City Goat Dairy	Robinson Road	Mrs. Otto Williams
Farm Implements		
Union Fork & Hoe Company	777 S. Poindexter	Rex Berner
Feed Mills		
The Merchants Co. (mix feed)	617 E. Pearl	W. W. Wright
Spann Brothers	813 S. State	Albert Spann
The Valley Mill (feed and grain)	Everett Ave.	W. W. Wright
Fertilizer		
Jackson Fertilizer Co.	2601 N. Mill	A. A. Green
F. S. Royster Guano Co.	919 Standard Life Bldg.	J. R. Owens
Virginia Carolina Chemical Co.	501 Lampton Bldg.	S. A. Stone
Fixtures - Store and Restaurant		
Jitney Jungle Fixture Plant	615 W. Monument	W. B. McCarty
Boteler Fixture Co.	518 E. Pearl	Hermon Boteler
Westbrook Manufacturing Co.	E. South St.	Rondo A. Westbrook
Fluorescent Lamps		
Jackson Lamp Works of General Electric Co.	Highway 80 W	Z. G. Taylor
Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures		
Radolite Manufacturing Co.	824 S. Gallatin	Harold Davis
Garment Factory		
N & W Overall Co.	736 S. President	T. A. Turner
Gas and Oil (natural resources)		
Mississippi Power & Light Co.	248 E. Capitol	Rex I. Brown
Union Producing Co.	Deposit Guaranty Bank Bldg.	J. D. Davis
United Gas Pipe Line Co.	Deposit Guaranty Bank Bldg.	J. D. Davis
Glass Containers		
Knox Glass Bottle Co.	Fannin Road	C. R. Underwood
Ice Cream Manufacturers		
Albritton Ice Cream Co.	229 S. Congress	R. G. Albritton
Long's Ice Cream Plant	4215 N. State	G. M. Long
Sealé-Lily Ice Cream Co.	110 E. Griffith	W. D. Seale
Ice Manufacturers		
Home Ice Co.	942 Bailey	T. E. Wright
Jackson Ice Co.	402 W. Monument	H. B. French
Morris Ice Co.	654 S. Commerce	Joseph H. Morris
Peet Ice Co.	745 N. Farish	John D. Peet
Southern United Ice Co.	602 S. Gallatin	L. W. Dawley
Wright Ice Co.	1220 Terry Road	T. E. Wright
Lumber Products		
W. G. Avery Body Co.	384 W. Mayes	W. G. Avery
Evans Products Co.	385 W. Mayes	R. J. Hothan
Jackson Body Works	141 E. Pascagoula	W. T. Withers
Morrimac Veneers, Inc.	Hooker St.	S. D. Hall
Plastikwall Products, Inc.	Raymond Road	J. R. Billet
Roe Fly (screens and doors)	622 N. Mill	Roe Fly

Max. 1200 girls — 800 to 900 girls - 3 shifts

Garment Factory - 500 employees — 90% women

Machinery, Foundry and Steel		
Becker Welding & Machine Co.	519 Commerce	C. J. Becker
Ellis Supply Co.	619 E. South	E. B. Ellis
J. P. Gandy Machine Co.	222 S. State	J. P. Gandy
Harper's Foundry & Machine Shop	103 Rankin	R. W. Harper, Jr.
Mississippi Foundry & Machine Shop	300 W. South	George Rittelmeyer
Mississippi Steel & Iron Co.	High St.	A. M. Tisdale
Rockett Steel Works	Beatty St.	L. N. Rockett
Mattresses		
Jackson Mattress Co. – Very small	624 N. Mill	W. W. Hill
Mississippi Bedding Co. 15 or 20 employees mostly women	527 Commerce	R. L. Ezelle
Meat Packers		
Jackson Packing Co. – few women	2520 S. Gallatin	I. M. Beasley
Miscellaneous		
Clark Roofing & Sheet Metal Works	147 Wesley	O. T. Clark
Dixie Manufacturing Co. (auto repair kits)	414 S. State	Robert Melle'
Dixie Rubber Stamp & Seal Co.	Century Bldg.	R. W. Terry
Filtrol Corporation (clay processing)	McDowell Road	H. C. Sidener
Jackson Dental Laboratory	Lamar Bldg.	L. C. Guillot
Mississippi Hatcheries	516 E. Pearl	J. P. Clayton
Myers Dental Laboratory	Lamar Bldg.	Ellis Myers
H. A. Phillips Artificial Limb Co.	221 N. Farish	H. A. Phillips
Ramey Sheet Metal Works	113 W. Griffith	Joe Broome
W. T. Sandifer Trailer Works	724 Boyd	
Wirtz Belting Co.	215 S. West	E. S. Wirtz
Peanut Butter		
Southland Products Co.	Downing Drive	F. H. Murphree
Pecans, Shelled		
Brackett Pecan & Cold Storage Co.	Terry Road	Carl Brackett
Sternberg Pecan Co. Some few women	109 E. Hamilton	Alfred Sternberg
Prefabricated Houses		
PHC Housing Corporation	2104 N. Mill	L. O. Williams
Printing (Blue Prints)		
Globe Map Co.	113½ W. Capitol	E. H. Buchanan
Jackson Blue Print Co.	418½ E. Pearl	L. L. Culley
Triangle Blue Print Co.	411½ Tombigbee	William P. Koehler
Printing Plants		
Artcraft Printers	2103 Gordon	H. G. Hudson
Brown Printing Co.	420 E. Pearl	Ed Redding
Capitol Printing Co.	311 W. Pearl	J. B. Street
Dunn Printing Co.	220 S. State	B. L. Dunn
Hederman Brothers	337 E. Pearl	R. M. Hederman
Jackson Printing Co.	116 Roach	Nye Doxey
Orrell Press	245 Rose	Mrs. W. A. Orrell
Premier Printing Co.	135 E. Pearl	L. V. Brice
Purser Brothers	112 N. President	Fred & O. H. Purser
Solomon's Printing Shop	206½ W. Capitol	B. G. Solomon
Tucker Printing House – 3 or 4 women	113 N. State	J. W. Tucker
Wallace Printing Co.	921 Whitfield Mills	C. W. Wallace
Sawmills and Planing Mills		
Allen Millwork & Manufacturing Co.	600 W. Monument	A. J. Biggs
Fetterman & Son	Hudson St.	J. L. Fetterman
C. M. Gooch Lumber Co.	401 W. Mayes	F. A. Hunt
Moore-Reid Lumber Co.	Florence Ave.	John L. Moore
Pioneer Lumber Co.	1501 S. Gallatin	E. C. Murphy
Scanlon-Taylor Millwork Co.	2913 N. West	R. E. Taylor
Standard Millwork & Supply Co.	2000 N. Mill	LeRoy Roell
Ward Lumber Co., Inc.	Highway 49 S	W. C. Ward
Williams & Voris Hardwood Co.	ICRR North	J. W. Bertrand
Staves		
Allen Cooperage Co. (slack)	Standard Life Bldg.	E. L. Stanford
Mississippi Stave & Heading Co. (tight)	1479 S. Gallatin	E. G. Schroeder
Tents and Awnings		
Brown's Tent & Awning Co.	119 S. President	Charles Brown
Capital Awning Co.	936 W. Capitol	C. B. Kennedy
Jackson Awning Co.	206 DeWitt	P. K. Huffman
Viking Supply Co.	First Federal Bldg.	Mrs. C. L. Bradshaw

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December 20, 1941

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Acme Bakery Co.	228 N. Farish	L. V. Berbette
Mrs. Barrett's Bakery	961 Bailey	Roy Barrett
Bob's Pastry Shop	610 N. Farish	Bob Jones
Burdette Baking Co., Inc.	725 W. Monument	Hugh Burdette
Colonial Baking Co.	520 S. Congress	Pat Murphy
Golden Krust Bakery	605 Rose	C. W. Wagley
Sunlite Electrik Bake Shop	103 N. State	Mrs. E. H. Bissett
Bookbinding		
Dixie Bookbinding Co.	111 S. President	G. P. Renton
Jackson Ruling & Binding Co.	303 W. Pearl	O. E. Simon
Tucker Printing House	113 N. State	J. W. Tucker
Bottle Drinks		
Barq Bottling Co.	1239 Terry Road	W. E. Brackenbush
Bunch Beverage Co. (Pepsi Cola)	715 W. Monument	James Bunch
Double-Cola Bottling Co.	230 Oklahoma	Toxey Hall, Jr.
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.	855 S. State	Howard McGhee
Jackson Bottling Works	135 E. Pascagoula	R. E. Lake
Jackson Coca Cola Bottling Co.	711 W. Capitol	P. L. Borden
Nehi Bottling Co.	940 Bailey Ave.	T. E. Wright
Seven-Up Beverage Co.	855 S. State	Howard McGhee
Boxes and Crates		
Great Southern Box Co. (corrugated and cardboard)	Fannin Road	Charles McElwee
Rathborne, Hair & Ridgway (wirebound)	Rose St.	A. F. Dugger
Brick, Tile & Cement Products		
Caldwell Concrete Pipe Co.	1425 Moody	M. H. Caldwell Jr.
City Coal & Lumber Co.	841 N. Bailey	J. M. Evans
Faulkner Concrete Pipe Co.	400 W. Mayes	P. J. Weiss
Jackson Brick Co.	2505 W. Lynch	A. L. Dickson
Jackson Stone Co.	134 Millsaps	Sam M. Bailey
Johnson-Cone Brick Co.	Livingston Rd.	O. S. Johnson
Mississippi Materials Co.	201 N. Green	E. A. Hoffpauir
Butane Gas Systems		
Lunsford's Welding Co.	309 S. State	L. R. Lunsford
Candy & Confections		
Barrett Food Products Co.	217 W. Griffith	L. E. Burnett
Capitol Candy & Cookie Co.	327 W. Fortification	H. W. Alexander
Dixie Cookie & Candy Co.	1237 Terry Rd.	J. G. White
Hollywood Sweet Shop	119 N. Lamar	Theo Vallas
White Cake & Candy Co.	1424 N. Mill	J. G. White
Caps and Gowns - Academic Supplies		
R. M. Hendrick Graduate Supply Co.	147 Millsaps	R. M. Hendrick
Southern Collegiate Mfg. & Supply Co.	107 S. President	S. S. Ellsworth
Caskets		
Jackson Manufacturing Co.	501 Guidici	J. M. Hartfield
Chemicals		
Acme Chemical Co.	1916 W. Capitol	E. J. Nance
Magnolia Chemical Co.	1817 Wightman	H. A. Cole
Mississippi Chemical Products Co.	525 Clifton	Miss Coda Davis
Rotox Chemical Co.	1418 N. Mill	David Flanagan
Coffee and Spices		
Capitol Coffee Co.	207 N. Farish	Fred Simon
Macgowan Coffee Co.	143 N. Gallatin	Clifford Macgowan
Myers Coffee Co.	324 N. Farish	E. L. Myers
Schotte Coffee & Spice Mills	606 S. Gallatin	C. A. Schotte

Cotton Seed Oil Mills		
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.	852 Bailey Ave.	I. D. Franklin
Delta Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co.	Everett Ave.	Alfred Jenkins
Mississippi Cotton Oil Co.	177 N. Gallatin	E. M. Wells
Southland Cotton Oil Co.	1000 N. Mill	Harris Barksdale
Dairy Products		
Blue Ribbon Creamery	1029 Bailey	J. W. Reaves
Ferguson's Dairy	Raymond Road	H. C. Ferguson
Lane's Creamery	1317 Terry Road	John Becker
Rees Dairy	Pocahontas Road	J. A. Rees
O. S. Rees Dairy	Clinton Blvd.	O. S. Rees
Rochester-Valentour Dairy	Brandon Road	J. M. Valentour
Roseneath Dairy	Old Canton Road	W. M. Ross
Tourist City Goat Dairy	Robinson Road	Mrs. Otto Williams
Farm Implements		
Union Fork & Hoe Company	777 S. Poindexter	Rex Berner
Feed Mills		
The Merchants Co. (mix feed)	617 E. Pearl	W. W. Wright
Spann Brothers	813 S. State	Albert Spann
The Valley Mill (feed and grain)	Everett Ave.	W. W. Wright
Fertilizer		
Jackson Fertilizer Co.	2601 N. Mill	A. A. Green
F. S. Royster Guano Co.	919 Standard Life Bldg.	J. R. Owens
Virginia Carolina Chemical Co.	501 Lampton Bldg.	S. A. Stone
Fixtures - Store and Restaurant		
Jitney Jungle Fixture Plant	615 W. Monument	W. B. McCarty
Boteler Fixture Co.	518 E. Pearl	Hermon Boteler
Westbrook Manufacturing Co.	E. South St.	Rondo A. Westbrook
Fluorescent Lamps		
Jackson Lamp Works of General Electric Co.	Highway 80 W	Z. G. Taylor
Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures		
Radolite Manufacturing Co.	824 S. Gallatin	Harold Davis
Garment Factory		
N & W Overall Co.	736 S. President	T. A. Turner
Gas and Oil (natural resources)		
Mississippi Power & Light Co.	248 E. Capitol	Rex I. Brown
Union Producing Co.	Deposit Guaranty Bank Bldg.	J. D. Davis
United Gas Pipe Line Co.	Deposit Guaranty Bank Bldg.	J. D. Davis
Glass Containers		
Knox Glass Bottle Co.	Fannin Road	C. R. Underwood
Ice Cream Manufacturers		
Albritton Ice Cream Co.	229 S. Congress	R. G. Albritton
Long's Ice Cream Plant	4215 N. State	G. M. Long
Seale-Lily Ice Cream Co.	110 E. Griffith	W. D. Seale
Ice Manufacturers		
Home Ice Co.	942 Bailey	T. E. Wright
Jackson Ice Co.	402 W. Monument	H. B. French
Morris Ice Co.	654 S. Commerce	Joseph H. Morris
Peet Ice Co.	745 N. Farish	John D. Peet
Southern United Ice Co.	602 S. Gallatin	L. W. Dawley
Wright Ice Co.	1220 Terry Road	T. E. Wright
Lumber Products		
W. G. Avery Body Co.	384 W. Mayes	W. G. Avery
Evans Products Co.	385 W. Mayes	R. J. Hothan
Jackson Body Works	141 E. Pascagoula	W. T. Withers
Morrimac Veneers, Inc.	Hooker St.	S. D. Hall
Plastikwall Products, Inc.	Raymond Road	J. R. Billet
Roe Fly (screens and doors)	622 N. Mill	Roe Fly

Max. 1200 girls 800 to 900 girls - 3 shifts

Garment Factory - 500 employees
N & W Overall Co. 90% women

Machinery, Foundry and Steel		
Becker Welding & Machine Co.	519 Commerce	C. J. Becker
Ellis Supply Co.	619 E. South	E. B. Ellis
J. P. Gandy Machine Co.	222 S. State	J. P. Gandy
Harper's Foundry & Machine Shop	103 Rankin	R. W. Harper, Jr.
Mississippi Foundry & Machine Shop	300 W. South	George Rittelmeyer
Mississippi Steel & Iron Co.	High St.	A. M. Tisdale
Rockett Steel Works	Beatty St.	L. N. Rockett
Mattresses		
Jackson Mattress Co. – Very small	624 N. Mill	W. W. Hill
Mississippi Bedding Co. 15 or 20 employees mostly women	527 Commerce	R. L. Ezelle
Meat Packers		
Jackson Packing Co. – few women	2520 S. Gallatin	I. M. Beasley
Miscellaneous		
Clark Roofing & Sheet Metal Works	147 Wesley	O. T. Clark
Dixie Manufacturing Co. (auto repair kits)	414 S. State	Robert Melle'
Dixie Rubber Stamp & Seal Co.	Century Bldg.	R. W. Terry
Filtrol Corporation (clay processing)	McDowell Road	H. C. Sidener
Jackson Dental Laboratory	Lamar Bldg.	L. C. Guillot
Mississippi Hatcheries	516 E. Pearl	J. P. Clayton
Myers Dental Laboratory	Lamar Bldg.	Ellis Myers
H. A. Phillips Artificial Limb Co.	221 N. Farish	H. A. Phillips
Ramey Sheet Metal Works	113 W. Griffith	Joe Broome
W. T. Sandifer Trailer Works	724 Boyd	
Wirtz Belting Co.	215 S. West	E. S. Wirtz
Peanut Butter		
Southland Products Co.	Downing Drive	F. H. Murphree
Pecans, Shelled		
Brackett Pecan & Cold Storage Co.	Terry Road	Carl Brackett
Sternberg Pecan Co. Some few women	109 E. Hamilton	Alfred Sternberg
Prefabricated Houses		
PHC Housing Corporation	2104 N. Mill	L. O. Williams
Printing (Blue Prints)		
Globe Map Co.	113½ W. Capitol	E. H. Buchanan
Jackson Blue Print Co.	418½ E. Pearl	L. L. Culley
Triangle Blue Print Co.	411½ Tombigbee	William P. Koehler
Printing Plants		
Artcraft Printers	2103 Gordon	H. G. Hudson
Brown Printing Co.	420 E. Pearl	Ed Redding
Capitol Printing Co.	311 W. Pearl	J. B. Street
Dunn Printing Co.	220 S. State	B. L. Dunn
Hederman Brothers	337 E. Pearl	R. M. Hederman
Jackson Printing Co.	116 Roach	Nye Doxey
Orrell Press	245 Rose	Mrs. W. A. Orrell
Premier Printing Co.	135 E. Pearl	L. V. Brice
Purser Brothers	112 N. President	Fred & O. H. Purser
Solomon's Printing Shop	206½ W. Capitol	B. G. Solomon
Tucker Printing House – 3 or 4 women	113 N. State	J. W. Tucker
Wallace Printing Co.	921 Whitfield Mills	C. W. Wallace
Sawmills and Planing Mills		
Allen Millwork & Manufacturing Co.	600 W. Monument	A. J. Biggs
Fetterman & Son	Hudson St.	J. L. Fetterman
C. M. Gooch Lumber Co.	401 W. Mayes	F. A. Hunt
Moore-Reid Lumber Co.	Florence Ave.	John L. Moore
Pioneer Lumber Co.	1501 S. Gallatin	E. C. Murphy
Scanlon-Taylor Millwork Co.	2913 N. West	R. E. Taylor
Standard Millwork & Supply Co.	2000 N. Mill	LeRoy Roell
Ward Lumber Co., Inc.	Highway 49 S	W. C. Ward
Williams & Voris Hardwood Co.	ICRR North	J. W. Bertrand
Staves		
Allen Cooperage Co. (slack)	Standard Life Bldg.	E. L. Stanford
Mississippi Stave & Heading Co. (tight)	1479 S. Gallatin	E. G. Schroeder
Tents and Awnings		
Brown's Tent & Awning Co.	119 S. President	Charles Brown
Capital Awning Co.	936 W. Capitol	C. B. Kennedy
Jackson Awning Co.	206 DeWitt	P. K. Huffman
Viking Supply Co.	First Federal Bldg.	Mrs. C. L. Bradshaw

CITY OF JACKSON
CITIZENS' DEFENSE CORPS

GENERAL TRAINING COURSE

PART I - THE LOCAL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

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1. Objective: "The General Course is intended to give information to all volunteer civilian protection workers regarding certain essential features of the protection program under which they are enrolled" (TRAINING COURSES FOR CIVILIAN PROTECTION. Page 10).

The course is divided into four parts as follows:

Part 1: The Local Defense Organization.
(The subject of this paper.)
Part 2: The Control Center.
Part 3: The Air Raid Warning System.
Part 4: Blackouts.

2. Definitions:

Civilian Defense: This term embraces all functions of the Civilian Defense organization, including continuing functions, such as Public Health, Recreation, Waste Prevention, etc. and part time such as Disaster Relief, Civilian Protection, etc. The entire, coordinated program is administered by the Civilian Defense Organization. Civilian Protection includes only those measures of passive resistance taken to insure adequate protection of life and property during an air-raid or other enemy invasion.

The Citizens' Defense Corps is a semi-military unit within the Civilian Defense Organization charged with the duties of Civilian Protection as defined above.

3. The Local Defense Organization. The set-up of the Jackson Civilian Defense Organization can best be understood by reference to Chart "A" bound herewith.

It should be noted that it is headed by a Defense Council of eight members who are responsible to the Mayor and Commissioners. Active administration is in the hands of a Director, assisted by an Executive officer and a Secretary.

From this point the organization stems downward into three coordinate units, viz:

(1) On the left of the chart, the Citizens' Corps, charged with the functions of Civilian Protection during Air Raids, etc.
(2) At the right, the Health, Welfare and Consumer Interest division, having to do with all other local civilian functions essential to National Defense.

(3) In the center, the Coordinating Units group, whose functions include registration, training and placement of volunteers and organization and direction of matters pertaining to plans, transportation, communications and publicity.

At the upper left corner of the chart will be seen an octagon marked AIR RAID WARNING. This is a function of the Air Raid Warning System organized by the Army, the dotted line indicating that warnings are received at our Control Center by telephone from this system.

At the lower right is shown the Red Cross Disaster Relief Committee, the dotted line indicating that certain units of this organization are placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Citizens' Defense Corps during an Alert or Air Raid.

Names of key personnel are shown on the chart.

4. Higher Units: The local organization is responsible to the State Council of Civilian Defense. The State Council in turn reports to the Regional Office at Atlanta, Ga., and the Regional Office is responsible to the United States Office of Civilian Defense at Washington.

5. Legal Authority: All units of the Jackson Civilian Defense Organization are being organized under the authority of an ordinance passed by City Council on January 20, 1942 entitled AN ORDINANCE CREATING A MUNICIPAL DEFENSE COUNCIL, PRESCRIBING ITS DUTIES AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

Another ordinance passed the same date authorizes the promulgation of orders, rules and regulations for Blackouts and Air Raid Protection measures and prescribes penalties for violations.

A third ordinance of the same date authorizes the acceptance of grants, loans or leases of equipment, supplies, materials, and money for Civilian Defense from the Federal government and the making of such contracts as may be necessary in this connection.

6. Structure and Functions of the Citizens' Defense Corps. (Reference: "How to Organize Civilian Protection in Your Community.")

(a) Purpose

The basic purpose of a local organization for civilian protection is to provide a passive defense against enemy air raids. The organization also provides a means of dealing with active sabotage by enemy agents.

(b) Enemy Objectives

The objects of an enemy air raid upon a city are:

1. To destroy or cripple defense production activities.

2. To disorganize communication and transportation.

3. To break down the morale of the civilian population by fire, destruction, and casualties.

(c) The Antidote -- Passive Defense

The enemy can be frustrated in large measure by proper organization and training, to --

1. Control the movements of the population during a raid.
2. Direct the public to maximum shelter available and instruct them in taking cover.
3. Promptly repair broken mains, power, and gas lines.
4. Reopen streets and restore communications.
5. Extinguish incendiary fires before they start conflagrations.
6. Rescue persons trapped in demolished houses.
7. Render prompt first aid and hospitalization of wounded.
8. Provide food and shelter for those made homeless.

Organization and specialized training of a large group of volunteers are necessary to accomplish passive defense.

(d) Chain of Command and Functions

Refer to Chart "B" bound herewith.

The Citizens' Defense Corps is headed by the Corps Commander, whose command post is known as the "Control Center." He is assisted by a Staff of Administrative, Technical and Clerical workers, a corps of Messengers and a corps of drivers. He is in constant communication or liaison with the Air Raid Warning System.

His command is divided into six functional units, as follows, the functions of each unit being indicated on the chart:

1. The Fire Department, which includes Auxiliary Firemen and Rescue Squads.
2. Police Department, including Auxiliary Police and Bomb Squads.
3. The Wardens' Division, consisting of the Air Raid Wardens, Fire Watchers and the Emergency Food and Housing Corps.

4. Emergency Medical Division, organized by the Red Cross Disaster Relief Committee and including Emergency Medical Units and Nurses' Aides.
5. Emergency Public Works, which includes Demolition and Clearance Crews, Road Repair Crews and Decontamination Squads.
6. The Emergency Utility Service, including the Blackout Committee, the Warning Service and Utility Repair Squads.

Liaison is maintained with Industrial Plants, Public buildings, schools, etc., for warning purposes. An industrial coordinator has been appointed to cooperate with these plants and buildings in developing their plans for internal protection.

7. Structure and Functions of Coordinating Units with Respect to the Citizens' Defense Corps: The Coordinating Units group is headed by a Chief, assisted by an Executive Officer. It consists of five major units, whose designations and functions with respect to the Citizens' Defense Corps are as follows:

(a) Transportation Committee:
"To survey facilities and suggest emergency organization." (C.P. Manual)

(b) Communications Committee:
"To analyze and map all existing communication systems (telephone, telegraph, police, fire, radio, etc.) to determine location of control center; to list auxiliary equipment needed; to confer with Air Raid Warning System officials on warning methods. To make report." (C.P. Manual)

(c) Publicity Committee:
To plan and administer publicity campaign.

(d) Plans and Training Committee:
To develop plans, organize schools and supervise training.

(e) Volunteer Office:
Its purposes
I. To recruit men and women volunteers for civilian defense and to recommend them to local civilian defense programs and established community agencies whose services need to be expanded.
II. To strengthen morale through the satisfaction which will come to civilian volunteers -- those with much leisure and those with little -- by doing useful community work.
Its functions
To discover and promote opportunities for

volunteers in the following types of local programs:

1. Civilian protection programs.
2. Federal and State programs in the fields of health, family security, recreation, social protection, child welfare, and education.
3. Programs of established public community agencies and those of private agencies accredited locally.
4. Other local programs such as information services to men in uniform and defense industry workers and their families; USO programs; consumer information; salvage programs; promotion of the sale of defense savings bonds, etc.
5. American unity programs such as intergroup good will; safeguarding civil liberties; adult education; patriotic rallies, exhibits, etc.
6. Programs in liaison with war relief organizations.

II. To coordinate the recruiting and enrollment of all men and women volunteers without supplanting the recruiting already being done by such agencies as the Red Cross and city departments, merely asking them to clear with the Volunteer office. Arrangements should be made to use all volunteers who have been trained by responsible existing private welfare and health agencies.

III. To interview volunteers and refer them to training or jobs suited to their individual capabilities.

IV. To maintain standards of volunteer service in the various local programs using volunteers.

V. To report quarterly to the local Defense Council or to the United States Director of Civilian Defense when he requests such information, the number of volunteers placed in the various local programs or in training courses and the number of hours of service rendered.

8. Functions of Health, Welfare and Consumer Interest Division: This unit, headed by a chief with an Executive Officer assisting, is a flexible unit, far-reaching in its scope. Its field of service includes such functions as:

Entertainment programs for Armed Forces.
Programs for Defense Workers and their Families.
Salvage Programs .

Sale of Defense Saving Bonds and Stamps.
Democracy Programs.
Programs in Liaison with War Relief Organizations, Community Programs, including promotion of Public Health, Nutrition, Consumer Education and Protection, Family Security, Child Welfare, Recreation, Education and Social Protection.

9. Civilian Protection Time-Table:

Sound organization is without exception based upon careful study of the job to be done. It is unwise and the Army will not approve the staging of a trial blackout without proper equipment and trained personnel. Without these there would only be confusion and wrong impressions difficult to correct.

The Jackson Citizens' Defense Corps is accordingly following a well-studied time-table outlined by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense in the pamphlet entitled "How to Organize Civilian Protection in your Community," the main features of which are as follows:

1st phase, FOUNDATION PERIOD: Appointment of a Defense Council and Key Personnel and of committees to develop and coordinate plans. This phase has been completed.

2nd phase. ORGANIZATION PERIOD. Enrollment of volunteers, organization of training schools, development of plans, compilation of material requirements, etc. This phase is well under way.

3rd phase. TRAINING PERIOD. Training of instructors, and other volunteers, installation of communications and warning signals, procuring and issuing equipment, testing staff functioning, completing organization, and adopting procedure for blackouts. This phase is just starting. (February 28, 1942).

4th phase. TEST PERIOD: Testing operation of the air raid warning system and of each unit of the Defense Corps separately, daylight test of coordination by means of combined drills, testing blackout, coordination tests of all elements during blackout, correction of deficiencies and weeding out of inefficient personnel, final test of all elements in conjunction with simulated air raid exercises by the Air Corps.

It must be noted here that the Army has the sole power to authorize blackouts. Witness the following quotation from page 29 of the Training Manual:

> "When, in the opinion of the U.S. Citizens' Corps, the various units have reached sufficient competence within their own units to permit them to perform jointly with other units,

he should arrange to have groups of units practice together, first during the daytime and later at night, at the first available blackout.

"It is to be remembered that the U.S. Army, through its Interceptor Command, has the sole authority to order a blackout. The desire of the local Commander to have combined training in a practice blackout, may, however, be submitted through the Local and State Defense Councils, to the Regional Office of Civilian Defense, and so to the Interceptor Command."

It is the earnest desire of the Jackson Office of Civilian Defense that organization and training of all units of the Citizens' Defense Corps be completed as quickly as possible, so that we shall not be caught napping.

5th phase. ALERT PERIOD: Hold monthly inspections of equipment, clothing. Continuing inspection of warden's posts, auxiliary fire stations, casualty station sites, etc.
Repeat general alarm test in cooperation with Army command.
Continue education of public and morale building.
Strive to complete equipment, improve organization, and create perfect teamwork.
Note: If imminent danger of air raid, decrease intervals in tests and inspections.

10. The Training Program.

(a) Organizations of Schools. (Extracts From Training Courses Manual.)
Purpose: This publication is issued to help those responsible for Civilian Protection in their communities plan, organize, and conduct training courses for volunteers in the Civilian Protection services.

The respective sections deal with the basic courses, common to more than one group, and the special-duties subjects pertaining to individual groups of workers.

This publication is intended as a guide only and not as a restrictive or limiting set of rules. There will be need for adaptation to the particular circumstances of each community. Local authorities should not hesitate to amplify so long as the basic standards and minimums for Federal recognition are not altered.

FEDERAL RECOGNITION

Federal recognition of enrolled workers is evidenced by award of arm bands carrying appropriate insignia. These designs are covered by design patents which have been assigned to the United States in order to limit their wear to those who can perform the duties that go with them - - just as Army or Navy Uniforms are restricted to the persons who can perform the duties they imply.

Satisfactory completion of the courses prescribed for any group, or the approved equivalent (see below), is the basis for Federal recognition. Workers who have definitely enrolled, and are in training, but who have not yet qualified for the appropriate insigne, may wear the basic "CD" insigne.

THE PROTECTIVE TEAM

The reason for these rules is that the protective workers constitute a team who, by their joint action, can limit the damage caused by falling bombs or other hostile attack. Members of the team must be able to recognize each other instantly -- and to know what each can be expected to do.

CIVILIAN PROTECTION

By Civilian Protection is meant those phases of the Civilian Defense program that relate to the preservation of life and property. These activities are divided among several emergency services, each of which calls for the work of two or more special groups of workers.

THE U.S. CITIZENS' DEFENSE CORPS

Together, these groups and services constitute the U. S. Citizens' Defense Corps of a community.

LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRAINING

The responsibility for training the large numbers of volunteers who will be needed for these services in the various communities is a responsibility of the communities themselves.

It is recommended that each community

organize, as a part of its civilian protection program, Civilian Defense Schools in which this training can be given. Such schools should be organized by, and under the control of, the local Civilian Defense authorities -- the local Coordinator and Council of Defense, upon the recommendation of the Commander, Citizens' Defense Corps.

While the responsibility for training rests on local authorities, these agencies should secure the cooperation of local groups who have experience in organizing and conducting training courses.

In most communities there are people capable of undertaking this work, or assisting in it. Such persons may be found in departments of industrial plants, in vocational schools, technical high schools, colleges, universities, and other educational institutions; or in fire, police, or other municipal departments.

Those who have had experience in planning and conducting training for adults will be very helpful in setting up local training programs for civilian protection workers.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE SCHOOLS

These schools should be organized to suit the needs and facilities of each community, with regard to available places, times, and extent. The local Council of Defense should appoint a Director of Civilian Defense Schools, together with such assistants as are needed. Classes should be planned with regard to needs of students for transportation, with regard to their available time (day, night, Sunday, etc.), and with regard to available classrooms,-- school buildings, libraries, unoccupied stores, lodge halls, municipal buildings, etc., all being drawn upon as they are available.

SUBJECTS TO BE TAUGHT

The subjects should be those which will enable the volunteer workers to qualify for Federal recognition. The requirements for the various groups are given on pages 5 and 6. (Of the Training Manual.)

It will be noted that these requirements are of two kinds -- basic subjects and special-duty subjects. The basic subjects are included

in seven courses, which are required for each of two or more groups. The special-duty subjects pertain to the duties of the individual group.

The courses in the basic subjects can be organized immediately, dependent only upon finding suitable places, assigning suitable times, and securing suitable instructors.

The special duty subjects can follow, normally, after instruction in the required basic subjects. In most cases, it may be expected that it will take longer to organize the special-duty courses than it will take to organize the basic courses.

(b) Basic Courses: All members of the Citizens' Defense Corps are required to take certain basic training before they will be accorded Federal recognition. These courses are as follows, the figures representing length of course in hours:

UNIT	FIRST AID	FIRE DEFENSE		GAS DEFENSE		GENERAL	DRILL
		A	B	A	B		
Staff	10	3	-	2	-	5	2
Messengers	10	3	-	2	-	5	2
Drivers	10	-	-	2	3	5	2
Aux. Firemen	10	3	7	2	-	5	5
Rescue Squad	20	3	7	2	3	5	2
Aux. Police	10	3	-	2	3	5	5
Bomb Squad	10	-	-	2	-	5	2
Air Raid Wardens	10	3	-	2	3	5	2
Fire Watchers	-	3	-	2	-	5	2
Emergency Food and Housing	10	-	-	2	-	5	2
Medical Personnel	20	-	-	2	-	5	2
Nurses' Aides	20*	-	-	2	-	5	2
Demolition and Clearance Crews	-	3	-	2	-	5	2
Road Repair	-	3	-	2	-	5	2
Decontamination	10	-	-	2	3	5	2
Utility Repairs	(Not determined)						

*Note: Nurses' Aides are also required to take a special 80-hour course as part of their basic training.

The ten-hour First Aid Course is a special course for Citizens' Defense Corps members, based on the standard 20-hour Red Cross Course with certain lessons omitted. These lessons may be made up later if the enrollee wants to secure a Red Cross First Aid certificate.

The 20-hour course required of some units is the standard Red Cross Course.

Fire-Defense "A" deals with control of incendiary bombs.

Fire-Defense "B" is an introduction to general fire-fighting methods.

Gas Defense "A" teaches the use and care of the Civilian Gas Mask.

Gas Defense "B" deals with methods of Gas Defense in general.

The General Course has been described in an earlier section.

Drill consists of a two-hour course in the elements of simple facings, marchings and unit movements based on the new Infantry Drill Manual.

(c) Special Duty Courses For First Class Rating: (Section V of the Training Course Manual.

The training in basic courses outlined in Sections III and IV qualifies the individuals completing it for award of Federal recognition. However, a rating of "First Class" is provided in many of the enrolled worker groups, for those workers who have completed, in addition to the basic courses prescribed for their respective groups, the special duty courses indicated or to be indicated.

This section discusses the special duty training provided for the various groups, insofar as it is now possible to specify it. It is to be remembered that much of this material is based upon the experience of Britain, prior to the outbreak of the Japanese war on December 7, 1941. It is not yet known, nor can it be, what difference in technique of waging barbaric war may be introduced by the Japs, and what difference in instruction of Civilian Protection workers may be made necessary thereby.

As with the detailed discussions of basic courses, cooperation of many technical groups must be acknowledged. This is especially true of the discussions of Fire, Police, and Emergency Medical Services.

Suggestions for the conduct of courses under Section III were prepared with the cooperation of the U. S. Office of Education, and will be found applicable in general to the preparation and conduct of special duty courses as well.

"First Class" rating is evidenced by one black pyramid added below the insigne of the worker. It is to be awarded at the graduation exercises of the class by which the worker acquires it. (See Section VIII.)

(d) Schools for the Jackson Citizens' Defense Corps:

(a) Schools for Basic Training have been set up as outlined in Training Bulletin #1 dated February 20, 1942, copy of which is appended hereto. This Bulletin was issued by the Plans and Training Committee and has been approved and confirmed by the Director of Civilian Defense for the city of Jackson.

(b) Schools for Special-Duty Subjects will be organized after completion of the basic schools and will be outlined by later training bulletins.

(c) It must be remembered that there are schools for enrollees of the Citizens' Defense Corps and are entirely separate from courses prescribed by the U.S. Office of Civilian Defense for volunteers in other fields of Civilian Defense.

(e) Graduation And Awards: On completion of basic training, graduation exercises will be held in accordance with an outline on page 30 of the Training Manual. At this time the certificate illustrated on page 36 of the Manual entitled THE U.S. CITIZENS' DEFENSE CORPS will be awarded to enrollees completing the course.

(f) Periodical Combined-Group Practice: (From page 37 of the C.D.C. Manual.)

Following is a schedule of combined-group practice recommended for the average community:

	Hours	Periods
Staff Corps Air Raid Wardens Fire Watchers Auxiliary Firemen Messengers	3	1 every 2 months
Staff Corps Auxiliary Police Drivers Corps Emergency Food and Housing	3	1 every 2 months
Staff Corps Nurses' Aides Medical Corps Rescue Squads Messengers	3	1 every 2 months

	Hours	Periods
Staff Corps Air Raid Wardens Bomb Squads Rescue Squads Demolition and Clearance Crews	3	1 every 2 months.
Staff Corps Demolition and Clearance Crews Road Repair Crews Decontamination Squads	4	1 every 4 months

11. Insignia:

(a) All units of the Citizens' Defense Corps are identified by patented insignia consisting of a white triangle in a blue circle, with the special branch symbol in red in the center. These insignia will be manufactured in the form of Arm Bands, Uniform sleeve insignia, collar and cap ornaments, lapel buttons and automobile stickers and plates and their use in any form by unauthorized persons is prohibited.

They may be worn only by enrolled volunteers who have been certified as having completed the Basic Course of training.

The use of insignia on cars or trucks is limited to vehicles employed in the work of Civilian Defense. (See page 29 of the C.D.C. Manual.)

Special identifying arm bands for enrolled volunteers who are on duty but have not had time to complete prescribed training are authorized by CONFIRMATION OPERATIONS LETTER NO. 12 from the office of Civilian Defense at Washington, quoted on page 32 of the Training Course Manual. They consist of white cloth 3" by 18" bearing only the printed initials "CD" without the triangle or circle.

(b) Insignia of rank are authorized for use on uniforms or display on flags as follows:

Four gold stars	U.S. Director of Civilian Defense.
Three gold stars	Regional Director of Civilian Defense, or principal Assistants to U.S. Director
Two gold stars	State U.S. Coordinator of Civilian Defense.
One gold star	Local U.S. Coordinator of Civilian Defense.

Three silver pyramids	Chief of Service, Local or State (Fire, Police, etc.)
Two silver pyramids	Chief of Local Group (Wardens, etc.)
One silver pyramid	Captain of Wardens, Assistant to chief, Zone leader.
Three black triangles	Section Leader.
Two black triangles	Squad Leader.
One black triangle	Worker, training satisfactorily completed (i.e., worker, First Class.)

Insignia of rank, gold stars or silver pyramids, should be sewn or pinned on both sleeves starting 4 inches up from bottom of cuff and placed in a vertical line at intervals of 1 inch. Black triangles should be sewn or pinned in a horizontal line at intervals of 1 inch directly below the insignia on arm bands or on uniform sleeve insignia. On uniforms, above are to be worn on both sleeves. Pyramids are to be of a size to fit within a five-eighths-inch circle. Stars are to be five-pointed and must fit within a one-half-inch circle.

Insignia of rank -- embroidered.

Stars, gold silk, pyramids, silver silk, triangles, black silk.

Insignia of rank - - celluloid.

Stars gold on black background, pyramids, silver on black background, triangles black on white background.

On flags using the basic emblem, stars are authorized only for the use of identification of corresponding rank.

All above insignia are restricted in use to those enrolled trained civilian defense workers entitled to use the respective insignia by their enrollment and successful completion of prescribed training courses, with the exception of banners bearing the basic "CD" insignia which may be purchased and used for display by anybody.

12. Equipment: A tabulation of basic equipment needed is given on page 33 of the CDC Manual and is further detailed in the handbooks issued for the various services. It is not known at this time just what equipment will be furnished by the Federal government, but studies are being made and additional data will be furnished later. The list of required equipment includes such items as Gas Masks, Protective Clothing, Trucks, Wardens' Whistles, Picks, Shovels, Repair Materials, Sirens, etc.

13. Physical Requirements: It is considered unnecessary

to prescribe complete specifications for the various protection groups. State and local civilian defense organizations through their own medical divisions should set up minimum physical standards and provide means for physical examinations of volunteers for duties requiring them.

Physical requirements vary widely according to local conditions, organization, and the drivers protection tasks. It is said that even some of the blind are active in limited tasks in England during blackouts because of their acute senses of direction, hearing, etc.

Most normal people between the ages of sixteen and sixty are physically capable and can learn the duties of some one of the protection tasks. Care should be taken by those responsible for assignments to persons emotionally unstable and to the extreme "official" types.

14. Command and Administration. (Page 39 of the CDC Manual.)

It is the policy of the Office of Civilian Defense that organizations may volunteer for service as units in their communities; however, there are certain limitations which are necessary to secure unified command and efficient operation.

Once the units have volunteered, the individual members thereof are subject to the command, control, and administration of the Commander of the Citizens' Defense Corps, his staff, and his chiefs of services while actually on duty. Officers of units will hold command in the Citizens' Defense Corps only when their appointments have been confirmed by the Coordinator of Defense for the city or locality, and will hold office under the same conditions as any other unit leader or commander.

Members of units which volunteer may wear their own organization uniforms if they desire; however, they may not receive or wear federal insignia (arm bands, etc.) except upon the completion of individual training in approved courses, upon the same terms as any other volunteer.

In times other than times of emergency, it is a matter for decision of local authority whether command and administration shall be exercised by the officers of the unit or by the civilian defense authorities of the city.

No organization shall be given exclusive right or franchise for any service, nor shall membership in any other organization be a condition of membership in the U.S. Citizens' Defense Corps.

Individual members of any organization serving with the U. S. Citizens' Defense Corps, may, in the event of emergency, be reassigned, transferred or re-

lieved, according to the decision of the Commander Citizens' Defense Corps; and at any time they are subject to removal for cause, for incompetence, and for inefficiency, upon the same terms as any other volunteer.

It is the policy of the Office of Civilian Defense to welcome volunteer services which are equipped and organized, so long as these services make a contribution to the Civilian Defense effort. It is not a policy of the Office of Civilian Defense to allow any organization to use the civilian defense effort for the upbuilding of its own prestige, membership, or authority.

Nothing in the above changes or alters the relationship of the American Red Cross to the Office of Civilian Defense as defined in the statement of policy published September 4, 1941, jointly by the two organizations, and as amplified in the further joint statement of policy developed by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare, and the American Red Cross, released to the press December 28, 1941.

All insignia are patented by the Office of Civilian Defense. No persons or companies are permitted to fabricate, sell, or use any insignia without license therefore from this office. Names of licensed manufacturers are being supplied to civilian defense workers' groups and councils.

State designations, initials, or abbreviations if desired, may be added to all insignia on arm bands, sleeve insignia, collar and cap ornaments, civilian dress lapel buttons or flags (except basic "CD") on same basis as on State "Staff" insignia. Such designations are not required except as "Staff" insignia. States adopting such designations will arrange for them direct with the Licensed Insignia Manufacturers. Listed prices at which these manufacturers are licensed to sell do not include any State designations except on State and local Staff ornaments.

15. Handbooks and Other Documents: The Office of Civilian Defense has made available to the Jackson Council only a sufficient number of basic and training manuals for use of staff groups. It is felt that the mimeographed texts of these lectures contain sufficient information for administration purposes, but additional information will be published as the need arises.

Handbooks are specified for all enrolled volunteers of the Corps, but have not been made available yet in sufficient quantity for issue to all members, except in the case of Air Raid Wardens. The Jackson Council has additional copies on requisition and they will be distributed as soon as available.

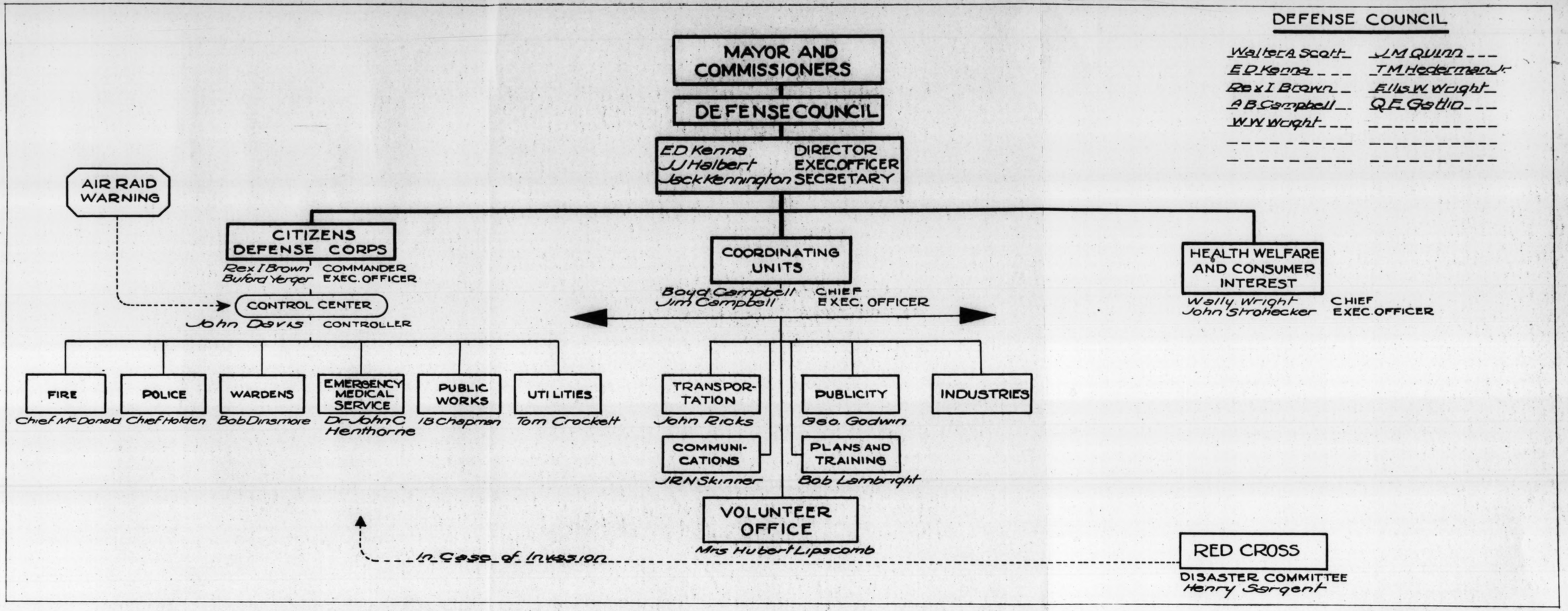

MAYOR AND COMMISSIONERS
DEFENSE COUNCIL
E.D Kenna DIRECTOR
J Halbert EXEC. OFFICER
Jack Kennington SECRETARY
AIR RAID WARNING
CITIZENS DEFENSE CORPS
Rex I Brown COMMANDER
Buford Yerger EXEC. OFFICER
CONTROL CENTER
John Davis CONTROLLER
COORDINATING UNITS
Boyd Campbell
Jim Campbell CHIEF EXEC. OFFICER
HEALTH WELFARE AND CONSUMER INTEREST
Wally Wright
John Strohecker CHIEF EXEC. OFFICER
FIRE
Chief McDonald
POLICE
Chief Holden
WARDENS
Bob Dinsmore
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE
Dr John C Henthorne
PUBLIC WORKS
IB Chapman
UTILITIES
Tom Crockett
TRANSPORTATION
John Ricks
PUBLICITY
Geo. Godwin
INDUSTRIES
COMMUNICATIONS
JRN Skinner
PLANS AND TRAINING
Bob Lambright
VOLUNTEER OFFICE
Mrs Hubert Lipscomb
In Case of Invasion
RED CROSS
DISASTER COMMITTEE
Henry Sargent
DEFENSE COUNCIL
Walter A Scott
E D Kenna
Rex I Brown
A B Campbell
W W Wright
J M Quinn
T M Hederman Jr.
Ellis W Wright
Q F Gothard

CHART A

CIVILIAN PROTECTION ORGANIZATION, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

(CITIZEN'S DEFENSE CORPS)



AIR RAID WARNING

COMMANDER CITIZENS DEFENSE CORPS

CONTROL CENTER

STAFF

MESSENGERS

DRIVERS



INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

SCHOOLS

FIRE DEPARTMENT

AUXILIARY FIREMEN



RESCUE SQUADS

FUNCTIONS

CONTROLLING AND EXTINGUISHING MAJOR FIRES. ORGANIZING EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT, STORAGE, FIRE PREVENTION, RESCUE OF PERSONS FROM DEMOLISHED OR BURNING HOUSES.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

AUXILIARY POLICE



BOMB SQUADS

FUNCTIONS

CONTROL OF TRAFFIC, PATROLLING OF STREETS, GUARDING OF SPECIAL DEFENSE POINTS, PREVENTING LOOTING, ENFORCING BLACKOUTS, CONTROLLING PANIC, REMOVAL OF DUDS AND TIME BOMBS.

WARDENS DIVISION

AIR RAID WARDENS



FIRE WATCHERS



EMERGENCY FOOD AND HOUSING

FUNCTIONS

TRAINING OF CIVILIAN POPULATION CONTROLLING MOVEMENTS, CLEARING STREETS, ASSISTING WOUNDED, MAINTAINING FIRE WATCH, ENSURING BLACKOUTS, EXTINGUISHING SMALL FIRES, COMBATING INCENDIARIES.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL DIVISION

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE



NURSES AIDES

FUNCTIONS

CARING FOR WOUNDED THROUGH STRETCHER TEAMS, FIRST AID POSTS, CASUALTY STATIONS AND HOSPITALS.

EMERGENCY PUBLIC WORKS

DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE CREW



ROAD REPAIR CREWS



DECONTAMINATION SQUADS

FUNCTIONS

REMOVING RUBBLE, BLASTING UNSAFE STRUCTURES, OPENING AND REPAIRING STREET AND ROADS, REPLACING TRAFFIC SIGNS, CHEMICAL NEUTRALIZATION AND CLEANING OF GASSED AREAS.

EMERGENCY UTILITY SERVICE

BLACKOUT



WARNING



REPAIR SQUADS

FUNCTIONS

MAKING NECESSARY DISPOSITIONS, INSTALLATIONS, AND PLAN TO EFFECT QUICK BLACKOUT. INSTALLING PUBLIC WARNING SYSTEMS. KEEPING PUBLIC SERVICES IN WORKING CONDITION.

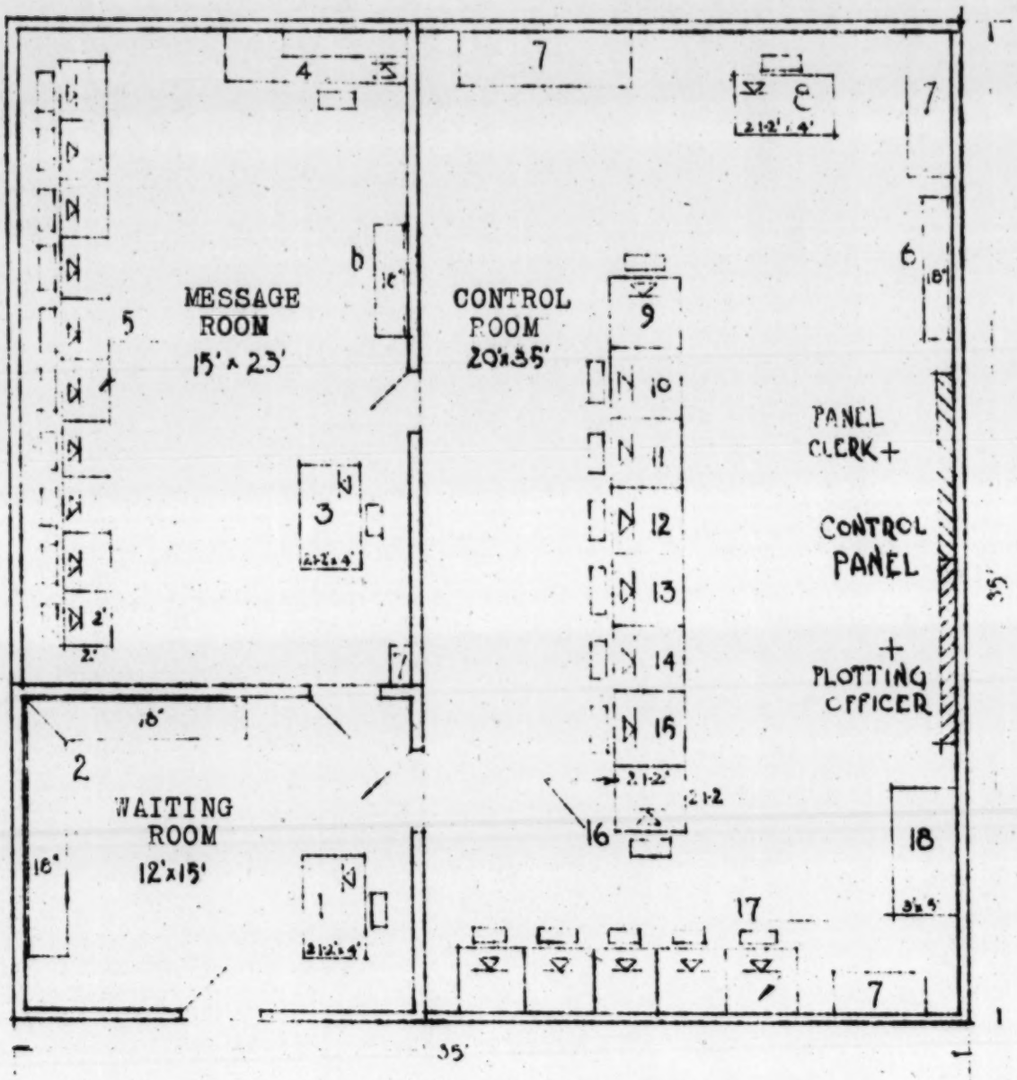
CHART B

[illegible] ROOM LAYOUT OF [illegible] CENTER SECTION A [illegible]
SF 330.00



1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. [illegible]

TYPICAL ROOM LAYOUT OF CONTROL CENTER SERVING A POPULATION OF 100,000



Telephone
1. Guard Desk
2. Waiting Bench
3. Communications Officer Desk
4. Radio Aide
5. Ten Telephonists
6. Two Messengers
7. Files
8. Desk for Record Clerk
9. Controller
10. Fire
11. Police
12. Wardens
13. Medical
14. Public Works
15. Utilities
16. Commander
17. Other Staff Officers
18. Table for Charts, Maps

CITY OF JACKSON
CITIZENS' DEFENSE CORPS

General Training Course

PART II - THE CONTROL CENTER

MESSAGES AND REPORTS

This memorandum is prepared for use in the "General Course" of the basic training courses.

(Refer to Page 18, Training Courses for Civilian Protection, Staff Training, Part 7.) Its purpose is to outline the method of receiving, dispatching, preparing and recording reports and messages and of checking to insure appropriate action has been taken. Information for the preparation of this memorandum is taken from the following bulletins, The Control System of the Citizens' Defense Corps and Air Raid Warning System.

General

The United States has been divided into Air defense areas and each area is subdivided into Warning districts. The Jackson Air Raid Warning District is the area roughly bounded by Vicksburg, Rolling Fork, Belzoni, Durant, Mendenhall and Crystal Springs. Each district is further divided into subdistricts. The city of Jackson is one subdistrict.

When the appropriate military commander decides that an air defense area is vulnerable to bombardment, he will "alert" that area, even though there appears to be no immediate threat of enemy action. When enemy air action is threatened in a particular district of an area, the Army Commander will cause Air Raid Warning messages to be transmitted to that district. The principal means of communication will be the telephone.

In each district is a District Warning Center. This Warning Center receives the Air Raid Warning messages issued by the Army Commander from the Army Information Center or Filter Center.

Each Warning District is served by one or more Control Centers depending upon geographical areas, population, etc. The Control Center is under the immediate direction of the Commander of the Citizens' Defense Corps, serves as his headquarters and is the Center where all Civilian defense protection activities are coordinated. The Control Center is the most vital point in the local civilian protection organization. It is the heart and nerve center of civilian protection in action. The Jackson Control Center will handle the defense activities for the city and suburban areas.

The Control Center personnel are responsible to the Controller, who in turn is responsible to the Commander.

The Control Center

The Control Center will consist of three rooms:

1. Waiting Room for messengers, drivers, etc.

2. Message Room where communication services will be centered.

3. Control Room in which will be located the Commander, his staff, the Controller, the Plotting Officer, Panel Clerk and Records Clerk.

The equipment will consist of standard telephone sets for transmitting and receiving messages, printed forms for recording all messages transmitted and received, a Control Map, supplementary maps and Control Panel.

An internal warning system will be installed so that the Control Center staff may know the degree of warning in effect at any time. In the Message and Control rooms of the Control Center will be installed an electric bell and a set of four lights corresponding to the degree of warning -- yellow, blue, red and white. The system should be controlled in the message room. The bell is rung and the appropriate light switched on as each warning or "all clear" is received.

A Control Map on a large scale (suggested 24" per mile) covering the entire area served by the Control Center will be provided. This map should show the following items:

(a) Significant topographical features.

(b) Streets, with some indication of street numbers.

(c) Highways, railroads, etc., properly identified.

(d) Stations, depots and headquarters of various Civilian Protection service.

(e) Location of wardens posts with post number and boundaries of sectors and precincts.

(f) Fire and police call boxes with identifying number.

A Control Panel will be provided to enable the officer in charge at all times to have a complete visual record of the number and disposition of the action parties under his control.

Printed forms will be used for recording all transactions. The forms to be used are as follows:

1. Warning Lists in three colors, yellow, red and blue.

2. In-Message Forms .

3. Out-Message Forms.

4. Log Book

Duties

1. Telephonists. The telephonists will receive and record on In-Message Forms incoming messages, transmit warning messages to those

listed in the Warning Lists and transmit messages recorded on Out-Message Forms.

2. Communications Officer. The Communications Officer is responsible for the operation of the communication system.

3. Radio Aide. The Radio Aide to the Communications Officer has the responsibility of operating the Civilian protection radio communication system which will be provided as an emergency communication system.

4. Inside Messengers. The Inside Messengers are to carry messages from one room to another and from one officer to another.

5. Plotting Officer. The Plotting Officer is to locate and number the position of each incident on the Control Map and to mark the In-Message Form with the incident number.

6. Panel Clerk. The Panel Clerk records the incidents on the Control Panel and records in the appropriate column the "Services Needed" and "Services Dispatched."

7. Records Clerk. The Records Clerk keeps available copies of incoming and outgoing messages by incident number and posts these on the Log Book. The clerk also keeps in his files lists of personnel and equipment, special plans of operation and other information pertinent to civilian protection activities.

8. Controller. The Controller is responsible for the operation of the Control System.

Types of Messages Received

1. Air Raid Warning Messages. These messages are received direct from the Army Information Center and are received over a special telephone provided for the receipt of Air Raid Warning Messages only. These messages are very brief and are as follows:

Text of Message	Meaning of Message
A. Air Raid Message -- Yellow	Preliminary caution -- be prepared to extinguish lights.
B. Air Raid Message -- Blue	2nd stage of caution -- extinguish lights.
C. Air Raid Warning -- Red	Air raid is imminent.
D. Air Raid Message -- White	All Clear -- Raiders passed.

2. Reports of bombing or other incidents from the posts of the eight services under the direction of the Civilian Defense Commander.

Types of Messages Transmitted

1. Air Raid Warning Messages. After an Air Raid Warning Message has been received from the Army, it is in turn relayed to persons and places listed on the associated Warning Lists.

2. Messages from the Controller or the Emergency Service Chiefs to the various service groups or subordinates.

Procedure (Example)

1. Action on Receipt of Air Raid Warning Messages.

A. Air raid warning messages will be received on the toll

terminal telephone set aside for this particular purpose. This telephone is not to be used for <u>any</u> outgoing messages. The telephone orderly in the Army Information Center will place a long distance telephone call to the Jackson District Warning Center by announcing to the Long Distance operator in the exchange where the Information Center is located "Air Raid Warning -- Jackson -- Yellow." The Long Distance operator immediately completes the call to the toll terminal telephone in the Jackson District Warning Center. When the operator rings on the line to the Jackson District Warning Center, the telephone bell rings and the warning lamp associated with this telephone is lighted. The telephonist on duty at the Control Center answers this telephone by announcing "Jackson District Warning Center." When the operator at the Information Center hears this answer he will pass the message "Air Raid Warning -- Yellow." On hearing this answer the Control Center telephonist will repeat "Air Raid Warning -- Yellow." When the operator at the Information Center hears this answer he replies "Right, Warning Operator No. _____," unless the answer he hears is erroneous, in which case he corrects the message. This completes the telephone conversation and the telephonist places the receiver on the hook. The telephonist then records this message on an "In-Message Form" filling in the date, initials of telephonist, time, and in the Remarks column of the form, write out the warning message and the Warning operator number.

B. The second step is to operate the internal warning system corresponding to the degree of warning.

C. The third step is to summon Control Center staff to stations (a list of names of Control Center staff and information as to how they may be located will be on file at the Center.)

D. The fourth step is to secure the proper Colored Warning List, in this case the Yellow card, on which is listed those who are to receive the warning and proceed to transmit the message. Several copies of the Warning List will be available and copies of the list should be distributed by the Communications Officer or the telephonist in charge to those who have been delegated to assist in transmitting the messages.

SERVICES DIRECTED BY THE CONTROL CENTER
THEIR PURPOSES, DUTIES OF EACH,
AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO EACH OTHER

The biggest problem that we have at this time in organizing a Civilian Defense Program for the City of Jackson is the training problem. The most important phase of that problem is to get across to those who will take part, not only what they should do but also what they should not do, and what their duties may be in relation to others. To a certain extent that is the purpose of this paper. We are all thoroughly sold on the need of this Civilian Defense Program.

Someone said a short time ago that the history of the United Nations' war effort to date could be written in four words -- "Too little; too late." I think perhaps that it is in the minds and hearts of most of us without attempting to blame anyone for anything. We have been unable to have enough of anything at the right time, so as to accomplish our objective.

It becomes then necessary here in Jackson to prepare early and perhaps entirely too much for such eventualities as may develop within the next six months, year, two years or five years.

The purposes of a Civilian Defense Organization and the Citizens' Defense Corps, as an arm of that organization are to make such preparations by:

First, to secure a blackout and enforce it.

Second, to control civilian movements during a blackout.

Third, to afford auxiliary police and auxiliary firemen during air raids through additional trained personnel.

Fourth, providing first aid and emergency medical services, including first aid treatment, intermediate treatment, and emergency hospitalization.

Fifth, cleaning up debris and repairing damage caused by air raids or other enemy action.

Sixth, to keep communications open.

Seventh, repairing necessary utility facilities.

Eighth, to coordinate and direct civilian activities so as to preserve civilian morale, prevent hysteria, and to direct and control defense measures so that confusion will not be the result.

In order to assure the success of such a program there must be a semi-military organization. This means that there must be a unified command and the rules and regulations must be observed by all active personnel. There must be a headquarters, or heart and brains of such an organization, and there must be intelligent coordination of the various

units so that confusion can be avoided. By all means the personnel must be trained.

There are six major divisions of the Citizens' Defense Corps that have been described to you. In some respects the duties of these divisions may seem to overlap. This is primarily a question of judgment. For example, there would not be any question as to whose duty it was to put out an incendiary bomb if one dropped in front of you. One must know whether or not to handle the situation personally or to call for more experienced help. This knowledge will be acquired in the training courses that are to follow. Hence, the importance of both basic training and further special training. Overconfidence is a factor that we must all guard against. Caution, common sense, and judgment must be exercised at all times regardless of our training manuals and rule books say.

There is one more generality that should be dealt with. All those now identified with the program and those who will come in to sit as active participants must realize that the set up is not yet perfect. There will be imperfections, but with the cooperation of those now in the work and those getting into it every day, a sound civilian defense organization is possible. Constructive criticism is invited but unfair fault-finding will be detrimental. All Jackson waits to have a good, sound, efficient set-up and full cooperation of citizenary.

As has been pointed out, the Control Center is the heart and brains of the Citizens' Defense Corps. At the Control Center will be the heads of the six active Civilian Defense groups. Here they will receive information, make decisions, and order required action during emergencies.

The service groups of the Civilian Defense Organization, that is, groups trained by others but assigned for duty to the Corps, will in emergency function as part of the Corps.

A major service agency is the Communications division. By telephone, radio and other means of communication, they will keep an even flow of information to the Control Center and orders out of it. If the normal means of communications break down they are responsible for furnishing messengers, having them available at the Control Center and such other points as may be necessary. Messengers will be expected to supplement or supplant more rapid communications method. It is going to be dangerous work and will be entrusted to the young men and in some cases to young women. We will have about 200 to 300 in training.

The transportation service group will furnish private automobiles, trucks, ambulances and other means of transportation for the use of all branches of the Citizens' Defense Corps. They will also have at their disposal buses and trains for evacuation purposes, if it becomes necessary to evacuate any of our population or aid other points in such measures.

The Red Cross, during those disasters due to causes other than enemy action, functions through a committee on Disaster Preparedness and

Relief of the local chapter. That committee in turn operates through ten subcommittees. Each of these cover fields somewhat the same as the Citizens' Defense Corps. They will take care of medical attention, food, shelter, clothing and other emergency measures in the event of fire, flood or tornado. In time of emergency when the Civilian Defense Organization is called on the Red Cross Committee breaks down into its component parts and the personnel functions individually and separately in cooperation with the Citizens' Defense Corps and the appropriate heads of the Civilian Defense Organization as a part of the Corps itself. There is no conflict and, you may well say, no duplication of effort. We have taken advantage of the training facilities afforded by the Red Cross. Certainly first aid training on a large scale as it is now being conducted would be out of the question without Red Cross assistance. All instructors in first aid will be furnished by the Red Cross, and they themselves in turn received their instructions from Red Cross instructors. There are also several nutrition courses now in progress conducted by the Red Cross.

These the three service agencies which I have just mentioned, -- communications, transportation and the Red Cross serve the Citizens' Defense Corps and its Divisions. The first division of the Citizens' Defense Corps that I want to discuss briefly is the Air Raid Warden Division. It is in some respects the most important of all the various services of the Corps, and hence requires more training than some other division. The Air Raid Warden is responsible for instructing the public what is expected of it before, during, and after emergencies. They are responsible for informing each home in their zones what steps should be taken and what they should not do in case of an air raid and blackout, or other emergency. It is their duty to enforce the blackout and to patrol the streets during it; to clear the streets of unnecessary civilian activity and traffic,and to direct persons to the nearest shelter or cover. During an air raid they must be on the alert for bombs falling in the area and are responsible for reporting directly to the control center all situations or "incidents" occurring in their zone. They have to follow up from time to time with reports at request of the Center.

Under the control of the air raid warden group and instructed along somewhat the same lines are the Fire Watchers. It is their duty to be on the lookout for incendiary bombs and fires from any cause so that they may in turn advise the air raid wardens or fire department of the fact that fires are in the neighborhood.

Before taking up the Auxiliary Firemen, you may not know we now have in Jackson already organized, some 400 air raid wardens. We also have about 100 Auxiliary Firemen and the same number of Auxiliary Policemen. Preliminary training has been given all these groups.

The Auxiliary Firemen are intended to augment and supplement the forces of the City's fire department. They are not intended to answer alarms by themselves or try to put out fires without supervision of the highly-trained fire crews. But they are going to be trained as best they can to serve in an auxiliary manner to relieve the regular personnel of the fire department and remit the "spreading out" of its forces, if

necessary. The Auxiliary Firemen will be expected to study carefully the rules and regulations of the fire department and to know the relationship of it to the other agencies of the city and branches of the Civilian Defense Organization. They will receive ample training in extinguishing small fires and to take proper precautions against the spread of a fire. They will be trained to handle ladders and in various other ways to assist fire-fighting forces.

As a part of our fire division will be the rescue squads whose duty it will be to effect rescues of those buried under debris. One of the worst phases of air raids has been the burying of civilians in shattered buildings. It has been found that trained squads of men who know construction and building materials can do wonders in life-saving by careful removal of debris. These must be men who know how to get down in a pile of masonry or timber without causing collapse. They will have to be trained carefully in addition to their skill and experience. They will work with and under the supervision of the fire division of the Citizens' Defense Corps.

The Auxiliary Police squad will augment the normal police activities in the same manner that the Auxiliary Firemen will augment the fire department. They will be taught by persons who have been instructed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and who have been instructed at Edgewood Arsenal. They will be expected to know the rules and regulations of the police department. They may or may not be policemen in the sense that they will be sworn officers. It is possible that the Auxiliary Police force may be limited to the extent of aiding the police under their instructions rather than acting on their own initiative. On the other hand, it may be necessary to give them full, emergency police power. They will be expected in any event, whether their duties are limited or whether they are given full police power, to be persons of sound judgment and courage.

Under the Police Division of the Citizens' Defense Corps will be the Bomb Squad whose duty it will be to remove unexploded bombs when it has been determined they should be removed. It is a highly technical field and instructions will be given by experts in that field.

By all means, one of the most important of all the units of the Citizens' Defense Corps is the Medical Branch. Without it all the rest would accomplish only a small part of the objective. Under Emergency Medical Services will be brought together all civilian medical personnel available. Doctors and nurses will be assigned to areas to set up first aid posts and field hospitals. In case of emergency they would know where to report and what to do. The public must be taught to keep away from our existing hospitals as they would be flooded. Cases must be routed there through the field hospitals. A first aid squad might be assigned near to the scene of an emergency so that it might sort out those who could receive first aid and be dismissed; those who would have to be hospitalized at a regular institution, and those who could be taken care of at an emergency field hospital. In an emergency, it might be necessary to use the dormitories of colleges or hotel space. It may be necessary to commandeer private homes for first aid posts.

The Emergency Public works Division will augment and supplement the city departments responsible for repairing streets, sewers and water mains. This division is responsible for the demolition squad which will complete the demolition of buildings or structures determined unsafe. Under the same division will be the Decontamination Squads who will by chemicals or other means clean up areas rendered unsafe by poison gas. These squads will be trained with the latest chemical knowledge and equipment.

The Emergency Public Utilities Division is intended to augment the services of the various utility companies in order to keep the services flowing. The telephone repair squad will assist in keeping communications open. Power and light repair squads will aid not only of repairing power lines but in keeping them from being a hazard to public safety.

In outline form this describes the various duties of the different units of the Citizens' Defense Corps. A bomb has been dropped in a certain area. The Air Raid Warden takes charge and makes a preliminary report to the Control Center by the quickest means possible as to what services are required. The Control Center takes the report, tabulates the information and turns it over to the six heads of the Defense Corps. They quickly determine what is to be done and which services are to be brought into play by messages from the Control Center. The Air Raid Warden reports continually any change in the situation. He is expected to follow through until all the services required have functioned and the situation is well in hand. Fire must be out, electric wires cleared, craters and unexploded bombs roped off, and civilian life is restored as nearly normal as is possible under the circumstances. The warden sees to it that persons who have received injuries are turned over to the medical services. Auxiliary Firemen and Policemen will work in dangerous situations along with the regularly-constituted forces. Clean up crews will be notified of any duties that are required of them.

Where is the personnel coming from? That is a question that is being asked. There will be places in the organization for common laborers, all kinds of craftsmen, skilled workers, engineers, doctors, and from the various other groups. Be enthusiastic about your part. Don't be disappointed if you are not kept busy. Remember the organization is enormous and that there will be slips, mishaps, errors and mistakes. The acquiring of knowledge never proves to be a detriment. Learning how to work with other individuals and groups will benefit every one of us. Whether we ever function in emergency or not we can build our own morale and that of others. We will know that we are ready for whatever may come to Jackson and that our preparation will neither be too little nor too late if we start N O W and build well.

Volunteer personnel cannot be driven and no one wants to be a driver. This is a cooperative effort -- a community program.

CITY OF JACKSON

CITIZENS DEFENSE CORPS

General Training Course

Part 3 - Air Raid Warning System

References.

1. "Air Raid arning System"
   (September 1941, No. 11.)

2. "Control System" (December 1941)

3. "Chart: Army Flash.

"The effectiveness of the entire scheme of civilian defense depends largely upon the effective organization and functioning of the Civilian Air Raid Warning System.

"An understanding of how, when, and where the military air craft warning service is coordinated with the civilian air raid warning system and of how the latter functions with the whole scheme of Civilian Defense is essential to the successful organization and operation of any of these defense agencies."

In order that any organization may function effectively it must be set up on a definitely planned, accurately coordinated and efficiently controlled basis. The various units must be thoroughly trained not only in the functions of their own group or sub-group, but should have sufficient knowledge of the relation of their particular work to the remainder of the organization that they will understand that each operation will accomplish the desired general result only if performed exactly as planned.

In order that we of the Civilian Defense Organization may understand the plan of Civilian Defense and from this general knowledge of the coordinated plan, realize that the lives and property of our families and friends are in a large measure dependent on the prompt and efficient functioning of each and every branch of the Civilian Defense Organization, it is fitting that we know the complete plan of action from the time of the approach of the enemy to a location where the area in question, "Jackson", is considered vulnerable to attack, to the time when the last "Casualty" has been carried to the hospital or first aid station, the Fire fighters have extinguished the last blaze, the decontamination squad has removed the last trace of Gas, the repair crews have restored order out of chaos in travel, communication and power supply, and the enemy has been driven off or "eliminated."

There is a tendency to confuse the terms Air Craft Warnings and Air Raid Warnings. The two terms apply to vastly different operations and the clearest distinction I can think of is to associate "Air Craft Warnings" with the detection of the approach of airplanes so that the Army may identify or attack them, and to associate "Air Raid Warnings" with the efforts of the Civilian Defense Organization to prevent or minimize the damage which can be done by hostile air craft.

We will deal with Air Craft Warnings first.

The entire country is divided into defense areas and each defense area is divided into smaller subdivisions until you reach the district and subdistricts. To give you an idea of the size of the various areas the state of Mississippi is divided into 8 districts. Each defense area as a whole is divided into squares, the sides of which correspond to latitude and longitude. Each of these squares is identified east and west by a name, and north and south by a number so that by cross refernce to the map of the area its location can be instantly determined. Air Craft spotters are stationed in each of these squares in such locations that any plane passing over the area will at no time be more than 4 miles from a spotter. These spotters are trained to detect and recognize airplanes by their shape and markings. They are equipped with powerful binoculars which enable them to carefully check each plane. Each spotter is required to immediately report each plane or group of planes which he cannot definitely identify as friendly. This will not cause confusion as all planes military, commercial, or private are required to follow a pre-arranged flight plan which is known to the information and filter centers. The reports from the various spotters are passed by telephone to the nearest filter center by a special coded message which identifies the location of the spotter, gives the number, type, direction of flight, estimated height, and speed of the planes if the spotter is able to secure all this information. If he is not he gives what he is able to determine. He may be able to give only such information as he can judge from sound as at night he may not be able to see the planes or determine their number. The messages are identified as "Flash" messages and as such are routed by the telephone operators to the proper destination without the normal delay of determining the destination of the call. In practice maneuvers the elapsed time between the placing of the call and the reaching of the destination has averaged well under one minute.

These Flash calls are routed to a filter center where the reports are analyzed and the progress of planes plotted on a map of the area. If from the information on hand the planes are known

t o be friendly no further action is taken. If on the other hand they cannot be identified as friendly from the data on hand at the Filter Center reports are forwarded to the Information Center which covers a larger area. The location and progress of the questionable planes is there checked against data available on planes in the larger area. If they are then identified as friendly no further action is taken.

If on the other hand these planes are not identified their probable route and destination is forecast from their direction of flight. The various means of interception and and identification or elimination are then placed in operation by the appropriate Military Commander.

Co-incident with this Military operation the appropriate steps are taken to place the various branches of the Civilian Defense Organization on the alert or in operation. This is the dividing point between the "Air Craft Warning System" and the "Air Raid Warning System."

We will assume that a defense area has set up a planned system of Civilian Defense, but is located well outside a danger area. Under this condition no restrictions are imposed and only a skeleton organization is on duty. If military reverses are encountered by the armed forces and the enemy advances to within a reasonable range for the modern bomber, the appropriate Military Commander decides that the area is vulnerable to attack. The area is then "alerted." When an area is "alerted" it is "blacked out" at night except for:

(1) Essential Industry
(Special operating lights.)
(2) Low visibility street lights.

This period of "Black Out" should be held minimum, to prevent undue inconvenience to the public and the various irregularities which usually occur in periods of deficient street lighting.

The Message establishing the "Alert" will be delivered by all appropriate means of communication under the conditions prevailing when it becomes necessary. When the area is alerted not less than three people should be on duty at the Control Center at all times and a full shift should be available on call.

It may be possible due to a complete disruption of communication facilities or failure to detect high altitude raiders to experience a "color" warning or even an air raid without a previous

"alert". On account of this possibility all warning system workers should be made thoroughly aware of the extreme importance of their assignment and the absolute necessity for them to be ready and available to carry out their scheduled assignments on short notice.

We will assume that all agencies are functioning properly and the appropriate Military Commander, realizing that a specific area is vulnerable has ordered an "alert." He is advised through the Air Craft Warning System that unidentified planes are approaching his territory at a certain speed on a certain course at a certain altitude. From this data and his knowledge of objectives in his area he has plotted their course and determined their probable objective and their schedule of flight across his area.

As this flight continues across the area as predicted or as it changes direction each successive District Warning Center is given the appropriate color coded message as follows:

(a) Air Raid Message -- Yellow--Preliminary Caution.-- This warning is a message issued by telephone to essential industry and transportation which have been allowed special lights. It serves to notify them that they must get ready to obscure their special Lights upon a BLUE or RED warning. This warning may also be issued to places where action in connection with air raid precautions require a long time to put into effect.

(b) Air Raid Message -- Blue-- Lights warning. This warning is a message issued by telephone to essential industry and transportation. It means that raiders are expected to pass over that area. It serves to notify essential industry and transportation that they must obscure their special lights at once. If, as may happen, a RED warning is given without a prior BLUE warning, the special lights must be obscured at once.

(c) Air Raid Message--Red--Action Warning.--This warning, upon which a public warning shall be given, is issued by all planned means of communication. It means that an air raid may occur in five minutes and that immediate action in regard to air raid precautions is to be taken.

(d) Air Raid Message--White--Raiders Passed. --This warning upon which a public signal is given, if action warning RED is in force, means that the hostile planes have left the area or the threat of a raid is no longer imminent. It serves to notify essential industry and transportation that they may resume the use of the special lights allowed them under provisions for the "Alert." If, as may occur, the recipient has received no previous warning, no action is required.

The YELLOW and BLUE warnings are confidential and are limited to the use of the district warning center.

These coded messages must be brief, standardized, and concise to insure speed and accuracy. They originate in the U.S. Army Information Center and are passed only to one location in each district. When the message has been received and acknowledged in the District Warning Center the responsibility of the Army ceases and further action and warnings are the responsibility of the Civilian Defense Organization. The District Warning Center is responsible for the distribution of the warning messages to the various local and Sub-district warning centers. Assistance is given by telephone company toll operators in passing the messages to sub-district centers provided arrangements have been made for this assistance and the District Warning Center makes the request following the receipt of each message.

The following is the phraseology of a "yellow" warning message from the Information Center to the Jackson, Mississippi, District Warning Center.

1. The warning operator passes the following call to the Toll operator over a special yellow marked terminal
   "Jackson, Mississippi--Yellow."

2. This message is repeated by each operator handling the call until the Jackson District Warning Center Telephone, distinguished from the others by a yellow light, is rung.

3. The attendant on duty at the Jackson District Warning Center answers:
   "Jackson District Warning Center."

4. The message "Jackson, Mississippi--Yellow," is then passed by the operator in the U.S. Army Information Center.

5. The attendant at the Jackson District Warming Center then verifies the color of the lamp associated with the telephone and if it corresponds to the color code of the message "yellow" replies, Jackson, Mississippi, yellow."

6. The operator in the U.S. Information Center then replies, "Right--Warning Operator No. _____."

7. 7. The attendant then records the operator's number on the appropriate record and proceeds to activate the appropriate prearranged warning procedure.

It is important that we realize the necessity for restricting the distribution of Air Raid Warnings to these destinations for which they are intended. If warnings are extended beyond their essential destinations the normal channels of communication will be jammed by the surge of curiosity calls and public hysteria may be caused by the variations of the text which may arise from these calls.

In order to insure the prompt delivery of the warning messages to the various agencies which must go into action a Control Center is set up and provided with the necessary means of communication.

The delivery of these messages will be accomplished ordinarily by telephone. If this means of communication is disrupted other agencies such as messengers, short wave radio, and semaphore signals will be available. Alternate Control Centers will be set up when conditions make it necessary.

The Control Center is not merely a Warning Center. It ... is really a Control Center or, to borrow an Army term, it is the headquarters of the Commanding Officer of the Citizens' Defense Corps. Facilities are provided to receive reports of the operations of the various agencies during the progress of an air raid.

Maps are provided on which are indicated the whole plan of Civilian defense activities, the locations of the various warden posts, the location of Audible Public Warning signals and the various emergency squads which can be dispatched on short notice to rescue the injured, put out a fire, repair damaged streets, water mains or other facilities.

In the event of an actual raid, the same facilities which dispatched the warnings can be used to receive reports of "incidents," plot them on the maps and dispatch the proper agency to cope with the situation.

CITY OF JACKSON
CITIZENS' DEFENSE CORPS

GENERAL TRAINING COURSE

PART IV -- BLACKOUT PRECAUTIONS

INTRODUCTIONS

Purpose

This course in blackout precautions is designed to provide a common basis for instruction, by local civilian defense groups, in the proper procedure necessary to achieve effective blackouts in the presence of an enemy force. The information furnished in this course is not applicable to every type of factory, dwelling or business establishment, but covers, as near as possible, all general classifications of activity and habitation. Special groups will be selected and trained to handle unique cases as they become known. Choice of means and methods in dealing with special cases will rest with the Blackout Committee and its parent organization.

Scope

The text included contains information which the civilian population, both as individuals and organized groups, need to know about blackouts. Execution of recommendations is the responsibility of the owners or authorized occupants of buildings or structures in a designated area. Execution of recommendations will be enforced by authorized organizations selected and trained by the Jackson Office of Civilian Defense.

Definition

The term "Blackout" does not imply complete elimination of all visible light, since this would be a task not commensurate with the danger or inconvenience involving vital functions of the war effort. It can be defined best by dividing it into the component parts which correspond with the phases of the Civilian Defense Plan. These phases are The Alert, The Preliminary Precaution, The Lights Warning, The Action Warning, and the All Clear. Only the Action Warning Phase requires complete elimination of all visible light since this is the warning which directly precedes the arrival of the enemy planes.

Blackout Procedure

The duty of the different Civilian Defense services is to protect the civilian population under all circumstances and at all times during an "alert" period. Blackout should be considered as "Passive Defense," but it is passive only in the sense that the population has no weapons to fight back against the bombers.

The Alert

When the City of Jackson is declared to be an "Alerted Area," districts of non-essential activity must be darkened except for faint lights at traffic-signals, safety signs, and specially selected places such as railway stations, bus stations, etc. Likewise, such agencies such as railroads, munitions, factories, hospitals, power plants, and the like will reduce illumination to a prescribed minimum and continue to operate. All motor traffic will use dimmed exterior lights with all interior lights in motor coaches and other transportation vehicles extinguished. All exterior lights which may be seen from the air should be reduced in intensity and "masked" from the top side.

The Preliminary Precaution

During this period all establishments permitted special lights are notified to be ready to extinguish or completely obscure their lights when a Light Warning or Action Warning is given. At the same time, police, air raid wardens, and other enforcement groups will check to see that strict compliance with light regulations for the previous, or Alert, period is being observed. This is the preparatory step to complete "blackout" of a town when observed from the air.

The Lights Warning

This is the period when all lights, whether for essential industry, transportation, or vital establishments must be extinguished or completely obscured. This is the beginning of the "complete blackout" period. At this point all "free" movement of traffic shall stop. Only those persons who have urgent business will be allowed to move through the streets.

The Action Warning

At times, The Lights Warning period may be omitted. In this case the Action Warning will follow the Preliminary Precaution Warning, and all measures to be taken during the Lights Warning period should be completed at once. The Action Warning is the first public warning over the siren system and indicates imminent presence of the enemy planes.

The All Clear

The All Clear signifies that the enemy planes have left the area. With this signal restricted lighting, as prescribed for the Alert period, may be resumed.

An Alert period may last for several weeks or months, and during this period only restricted lighting may be used. Thus the term "blackout" covers the entire process from restricted lighting to complete elimination of visible light.

Blackout Procedure

Of utmost importance is the training of all members of Civilian Defense services to work effectively under blackout condition. Special skill must be cultivated to carry on their duties at night -- even in total darkness.

The first element of civilian warning is the sounding of the air raid signal (presumably a system of sirens) which is to notify all citizens that rigid control over movements and activities of everyone is in effect. Air raid wardens, auxiliary police and firemen, rescue squads, etc., all have assumed their defense posts. All areas will be patrolled to enforce compliance with regulations which have been enacted and published. Traffic will be halted and lights extinguished at traffic control stations strategically located throughout the threatened area. Where lights are burning in unoccupied buildings wardens will extinguish them by means of exterior devices provided by the owner or other person responsible for the building. All persons not engaged in urgent business must leave the streets. Only ambulances, fire-fighting equipment, and other emergency vehicles will be permitted to move through the streets during a raid.

Radios should be kept in operation to receive occasional broadcasts of instructions or directions. Radio stations will operate only at the discretion of the Military Control Board of that area.

After the "all clear" has been sounded inspection should be made of all blackout facilities and any deficiencies corrected. Then restricted lighting may be resumed and while repairs to damage, rescue, and replacement of destroyed facilities proceed.

Air Raid Warning Messages

The following are the types of air raid warning messages which will be employed:

Yellow signal - Preliminary Precaution. This is issued only to essential industry and transportation allowed special lights. It notifies them to be ready to obscure their special lights upon a Blue or Red warning. Where execution of air raid precautions requires a long time this warning may also be issued.

Blue Signal - Lights Warning. This warning is issued to essential industry, transportation, and all others that all lights, special and otherwise, must be obscured at once.

Red Signal - Action Warning. This is a public warning issued by all planned means of communication. It means that the raid may occur in five minutes and immediate action for air raid precautions must be taken.

White Signal - Raiders Passed. This warning is sounded after

the Red Warning has been in force and signifies that the enemy planes have left the area, or the threat of a raid is no longer imminent, and restricted lighting may be resumed. If the recipient has received no previous warning when the White Signal is given, no action is required.

Cooperation of Citizens

Although all-night, every-night blackouts are not anticipated for the Jackson area, there will undoubtedly be "token" or "nuisance" bombings of towns and areas in the Coastal regions of this country, and we must be prepared to maintain an effective state of blackout should the Military Control Board order us to do so. Jackson lies in a coastal area which may be subjected one or more air raids since it lies less than 200 miles from the Gulf Coast.

To avert possible confusion and disaster in the event of an air raid every responsible person should consider plans and preparations for blackout precautions well in advance of any anticipated forays by the enemy. Although it is the function of the Blackout Committee to plan methods for making a blackout effective, every citizen should survey his possessions so that precautions to be taken can be discussed intelligently with the member of the Blackout Committee who calls on him.

No undertaking as vast and comprehensive as the blacking out of an area inhabited by more than 100,000 people (including city of Jackson and suburbs) can be successful without the cooperation of every person who is able to help. This does not mean that everyone should apply for duty in execution of Air Raid Precautions, but that everyone should make his or her services available, and heed, to the smallest detail, all instructions issued by the Blackout Committee and the Civilian Defense Council. Non-compliance with regulations governing blackouts will endanger not only the life of the violator but, in addition, the lives of many others in his community. The ensuing plans and methods for attaining proper blackout precautions should be applied without stint wherever they may be necessary by all persons who control a light or lights which may prove hazardous to the welfare of the community.

BLACKOUT PLANS AND METHODS

It is the aim of the Blackout Committee to plan, as thoroughly and completely as possible, steps and precautions to be taken when and if the Jackson area is placed "On the Alert." Special sub-committees have been organized to survey every conceivable phase of civilian activity, in the city of Jackson, which will be affected by the declaration of an Alert. On completion of these surveys the Blackout Committee will issue detailed instructions for all civilian preparations necessary to fulfill the conditions of the emergency. It will not be necessary to install all precautionary devices or equipment until requested to do so. The main purpose of these instructions will be to establish standards which must be adopted in the event of an emergency. Those who wish to pro-

ceed with installations before requested may, of course, do so.

All air raid precautions recommended in the succeeding paragraphs will be executed by the factory, building, or residence owner or authorized occupants at their own expense. No materials priorities have been issued to permit purchase of critical materials required for blackout precaution installations so changes in recommended methods may be published from time to time.

General Lighting Restrictions

When an Alert has been declared, illumination will be reduced to a minimum. Large surfaces, where lighting is necessary during blackout conditions, should be kept below full nonlight values. Where such area may be prominent streets, important as map points, light intensities not exceeding ten per cent of full moonlight values should be maintained. All lights which are kept in use shall be entirely masked so that no light rays are visible above a horizontal line parallel to the ground. Directional lights for emergency activities will be permitted and will be arranged so that no reflections will show on the ground or on a wall which may be observed from the air.

All windows, skylights, and glazed doors must be rendered opaque or light-proof at night; this masking of existing interior lighting is called "obscuration." All rooms in a building likely to be occupied continuously after dark should be so fitted. Strong blinds behind windows and under skylights also serve for obscuration and to minimize danger from glass shattered by explosion of bombs. Where obscuration methods cannot be used, necessary interior lighting must be reduced and shielded as for outside lighting. It must be remembered, however, that this applies only to lighting for which special permission has been granted.

All other general lighting for which special permission has not been granted must be extinguished, or completely obscured from exterior visibility at any angle.

Illuminated Outdoor Signs

All illuminated outdoor signs, whether advertising or otherwise, must be extinguished unless they perform a vital function in the maintenance of public health and welfare, in which case they must be obscured to the extent prescribed by the Blackout Committee. These signs will be listed by the Blackout Committee and methods for turning them off in the event of a sudden alert must be supplied by the owners. Methods for obscuration of necessary signs will be furnished to the owners by the Blackout Committee, but should a sudden alert occur before obscuration precautions have been completed they must be masked in the best manner available.

This applies to all highway advertising signs within 6 miles of the City Limits of Jackson as well as those in the City of Jackson. Highway traffic and safety signs are considered as necessary, of course.

Hotels, Office Buildings, and Meeting Places (other than Restaurants and eating places)

The following information must be furnished by the management of these buildings:

Managers name, business and residence telephone No.
Watchmans name, business and residence telephone No.
Location of building
Description and location of switches controlling lights in offices, rooms, corridors, stairwells, etc.
Arrangements made to provide proper notice for every occupant of building concerning detailed instructions for conduct during air raids.
Provisions for notifying all occupants when air raids are in progress.

Information concerning execution of these precautions or methods of obscuration where certain lights are essential will be furnished on request by members of the Blackout Sub-Committee in charge.

Restaurants and Other Eating Places

Eating places which remain open all night or until late after dark must, obviously, plan methods of obscuration. Among requirements of this type of business will be light-proof vestibules at entrances, screening or opaque treatment for windows, masking of ventilator shafts and provisions for instructions to patrons in event of an alarm in addition to normal precautions prescribed for other store buildings.

Hospitals and Other Inhabited Institutions

Conferences will be held with the Superintendent of these Institutions to determine which are essential and non-essential lights. Detailed routine for handling of patients should be outlined.

List of essential lights, their location and locations of their switches, with plans for handling of patients during an emergency should be submitted to the Blackout Committee.

Among the lights which may be considered essential will probably be in wards, operating rooms, kitchens, etc. Preparations should be made to provide some methods of obscuration at the windows of these rooms. Replacing lights of ordinary intensity with bulbs of low power may be considered to reduce the requirement of obscuration at the windows.

Where possible separate standby electric lighting services should be prepared. This may be an auxilliary generating unit or storage battery lighting set. Every operating room, at least, should be fitted with some type of emergency light equal to that needed for normal operation purposes. Oil or alchohol lamps must not be considered.

All other inhabited institutions such as school dormitories, orphanages and eleemosynary institutes must extinguish all lights in rooms which do not have windows obscured. Special permission must be obtained for any visible lights which are deemed necessary and proper masking devices must be applied to these lights.

Instructions for behavior during a blackout must be made available to all inhabitants of institutions in which the patients are able to move about without assistance.

Store Display, Window Lights, and Night Lights

Information must be furnished to the Blackout Committee by the Owner or authorized occupant of building with display window or night lights as follows:

Managers name, business telephone, residence telephone and address.
If a watchman is employed, his name and residence telephone.
Number of display windows and night lights and their location.
How these lights are controlled, location of switches, and plans for installing switches or devices, accessible to air wardens, auxiliary policemen, etc., so lights may be extinguished from the outside of the building.

Skylights and Ventilators

Location of every skylight and open type ventilator which will permit the emmission of light must be reported to the Blackout Committee. Plans for blackout of the opening and obscuration of the reflective outside surface should be formulated. When precautionary measures have been completed, preliminary tests should be made by the owner to determine the effictiveness of the treatment. This will eliminate necessity for hasty preparations when actual blackout order is given.

Provisions for elimination of danger from falling glass should be considered too. Any rigid sliding shutter, made of heavy materials, should provide adequate protection against flying glass. Other methods will be furnished by the Blackout Committee.

Street Lights, Traffic Lights, Etc.

Details of precautions for these facilities will be determined and executed by the City of Jackson and Mississippi Power and Light Company.

All streets and traffic lights will not be extinguished during an "Alert Period." Normally, a City or Community is identified by its light "pattern." To confuse enemy airmen is almost as effective a safeguard as the absolute elimination of light. Therefore, street lights will be extinguished intensity and masked at important intersections. To further diversify the light "pattern," certain street lights may be left burning, which to the layman, do not seem necessary. These lights should not be molested without permission of the authorities.

Guide and Identification Markings

For the safety and convenience of those caught on the streets during an air raid guide signs or symbols will be placed at conspicious points on buildings, curbs, telephone poles, etc.

These guides will be classified in three groups:

Activated Signs - Florescent paints, lacquers, or plain white paints may be used for signs or street edge (curb) markers. Long wave ultra violet, or "black light" excites these paints to a low brightness visibility a short range. The most common "black light" is the 100 watt PAR 38 high intensity mercury lamp.

Exterior Illumination - Signs, when shielded from air observation by hoods or louvres may be illuminated from the exterior by a low intensity, directional light source.

Interior Illumination - The lower intensity light source for signs of this type is placed inside a suitable box and is allowed to shine through only the letters or symbols of the sign. Letters or symbols may be made by covering a translucent material with paint or stencil so that only letters or symbols remain uncovered by light.

These guides and signs will be most prevalently used for directions to places of safety (concrete frame buildings, air raid shelter, etc.) and stations of authority (police, wardens, etc.).

Street obstructions will be treated by the "activated sign" method. They will include: bridge columns, traffic posts, curbs at corners, etc.

Companies owning light posts, power posts, communication posts, or other street obstructions which may in time of blackout create a public hazard should make plans to treat these objects with the "activated" method.

Incinerators

Location and listing of all plants which create light with combustibles such as incinerators, saw mills, open furnaces, etc., will be made. Details for controlling the illumination of these fires will be discussed with the owner of the source of illumination by the Blackout Committee and the method most effective and suitable to the Owner will be applied in each case.

Railroads and Transportation Stations

Railroads will submit plans to the Blackout Committee concerning control of yard lighting, control of locomotive of fires, and lighting, signal lights within the Jackson Area, and depot and yard office lights.

Trains moving in and out of the Jackson Area will extinguish all interior lights as prescribed for motor traffic. Head and tail lights will be retained and glare of normal head lights should be reduced as much as practicable.

General details for blackout precautions will not be made public for obvious reasons.

The same general precautions for extinguishing unnecessary hospital lights, and properly obscuring necessary ones will be applied in the case of railroad and has passenger stations and freight depots.

Traffic Control

Control stations will be established on all main highways entering the blackout area and at other strategic points throughout the area for the purpose of halting moving traffic and enforcing extinction of all lights on such vehicles during an air raid.

These stations will be under the supervision of the highway patrol or city police aided by auxiliary police.

Whether or not a control station is reached when the air raid alarm is sounded all vehicles, except ambulances, fire engines, and emergency cars, must pull to the curb and extinguish all lights. No vehicle should be parked closer than 25 feet from an intersection or fire hydrant.

Residential Lighting

Except in case where light may be vital to the health of persons involved, all residence lights must be kept extinguished or obscured to the degree that no illumination is visible from the exterior of the building. Where unusual lights are necessary (and permission to burn them has been granted by the Blackout Committee) they must be obscured so they may not be seen from the air and must be dim enough not to cast reflections on the ground or any flat surface.

All occupied rooms in houses must be darkened and light in others permanently turned out so that they cannot be turned on again, through carelessness, especially where windows are not covered. Bulbs should be removed from all outside fixtures, garden, porch and yard lights -- so that these lights may not be turned on again.

Provision must be made to darken all windows, glass doors, etc., which will allow passage of light, after dark, by rising dark blind, window shades, thick curtains, special screens or other heavy material. Any material which allows a glow to penetrate to the outside will not be permissible. Paint may be used on any glazed exterior surface if paper is pasted to the inside surface.

Individual Behavior

First and most important is to know the meanings of the various kinds

of warning signals. Only two warning signals for the general public are to be used. These are the red and white warnings which will be employed as outlined in the chapter on air raid warning messages. All other warning signals will be transmitted by private means, probably telephone or direct signal system. For this reason the general public will be warned not to use telephones during the course of an air raid.

When caught on the streets after dark by one of these warning signals do not get panicky, but proceed about your business calmly and quietly without undue haste. To run or shout may frighten others less brave than yourself. Do not loiter on the streets; seek shelter in the nearest designated place of safety. Use your flashlight as little as possible and then for only a few seconds at the time to check your location. Never point it upward nor against a glass or other reflective surface. No smoking in the open will be permitted during a blackout. If planes are overhead, keep your head down,as upturned faces, where crowds are congregated, are very conspicuous.

Do not allow unleashed pets to roam the streets after dark. They may become panicky during a raid and cause injury to persons caught on the streets.

If caught on the street when bombs begin to fall, seek in doorways or against the nearest building. When injured, move to the nearest wall and ask the first person who passes to report your injury to the nearest first aid station. Whether the injury is slight or serious do not try to move through the streets while bombs are falling.

Suburban Areas

A committee to coordinate blackout activities of the suburban areas, both residential and industrial, will cooperate with county authorities in establishing procedures similar to those employed in the metropolitan area of the town. This committee will also submit recommendations for the distance in all directions which should be included in the blackout area.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE COUNCIL
PLANS AND TRAINING COMMITTEE

The training of personnel in the Citizens' Defense Corps of the Civilian Defense Organization is divided into two parts - basic and special-duty courses. Completion of the required basic training entitles the individual to an award of Federal recognition and the privilege of wearing the appropriate insigne. However, a rating of "First Class" is provided many of the enrolled workers' groups for those workers who have completed, in addition to the basic courses prescribed for their respective groups, the special duty course. The plans for conducting the latter courses will be announced later.

All persons assigned duties in the Citizens' Defense Corps, or to similar duties under the Civilian Defense Council, will be given training in the required basic subjects (General, First Aid, Fire Defense, Gas Defense, Drill) at Civilian Defense Schools. These Civilian Defense Schools will be conducted at the Enochs and Bailey Junior High Schools, Central High School, and a school for colored workers at Lanier High School. The instructors and enrolled workers will be notified of the school and the classroom within the school at which they are to report. All classroom instructions will begin promptly at 7:30 p.m. All instructors and workers will report to their same classroom on the respective training dates.

The schedule of training is as follows:

General Course - March 9, 10, and 12
Fire Defense - March 17 and 19
First Aid (10 Hours) - March 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27
Gas Defense (2 Hours) - March 31
Drill - April 7 and 9

Individual training and attendance reports will be carefully kept on each person taking the training courses. It is quite likely that the Federal Government will not supply a city with equipment and materials needed by Civilian Defense Schools unless we meet Federal Standards. We should, therefore, strive to train our personnel in such manner as to meet Federal Standards.

All workers are requested to familiarize themselves with the required basic training for their particular job classifications, and the dates of such training.

V

Community Notes
Charleston, S.C.

V

Community Report, Charleston, S. C., May 25, 1943

Confidential ~~V~~ V

Mark #1

Sources of Reference:

Labor Market Development Report, March 1943, for Charleston, S. C. (Confidential)

Report on Charleston, S. C., made by the Office of Defense, Health, and Welfare, and the National Resources Planning Board, June 1, 1942. (Confidential)(Not now up-to-date, of course)

Problems in the Field of Child Care in Charleston County, S. C., A Survey for the Charleston Dept. of Public Welfare, authorized by the Child Welfare Division of the S. C. State Dept. of Public Welfare and prepared under the direction of the Child Welfare Division. Work done by Cornelia Dowling, Child Welfare Worker in Day Care, assisted by Mrs. L. C. Woodbury, volunteer worker, Jan. 6, 1943--April 15, 1943. (This is less a study of Child-care than a general review of conditions in Charleston County that affect workers and children.)

Visits made by agents to:

The Charleston Navy Yard, May 21, 1943. A former visit was made in Jan. 14, 1943, and Schedule was filled in and job-study was made, for Women's Bureau.

The Charleston Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., May 20, 1943. Schedule was filled in and job-study was made, for Women's Bureau.

The Charleston Ordnance Depot, May 18, 1943. Schedule was filled in and job-study was made, for Women's Bureau.

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Persons consulted:

Mr. A. E. Moorer, Director, U. S. E. S., and Mrs. Webb, U. S. E. S.
Dr. S.M. Derrick, Acting Director of W.M.C. for Charleston. (New)
Capt. Moses, in charge of Civilian Personnel, and Lt. C. W. Lombard, Training Officer, of the 6th Naval District.
Mr. Irvin, President of Central Labor Council, Charleston, and head of a Selective Service Board.
Mr. E. L. Harrington, Pres. of the S. C. State Federation of Labor and Business Agent for the Laborer's Union in Charleston. Also interviewed the Business Agent for the Boilermakers' Union.
Miss Gallagher, Clerk, and Miss Withington, Tester, at the Murray Vocational School, and for the Burks School.
Mr. Edward Clements, Director, Housing Authority of Charleston.
Mr. John Cator, Director, War Housing Center, Charleston. (Also interv. Woman in charge of Room Registry there.)
Miss Sparks, General Secretary, Y. W. C. A., Charleston.
Miss Koft, Traveler's Aid-U.S.O. Secretary, Charleston.
Miss Finnegan, N.C.C.S.-U.S.O., Director of Center, Charleston.
Mrs. Charlotte Ford, Regional Director, N.C.C.S.-U.S.O.
Mrs. Betty Miller, Chief Project Services Adviser, Fed. Pub. Housing Author., Atlanta.
Mrs. Guerard, Exec. Sec., Dept. of Public Welfare, Charleston County.
At the Navy Yard: Capt. A. M. Penn, Capt. C. H. Cushman, Lt. Com. L. K. Covelle, Lt. Com. J. S. Patterson, Ensign M. M. Heing, Ensign M. Gannaway, and several others.

At the Charleston Shipbuilding & Drydock Co.: Capt. (ret'd) A. B. Reed, Exec. Vice President. Also several foremen.
At the Charleston Ordnance Depot: Col. Roger Taylor, Lt. Theodore Wallace, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hyer, and several others.

Confidential

Community Report for Charleston, S. C.
May 25, 1943
Agents: M. Ziegler and F. Harnish

The Charleston area that is vitally affected by the war industries includes the city of Charleston proper, and the Cooper River District #4, North Charleston. Workers are supplied to Charleston from the whole county of Charleston, and some workers for this area commute from the 3 surrounding counties, within a radius of 40-60 miles. Although population has increased in all these areas, the great increase in population has been in Charleston County where most of the workers live. The population of Charleston County, census of 1940, was 120,000. Population for the county is now variously estimated at 200,000-240,000. The population is expected to reach 300,000 by March, 1944. Increase has been due largely to Army and Navy expansion (in war production), and to the expansion of other war industries.

Charleston has always been the metropolitan and shopping center for 4 counties in southeastern South Carolina, it has always been the most important center in the coastal area of the state, and the largest city and the chief port of the state. Prior to 1941 there were few industries here. This was the center of a primarily truck-farming area. There was formerly a large tourist business in Charleston, but this has ceased. There was coastwise shipping but this has stopped, since the harbor is mined. There is some movement of munitions through the port. The area has always done a large fertilizer business (there are several companies in Charleston making fertilizer), and a large lumber business.

The two shipbuilding yards here have been in this area for a good many years but have expanded tremendously since the defense program was started. The Charleston Navy Yard (shipbuilding and shiprepair) is now by far the largest single employer of labor in this area. It employed, as of May 1, 1943, a total of 24,597 workers, of whom 3,485 were women (some 70 or 90 of the women were Negroes). There were 6,366 Negroes, male and female. * The Charleston Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. (privately owned but government supervised) builds seagoing tugs and will soon do some repair work. It employed as of May 20, 1943, a total of 2,553 workers, of whom 157 were women (white). There were about 450 Negroes.

The army Ordnance Depot, which loads, receives, stores, and ships all types of ammunition, has expanded greatly since the defense program was started. It employed as of Apr. 30, 1943, a total of 2317 employees, 406 being women (white). It employs many Negro male laborers. (E.S.270)

The Port of Embarkation, as of March 19, 1943, employed 2,494 workers, of whom 537 were women (clerical help). 627 were Negro.

The Stark General Hospital, as of March 24, 1943, employed a total of 866 workers, of whom 265 were women (some Negro).

Fort Moultrie, as of April 4, 1943, employed 518 workers, of whom 176 were women.

Among other employers of workers here, there are the following:
The Pittsburg Metalurgical Co. This is a new company here and uses only a few women in clerical work.

* The Navy Yard is one of the few yards in this southeastern area that is trying out women in a great many places. Women are used on the hulls and the outfitting docks, as well as in the shops.

At the Charleston Shipbuilding & Drydock Co.: Capt. (ret'd) A. B. Reed, Exec. Vice President. Also several foremen.
At the Charleston Ordnance Depot: Col. Roger Taylor, Lt. Theodore Wallace, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hyer, and several others.

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. This company, as of May 6, 1943, employed a total of 871 workers, 80 of whom were women. 452 were Negro. This company is now beginning to use women in production.

The General Asbestos and Rubber Co. (Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan). This company, as of May 13, 1943, employed a total of 850 workers, of whom 470 were women. 150 were Negro.

The Woodstock Mfg. Co. This company, as of May, 1943, employed 233 workers, of whom 114 were women. 173 were Negro. This company is not going to take on any more male workers, but will use women as the need arises.

The American Tobacco Co. This company, as of May 7, 1943 employed 2209 workers, of whom 1944 were women. 1321 were Negro, men and women.

The Shelmore Oyster Products Co. (canners). This company, as of May 10, 1943, employed 193 workers, of whom 109 were Negro women.

The S. Carolina Power Co. (is also the local transportation company). This company is using 170 women as bus drivers and conductorettes. Some few women are used for meter reading and some had been used in the electric repair shop.

The fertilizer plants here used some women, bu t "they did not work out." This is heavy work.

Local contractors have used some Negro women workers but have found most of them unsatisfactory because the work is too heavy. *

The following gives a summary of the number of employees and of the number of female employees in war-industries and other essential occupations in Charleston:

	For Jan. 1, 1943	For March 1, 1943
Total No. Employees	40,604	43,768
Total No. Women "	5,827	7,515
	(14% of total are female)	(17% of total are female)

We have no figures for the number of women who have replaced men in the service trades. Service trades have greatly increased in this area due to the increase in population, and will probably continue to increase throughout the year.

The U.S.E.S. reports an estimated need of approximately 18,000 additional workers for this area from March 1943 to March 1944. It reports that practically all available local men have been utilized and states that much of the future labor supply will have to come from

*All of above figures, except those for the two shipyards and the Ordnance Depot which agents visited and for w hich a gents made schedules, are from E.S.270 reports.

women workers and from Negro males (not so many of whom are lost to the draft). We give a clearer and more detailed picture of this on p. 15-16 under "Housing." The U.S.E.S. estimates that white male workers will largely have to be imported, that the Negro male workers will have to be imported and that the women workers can be found in Charleston. We are not too sure that the U.S.E.S. estimates of the amount of workers needed this year are not too high. Additional white male workers, if needed, will probably have to be imported, since skilled workers are needed for one thing, and since not many construction worker will be released to industry (much construction work is still going on, and many of the construction workers, if and when released, will go to farm work). The U.S.E.S. estimate that 5000 (approx) male Negro workers will have to be imported is open to some question, since it is doubtful that all available Negro labor has been utilized, and since all persons do not agree with the U.S.E.S. belief that the Negro worker locally is largely unstable and inefficient and that many of the Negroes will not work (U.S.E.S. feels that they are not used to a high standard of living and cannot "stand the high wages."). Negro women would be available in greater numbers than at present. The U.S.E.S. estimate that over 4,000 needed women-workers can be found in Charleston is open to some question, since many yard contractors now report great difficulty in finding local women-workers. We think that many of these women may have to be inmigrants (unless some patriotic appeal can arouse local women), and that many of them may be found in the families of the expected white male in-migrants. *

Industries must make better use of their present supply of workers. Women could well be given more training while on the job and an opportunity to advance to greater usefulness. This also applies to Negroes, the great source of labor in the south. If women are to be utilized in greater numbers in the ~~war industries, etc.~~, it may probably be necessary, since most women have some home duties, to arrange for shorter hours of work than are common in this area. (A recent statement from a Civil Service representative in Atlanta shows an interest in arranging for part-time work for women in this region, although supervision and training of part-time workers are expensive.) The wages available to women industrial workers, who have little opportunity in Charleston to advance to the higher rates, ** compared to the high cost of living in the area, may give women little incentive to work in this area, especially if they have home duties, and if they have not been used to working outside the home and feel that industrial work is hard, and that working conditions, as well as living conditions, are unpleasant. Women have not been used to industrial work in this area, by and large. ***

Turnover and absentee rates for the area as a whole are said to have been high, although they differ greatly in the several plants. The U.S.E.S. believes the high rate of turnover was largely due to restiveness, men changing from job to job in the area and frequently

** See Miss Ziegler's recent report on the Charleston Navy Yard.

* The Civil Service now has crews in the field recruiting women outside Charleston for the Navy Yard.

*** Since this report was written a mechanic-learner examination for men and women is to be given by Civil Service Commission in 11 towns in Georgia and 18 towns in S. Carolina. *** Wage-rates for women in this mechanic-learner classification will be $4.64 per day for 40-hr. week

(over)

going to plants with the most overtime (this is a concealed increase in pay). However, with the recent "hold the line" ruling, this will probably not continue to any extent. It is said, also, that workers left their jobs frequently because they found living conditions in Charleston too bad. New housing has probably helped to meet this problem. Long hours, although desired by the workers for the pay involved, will probably continue to cause much absenteeism.

Charleston now has a wage stab ilization plan, which is just getting under way. Charleston has been placed in Group I, Area of Critical Labor Shortage, by W.M.C.

Appendix.

The following figures from the plants we visited in Charleston illustrate that there has been a steady increase in the last few months in the percentage of women-workers and Negro workers:

Plant	% of women, based on total workers employed.		% of Negroes, based on total workers employed.
Charleston Navy Yd.	Jan. 1943	11%	21%
	Mar. 8/43	13%	24%
	May 1/43	14%	26%
Charleston Ordnance Depot	March 1943	16%	23%
	April 1943	17½%	29%
Charleston Ship-building & Drydock	May 1943	.06%	17%

(exact earlier figures not available. Women were taken on only recently for produc. Plant has not been expanding in last months and cannot take on new workers. See schedule.)

Union Attitudes in re. Labor Problem and Selective Service Problem:

The Union is not as important a factor in Charleston as in Savannah. The most important employer of labor is the government-owned Charleston Navy Yard where the workers are not union-organized. The Charleston Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. is organized under the Metal Workers' Union, A.F.L., and has a closed-shop agreement. The Union and this company seem to have a satisfactory working-relationship, but both have some resentment toward the Navy Yard, since the Navy Dept. is insisting that the Charleston Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. reduce its wage-rate for beginning workers. The Union will not agree to this reduction, and so the Company has not been able to employ any new workers recently.

Our interviews with labor-union officials did not bring out anything of special interest until we interviewed Mr. Irvin, Head of the Central Labor Union, who also happens to be head of one of the Selective Service Boards for this area and who discussed the subject of deferments for male workers very frankly. (Agents had felt that plants that talked about using women in the future in greater numbers were not much worried about the likelihood of losing many of their male workers, but none would ever admit that ~~they need~~ not losing many men to the draft.) In reading the account of Mr. Irvin's opinions, it must be remembered that, although he showed agent the evidence for his opinions, he was speaking not only as a Union official but as one who might be a little prejudiced against the Navy Yard and as one who was most concerned with the question of Selective Service. However, his general attitude toward the Navy Yard seems to be rather common throughout Charleston, whether or not it is fair.

Mr. Irvin, ~~first~~ head of Central Labor Union emphasized the fact that the Union in Charleston was not opposed to the use of women and of Negroes in greater numbers. Personally, he felt very strongly on both points. He said we had one big problem which we had to face, if we were to win the war:--first, plants must release more men to the armed forces (chiefly white men, in this area, because great numbers of Negroes cannot pass the draft-board physical examinations or the literacy test), and secondly, and consequently, that plants must be willing to hire and train and make greater use of women and Negroes, giving both an opportunity to acquire skills and increase in usefulness. In enlarging upon this, he said that all plants in Charleston, except the Navy Yard, were now releasing men for the draft as required, but that the Navy Yard insisted on claiming deferment for young men, apprentices and helpers, 18, 19, and in the early twenties, unmarried and eligible for the draft, and with as yet no skills that justified the deferment.* Also, he said that the Navy Yard was hoarding labor and that it was not utilizing its labor fully, there being so much idleness at the Yard that the workers themselves were discontented and disgusted. He said this was the major labor-problem in Charleston and that a committee was meeting within the week to consider the problem and do something about it (evidently a committee of WMC, Selective Service, and others). He also said that he thought it time the Civil Service recognized that we were at war and showed a willingness to change some of its regulations. In this connection, he said that workers who were not needed at all times at the Navy Yard (supposing they might have to keep many workers for rush jobs on repair work, etc.) could be released on furlough to the Charleston Drydock and Shipping Co., to be returned to the Navy Yard when needed there, and that the Charleston Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. would be willing to cooperate in such an arrangement if it could be worked out with the Navy Yard and Civil Service.

*He showed the evidence for this. (Confidential)

When asked about the availability of women-workers in this area, Mr. Irvin said that, of course, the southern woman in this section had not been brought up to work and that it might not be easy to secure many women-workers from the native white group, although many of the wives of in-migrant male workers and of service men had shown a willingness to work. He felt, however, that no very sincere attempt had been made to secure women workers--until, perhaps very recently, now that plants are beginning to fear that Selective Service "means business." He said that there had been a great many women, and Negroes, in the beginning of the defense period who had been patriotically aroused to work but that they had been discouraged when, after being trained in Voc. School, they were turned away from the plants, and that, as a result of this and of the common knowledge "that the Navy Yd. has so many workers it can't keep them busy," women are not convinced that their services are really needed.

In speaking of the available labor force, Mr. Irvin stressed the fact that the great laboring class in the south has always been the Negro group. Therefore, he felt that the south must face the fact that it would not have such a great shortage of labor if it would utilize the Negro to a greater extent in its war-industries, and that, if it is to do this, it must give the Negro an opportunity for training, in the Vocational Schools, and, more especially, in the plants, that it must consider the Negro for more than laboring jobs, and must give him a change to advance as he acquires greater skill. Unlike Mr. Moorer of the U.S.E.S., Mr. Irvin was not discouraged about the usefulness of Negro workers and felt the Negro could do the job, if given an honest opportunity. (Mr. Irvin has lived in this section many years but is not a southernor.)

Just before agents visited Charleston, all essential industries had requented of W.M.C. office in Atlanta a temporary Blanket Deferment for all workers in Charleston essen. ind. This request was for 60-days' deferment, and was said to be due to labor shortage. W.M.C. in Atlanta gives us the result: There was a blanket order given only for the Charleston Navy Yard so that it may have 60 days, with n o draft calls, within which to prepare its Replacement Schedu le.

June 14: Saw Dr. Derrick, W.M.C. for Charleston, in Atlanta. In speaking of the above, he says Navy Yard now really expects to lose many men in July, and is looking for women.

Training

There is an N.Y.A. School for whites in N. Charleston and one for Negroes out-of-town. The N.Y.A. wishes that it might be able to raise its maximum age above 24, since it believes there are many over 24 who would like training but cannot take training without some financial assistance. There is a Vocational Training School (VEND) in Charleston, called the Murray Vocational School. This school also has a branch for Negroes, called the Burke School, in Charleston. Since the Navy Yard has recently reduced its minimum age requirement from 20 to 18, the Vocational School can now take on younger trainees. At present the Vocational School is much concerned because the number of applicants for training has been decreasing each month, for the past few months. Since it is now training women, primarily, it does not know whether its difficulty in recruiting students is due to the fact that it cannot pay its students, or to the fact that more local women cannot be interested in war-work, or to the fact that women who might be interested have too many home-responsibilities. It admits that it could get more students for the Burke School (colored), if it became generally known that plants were seriously interested in utilizing Negro workers.

Agents recognize the problem the Training School is facing. Many persons interviewed in Charleston spoke about this problem as a very important one. However, it would seem to us that, to be frank and realistic, plants are not very much concerned about the Training Schools, although they show interest in their problem and are willing to hire all the trainees the schools now send to them (with reservations here as to the Negro). Agents have felt in Charleston, as elsewhere, that plants are now more interested in depending on their own in-plant training, although this may be no more than training on the job. The Charleston Navy Yard has a very good apprentice-training school of its own, where it is teaching a great many male apprentices. It has lately shown some indication that it realizes the needs of this emergency-period and that it may not be able to continue its emphasis on an apprenticeship-training course of the same standards as in the past. In this connection, it has reduced its training period from 4 years to 2 years, and apprentices are now required to take only one morning of class-training a week, working the rest of the time. It has not yet taken in women for training. Women and other "green" workers are trained on the job and the Navy Yard seems satisfied with this training, although it uses persons with vocational training, when they are sent from N.Y.A. of the Vocational Schools. (Confidentially, we feel that the Yard does not have too high an opinion of facilities for training at the schools, and is satisfied that its own training-on-the-job is as satisfactory.) . Heretofore, the Navy Yard was not losing its apprentices to the draft, but, if, as seems likely, it is now going to lose many of these apprentices to the draft, might it not be wise for the Navy Yard to use the splendid facilities for training, found in its Apprentice School and excellent training staff, to give women some real training so that they may advance on the job? This can be a practical kind of training to meet present emergency needs, rather than a thorough apprenticeship training.

Although the above summarizes the training problem in Charleston, we are giving a rather detailed description below of the Murray Vocational School and the Burke Vocational School. We had this information available from our visit to the school and thought it might be interesting to a few persons, as a reference, especially since we have done the same thing for the N.Y.A. in Savannah.

The Murray Vocational School (for Whites)

From July 1940 to March 1943 there were 2,347 placements, almost entirely women.

No remuneration for trainees.

Sources of women: Some are local native women, from professional and clerical work as well as from stores, etc. Many are from out of town, now living in Charleston, and are wives of male in-migrants working in war-plants or are wives of service men who have come here to be near their husbands.

Supply of trainees: School thinks it has drawn practically all the women who are available or interested in work. Could train 200 or more at a time and now have less than 100 students. Numbers of women have been decreasing each of past 3 months. School can now place every woman trained here and has demands for many more. The Charleston Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. has taken a few of the women. The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Mill has taken a few, without requiring the training and before the training was completed. The Charleston Navy Yard has taken most of the women. (School says that the Navy Yard expects to lose a great many men in the draft in July and is asking for about 60 women a week, which demand the school cannot now supply.) School tries to interest women to enroll through talks at Clubs and over Radio, (very little through newspapers), but feels this publicity does not reach the woman who will work. School thinks it might secure more women if there were available nursery care for small children. School questions every woman, before enrolling her, concerning her home duties, and if she has children and has made no provision to care for them, she will not be admitted to training. Many of the women in the school have home responsibilities. School thinks home responsibilities may be what is keeping women from enrolling in greater numbers.

Admission: Women are given an aptitude and an intelligence test (both very easy—see attached forms) before being admitted to training. Passing grade is low and, therefore, most of the women pass the tests. Women must be able to read and write. Women are also given a personal interview. Very few of the women who start training are "lost," although some do drop out the first week.

See schedule for description of women - age, marital status, birthplace, number of children, education -

Description of the Women: The following information was compiled at the Murray School and describes the women who completed training from April 21, 1942 to March 30, 1943. In this period of about a year 1142 women were trained and placed in jobs.

Age

Age of Trainees	Number	
20-30	776	67.9
31-40	284	24.9
41-50	72	6.3
51-up	10	.9
Total	1142	100.0

Marital Status

Marital Status	Number of women	
Together, hus. and wife	775	67.9
Divorced	31	
Separated	66	
Single	222	19.4
Husband dead	46	
Husband missing	2	
		100.0

Number of women with children

Age of Chil.	No. of Women
Pre-school age, 0-5	391
Elementary Sch. age, 6-12	491
High School age, 13-18	295
	1177

Birthplace of women

Place	Number of women	
So. Carolina (not Charles.)	581	50.9
Out of state	441	38.6
Foreign born	2	.2
Charleston	118	10.3

Where Women Live Now (when applying).

Place	Number of Women
Charleston	532
Suburbs of Charleston	438
Outside metropolitan area of Charleston	172

Educational Background of Women

Highest grade completed	number of women
1	0
2	2
3	3
4	11
5	36
6	72
7	156
8	171
9	157
10	157
11	230
12	78
1 yr. college	9
2 yrs. college	4
3 yrs. college	4
4 yrs. college	0
Compl. Junior college	3

The above figures are interesting because this is the only description we have of this kind of the women now working in Charleston.

Pre-employment courses offered at the school:

School runs two shifts, 7:30-3:30 and 3:45 - 11:45. Half-hour lunch period.

1. General Mechanical, for women. 160 hours, 6 days a week, 8 hours a day. School has a small machine shop. Teaches machine shop work, bench work, drilling, sheet-metal work and blueprint reading.
2. Electric Welding, for men and women. 180 hours, 5 days a week, 6 hours a day.
3. Shipfitting, formen. Have a small class of only 5 men at present.

Supplementary Courses offerred at the school:

A. Blue-print reading: (1) Elec. welding, (2) Shipfitting, (3) Sheetmetal and pattern development machine, and (4) elements of naval machinery.
B. Courses in machine shop, and acetylene and electric welding.

Burke School for Negroes (under direction of Murray School)

This school can get all the Negro trainees for which it has capacity, so long as Negroes find they will be placed in jobs. Recently new interest has been stimulated in these courses because some Negroes are being placed . All of the Negro women placed were placed with the Charleston Navy Yard. To date 93 women have been trained here. In February, 1943, the first of the women, nine, were placed in the Navy Yard. In March, 1943, the Navy Yard took 51 Negro women from this school.

School reports that these Negro women compare favorably with the white women, in training, and that the best proportion of those applying for admission to the school pass the tests, although more of the Negro women than the white women drop out of school before training is completed.

Courses offered: Unfortunately, this school has no machine shop (can't get the equipment.) There is one course for men, in Electric Welding. There is one course for women, in Shipfitting. Are pre-employment courses.

Transportation

The local transportation company, through cooperation of the Navy Yard, which owns the special buses which this transportation company uses for transportation to the Navy Yard, tries to keep up with the needs, and with present facilities can do no more than is now being done to meet the transportation problem. The number of persons carried in public conveyances in Charleston in 1942 was more than 662% greater than in December, 1938 (the last "normal" year). (Information from O.W.I.)

The transportation company is short of workers, especially repair men. It is using women bus drivers on some of the buses in the City of Charleston and women "conductorettes" on the Navy Yard buses. At shift-changes buses are overcrowded and sometimes break down, being in need of repair. Transportation has to be supplied for many workers living throughout adjacent counties, up to a radius of 60 miles or more. Agents saw many of the buses (very "unseaworthy" in appearance) which run from the Ordnance Depot to outlying towns. Many private cars are used, workers clubbing together. (The southeast is not as short of gasoline as other parts of the east.) The building of housing projects near the Navy Yard has prevented the transportation problem from being as bad as it might have been. The Charleston Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. is not far from the center of Charleston (about a 15" walk from the center of town). A one-way bus trip from the city of Charleston to the Navy Yard in No. Charleston costs 10 cents, and from the city of Charleston to the Ordnance Depot in No. Charleston, 20 cents.

Food

There has been a temporary shortage of some foods here, as elsewhere, but agents found food somewhat better here than in Savannah. However, there are few convenient places to eat, where a good meal is served and where the cost of food is not too high. There seem to be many more food stores here than in Savannah. There are more stores of all kinds in Charleston than in Savannah. However, North Charleston, where most of the workers now live, is relatively undeveloped. Agents saw a few food-markets near some of the housing projects in North Charleston. There is a large cafeteria (The Liza Lucas) near the Navy Yard gate and close to two of the housing projects that are nearest the Navy Yard. This cafeteria is about a 15" walk from the Women's Dormitory, which has no food facilities as yet. The three plants visited by agents had cafeterias.

Health facilities

"Health record has generally continued good," although everyone keeps his fingers crossed when saying this, admitting that if there were an epidemic it would be impossible to control, due to overcrowding, as yet incomplete development of sanitary facilities in new housing areas, shortage of doctors, and shortage of clinic and hospital facilities. Agents heard no mention here of the two health problems, TB and Venereal Disease, considered so pressing in Savannah, and have no evidence as to whether or not these problems exist here to the degree they do in Savannah. However, many social workers, as in Savannah, speak of the vice-problem, complicated by the presence of so many service men in town, and Charleston seems to be drawing on the same sources for in-migrant workers as Savannah.

Education

Public schools are overcrowded and inadequate, especially in the newly-developed areas. Almost 62% of the schools are now in North Charleston and have to run double sessions. Local and state officials are working on the problem, but cannot build new schools until the need actually arises. Therefore, there is an unavoidable lag.

Housing

Charleston is on the tip of a "peninsular," with the Cooper River on one side and the Ashley River on the other. With the increase in population, Charleston could not, therefore, expand to any extent to the southeast or west, because of the difficulty of transportation across water. Also, there is much marshy land in the tidewater area. Old Charleston was already crowded, houses being closely packed together. The quaint old houses were the delight of tourists, but many were in a bad state of decay and did not offer much to those interested in "conversion." On the peninsular north of Charleston there was a fairly undeveloped section and the expansion has, therefore, been to the north as population increased. North Charleston now consists of many closely-built little neighborhoods of small houses, built by the Housing Authority and, also, by private enterprise. There are a number of scattered trailer camps, some small and some large. One report estimates perhaps 5000 people living in trailers, and that many of these people do not now want to move to houses, having made their investment in a trailer and considering their stay in Charleston limited by the war. Sanitary facilities in these trailer sections are not good. Persons occupying homes in the housing projects have, of course, limited room space. The water supply is ample. Sewerage installation, garbage removal and sanitation in general has, of course, not quite kept up with the rapid building, and there are a few areas where there is still something of a problem in this connection, although it is not being overlooked.

It is not easy to give statistics on the amount of housing already built and needed for the future, since every report we have seen differs. It is usually said that somewhere around 7000 living units have already been built. As will be seen by our statistics below, we arrive at the approximate 7000 in another way, showing that only part of the 7000 has actually been built. We may be incorrect, but at least our figures show the amount of housing that is available at this time for anyone looking for a home, and the amount of housing that is to be constructed in the near future. It is thought that housing for Whites will be adequate for the next few months. This is not true for the non-whites. Housing for the Negro has never been adequate, but, regardless of this fact, it cannot be seen how housing for the Negro can be adequate in the future if 5000 Negro men are to be imported (if the prediction of the U.S.E.S. has any likelihood of being realized). The local Housing Authority has not yet found land where it can build all of the 750 housing units for Negroes that it has planned at present, and no more units for Negroes have been planned, to our knowledge. Also, we wonder if the small dormitory space, although not fully occupied, will be adequate if the Civil Service succeeds in its program of recruiting a large number of women for this area.

The following figures do not, of course, include all the make-shift arrangements for housing in the city of Charleston where all available housing has been utilized, nor do they include all of the private building. (Agent also fears that this may not include the very earliest of the public housing units constructed, although she has tried in every way to check on this.)

Housing Units Completed, Nearly Completed, and P lanned (although not yet Built). Also Housing S cheduled for Building if and when it becomes necessary. As follows:

Number of Units		
750 }	-----	Family Housing Units (public housing) that have been occupied since January, 1943.
3910 }	-----	Family Housing Units (public housing) that have been completed since January, 1943, or are so nearly completed that they can all be occupied by June 30, 1943.
200	-----	Dormitory Units for 200 single persons. Public Housing. Completed.
400	-----	Family Units, HOLC, voluntary government conversion of old houses in Charleston, not yet completed, but to be ready in July or August, 1943.
750	-----	Family Housing Units for Negroes. Public housing. Not yet built but will be built. Supposed to be ready in July or August, 1943.
1300	-----	Family Housing Units. Private building. Will not be ready before January, 1944.
	7310	Total housing units that are completed or that will be completed, supposedly, by 1944.
3500	-----	Housing units planned for the 2d Minimum Emergency Housing P rogram. P lans are ready but these units will not be built unless it becomes necessary.
	3500	Total additional housing units, 2d Min.Emerg. Hous.Prog.
Gr.Total	10810	Housing Units, completed, nearly completed, about to be built, or merely planned for the future.

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The attached sheet which we secured at the War Housing Office is not complete but is inserted here simply to give some idea of rents.

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The following table, which refers to units mentioned above, gives some idea of the housing cushion against further expansion in the near future.

Number of Units		
1300	-----	Vacancies in housing projects already built. These unoccupied units are at Liberty Hill Housing Project in North Charleston, and at St. Andrews Homes Project which is not popular because it is across the Ashley River.
1700	-----	Housing units scheduled for completion before July 1.
	3000	Sub-total of above. Cushion against immediate expansion of population.
400	-----	Unfinished apartments in Charleston, "conversions." To be ready in July or August.
1300	-----	Housing units under construction by private companies. Will not be ready before 1944, January.
750	-----	H ousing units for Negro war-workers. Not yet under construction, but supposed to be completed before January, 1944.
	2450	Subtotal of above. Further and later cushion against expansion from war-industries, etc.
3500	-----	Housing units approved in 2d Min. Housing Program. These will not be built unless survey--to be completed by July 1 by the Navy Yard and other war industries and army centers--shows it necessary.
	3500	Subtotal
	8950	Grand total. Cushion against expansion.

4,110 Federal public housing units april 15, 1943

Constructed by FPHA and under Management of the Housing Authority of the City of Charleston.

Distribution and Location of 200 Dormitories, 500 Apartments and 3,410 Family Units

NAME	Project No.	Location	No. of Units	Rent	Opening
Liberty Hill	SC-38026*	No. Charleston & Remount Rd. Adjoining Palmetto Gardens	2,000 3,4,5 room Family units	$30.75,$35.75 $40.75 Mo.Unfur.	March 1943
St. Andrew's Homes	SC-38027*	Across Ashley River approx. 2 miles from bridge	410 3,4,5 room Family units	$31.25,$36.25 $41.25 Mo.Unfur.	March 1 1943
Victory Homes Men's Dormitory	SC-38067A	King & Grove Streets Baker Tract	32 Single rooms 20 Double rooms	$5. Wk. Furn. $8. Wk. Furn.	May 15 1943
Victory Homes Extension	SC-38068A	King & Grove Streets Baker Tract	64 Apartments for 2 persons	$7.25 Wk. Furn.	May 15 1943
Boulevard Women's Dormitory	SC-38067B	Hwy 52 & Carolina St. Fabian Tract	48 Single rooms 40 Double rooms	$5. Wk. Furn. $8. Wk. Furn.	May 1 1943
Ashely Homes	SC-38069A	Peachtree & Hester Streets Buist Tract	150 3,4,5 room Family Units	$31.25, $36.25 $41.25 Mo. Unfurn.	June 1 1943
Liberty Homes Extension	SC-38069A	No. Charleston & Remount Rd.	436 Apts. 2 Pers. 50 Furnished	$5. Wk. Unfurn. $7.25 Wk. UnFurn.	June 30 1943
Liberty Homes Extension	SC-38069B	No. Charleston & Remount Rd.	850 3,4,5 room Family units	$30.75, $35.75 $40.75 Mo. Unfurn.	June 30 1943

*Approximately 50% occupied April 15, 1943.

2,450 Additional Units Scheduled for Completion During 1943

Homes Use, through HOLC, has processed applications for making available approx. 400 unfurnished apartments by voluntary Government conversion. These apartments are located all over the city of Charleston, and are scheduled for completion throughout July and August. These housing units are restricted to essential in-migrant war workers.

NHA, through FPHA, has programmed 750 housing units for colored war workers and are now in process of selecting three sites north of the city limits for this purpose. These units are scheduled for occupancy before January, 1944.

Priorities have been granted for a total of 1,300 private four, five and six room housing units programmed by NHA for 1943. These units scheduled for completion before January, 1944 will become available throughout the summer and and fall. 1,200 will be constructed by V-Housing and 100 by Carolina Construction Co.

750 four, five and six room family housing units located at Waylyn have been occupied since Jan. 1943.

156

To compare with this cushion, in the way of housing, against further expansion of population, we mention below the U.S.E.S. estimate of the total future demand for additional workers in Charleston.

U.S.E.S. estimates a total net demand for about 18,000 workers in the 12 months' period from March 1943 to March 1944. It estimates, roughly, that about 6000 of this number will be needed by June, that another 6000 will be needed by September, and that the last 6000 will be needed by March, 19 44.

U.S.E.S. estimates that, of the 18,000 workers needed, 9,828 can be secured from the <u>local area</u> within the period, as follows:

4,300 women from Charleston Met. area, women not customarily in the labor force.
1,460 Estim ated new entrants into the labor market.
3,500 Construction workers in non-seasonal work.
268 Individuals who formerly worked in o ther non-seasonal establishments which will decrease their employment or close down altogether.
300 To be culled from the few unemployed locally (the "screenings").

9,828 Total workers available from the local area.

U.S.E.S. estimated that approx. 5000 Negro male workers will have to be imported, and that about 3,172 white males will have to be imported. This would give a total of 8,172 necessary inmigrant workers. U.S.E.S. estimates that over 2,000 of these inmigrant workers will be needed by June and that by September the number of this year's inmigrants will be nearer 5000 than 4000. (We are giving only round numbers here) If these figures are compared with the figures on Housing-Cushion ag ainst further expansion, it will be seen that sufficient housing has been <u>planned</u>, although there may be a <u>lag in supplying</u> housing for this area in the next 12 months. The Housing Authority has to be careful not to overb u ild. It believes the housing problem has been met for the near future. However, if U.S.E.S. estimates as to the need of importing abou t 5,000 Negro male workers is correct, some of the housing p lanned for the future will have to be for Negroes rather than for whites. (Agents wonder if any great number of Negro workers will be imported.) Also, if most of the 4,300 women workers which U.S.E.S. estimates are needed cannot be found locally, as U.S.E.S. estimates they can, but which most of the evidence indicates is not likely, then it would be necessary to consider how many of these p ossible female inmigrants will come from the families of the 3,172 inmigrant white men and how many will be single women. No one knows, b ut it is possible that additional dormitory space for women may be needed. If there is any appreciable lag between the arrival of single women who have been recruited from the outside and the supplying of dormitory space, it is difficult to see where any great number of these women could find housing in Charleston or North Charleston. If it is going to be difficult to recruit the women, as some believe, it would be too bad to lose thembecause of lack of living quarters.

The following is an account of the Housing Problem for single women at the present time in Charleston and North Charleston.

Women's Dormitory

In the housing projects, women without families are still eligible for dormitory-space only,* although it might be pleasanter if single women could occasionally club together and rent one of the family housing units. At the present time an effort is being made to keep the newly-opened women's dormitory for industrial war-workers only, and clerical workers will be admitted only when it is found to be impossible to rent the space to industrial workers. The new women's dormitory, constructed by the Housing Authority of Charleston, has room for 128 women (48 single rooms and 40 double rooms). Only 40 women have rented rooms in the building at present.

Rent is $5 a week for single rooms, and $4 each person a week for 2-in-a-room. The double rooms are so small that the single rooms will doubtless be preferred, since there is not much difference in rent.

The dormitory is two stories high, with bedrooms on both floors. The rooms are small, with small windows and low ceilings, and will probably be very hot in summer. Rooms are very simply furnished. The single room has a bureau, a small bed, one chair, and one small open clothes closet. The double room has 2 beds and 2 small closets, and does not seem to have room for an extra bureau and chair. On each floor there is a sufficiently large room with rows of wash-basins, with mirrors above, rows of enclosed toilets, and rows of enclosed showers. There is one tub bath in each of these rooms, and, also, 2 set-tubs for washing clothing. There are pegs to hang a few clothes on, but a line could be put up if necessary. There are places to plug-in for electrical appliances, such as flat-irons, and there are 2 ironing boards in each of these rooms.

On the second floor there is a large room laid out for a snack-bar or cafeteria, but the room is as yet unfurnished. At present some of the girls eat breakfast across the street in private homes in a housing project. The nearest eating place is the Liza Lucas Cafeteria, a large cafeteria near the Navy Yard gates, and from 15 to 20" walk from the Dormitory.

On the first floor, near the application desk and 'phone--the office--there is a small space, as yet unfurnished, which is to be the lounge. This would be all right for a waiting-room or lobby, but is so very small that it cannot possibly be used for a living room.

There is no recreation room or space for same. Housing Authority said it was planned that the girls could use the community house at the Legare Homes when it was in operation. This would be about a 15" walk from the Dormitory, and is near the Navy Yard gate.

*Recently women workers, regardless of marital status, were made eligible for certification as essential war-workers and thus eligible to rent any of the family housing units, <u>providing</u> they had a family with them (could be father, mother, brothers, or sisters, rather than husband and children, for instance).

At the present there is a matron on duty in the daytime. In the evening the only person on duty is a male guard or night clerk. It is said that the matron is going to live in the Dormitory and that she will have charge of the care of the dormitory, and that, since she will be sleeping in the building, there will be someone available if emergencies arise at night. Apparently there is to be a night clerk of some kind. This is not yet quite worked out.

Recommendations: It is not likely that women will want to use this dormitory unless it has at least a good cafeteria and a comfortable and sufficiently large living room. These are minimum requirements. The large room on the second floor could serve either as cafeteria or living room but not for both, and so an addition will have to be built on to the dormitory. It is said that something of the kind is planned--but not until it is learned whether or not the rooms will be rented. (They will probably not rent quickly without the cafeteria or the living room). The cafeteria should serve adequate meals, when in operation, and not just snacks. The living room should be large enough and well enough furnished to offer comfortable seating for the girls and their guests. It should be a place where girls can read, play table games (bridge, checkers, etc.), and it might well have some music (radio and record-player). A recreation room for active games would be desirable, but, considering the emergency and the fact that there is a community house not too far away, a recreation room need not be considered. The matter of adequate supervision in the dormitory (although it should not be obnoxiously oppressive) should be watched. That is, there should be a matron who is interested in the girls and sees that they are properly cared for and that there is a decent standard of behaviour so that girls need not be ashamed to live there. This may have been worked out by this time.

Other living space for single women.

All agencies having room-registry service for single women report great difficulty in securing rooms for single women in private homes (single women are the least desired of all roomers), but all agencies report that they have, so far, always managed to find a room for the single woman applicant, whether she be office worker or industrial worker. The YWCA is giving most of its time and space to supplying rooms for single women and the N.C.C.S.-U.S.O. has recently arranged for emergency and temporary housing for women. Rents in this area average $5-7 a week for one in a room, and $3-4 a week for each person in a room that has 2 or more to a room.

The housing worries of many of the room registries is complicated by the necessity of finding places for women who come to town to visit their men in the service, and it is especially hard to find them rooms if they have children with them. There is also the necessity of finding rooms for servicemen on furlough. The presence of so many service men in town, and their visitors, makes it that much harder to find living quarters for the single woman-worker.

Recreation (also see Housing, p. 18 b. and c.)

There has never been much in theway of commercial recreation in Charleston. Since the increase in p opulation, new moving picture theatres have been built in downtown Charleston but these places are already overcrowded. There are a few of the usual "night spots," and small eating places. Milling around town and stopping in some unattractive, dirty, smelly, and crowded little eating place seems to be the commonest form of recreation, as is common in towns suddenl y increased in size by a war-worker and service-man population. The city has playgrounds, but not enough for the increased population. There are beaches along the coast, but there is the transportation difficulty, together with the fact that, because of defense activities in this area, some of the beaches are not now open to the public. Charleston has some park space and a couple of swimming pools. There is available some variety in the way of cultural recreation, but this appeals to a fairly small grou p.

Recreation

There is U.S.O. recreation, to a limited amount, available for service-men. Recently, the U.S.O.-N.C.C.S. has given serious attention to recreation for industrial women. For this it is using, in central Charleston, a large old, 3-story mansion, with big, high-ceilinged, well-lighted and cheerful rooms. It is not known, as yet, how much use working women will make of this center, since a new director has just been put in charge (she seems like a very capable and attractive woman) who is to carry out the policies outlined to us by Mrs. Ford, Regional Director of the USO-NCCS. See our Savannah Report for this.) Mrs. Ford said that the former director had done a good job in entertaining service men and debutantes who acted as hostesses, but had not known how to reach the working woman. Agents attended the second party for working women at this center under the new director. A great many working women and service-men (who are easy to secure for the girls' parties) were present and seemed to be having a good time. There is a large space in the building for dancing, there are two good pianos, and an orchestra is furnished when needed. Mrs. Ford, however, does not wish dancing to be overemphasized. There are to be picnics, beach parties, get-together sings, supp er-parties, etc. In the building there is a sewing room, equipped with machine, for the girls to use; also a kitchen. There is a writing room, and there are two large living-rooms, together with large homelike porches on two floors. On the third floor there is an emergency housing p roject being started, which will be for temporary residence only. Two large bedrooms have been furnished with f rom 4-to 6 narrow double-decker beds (the top bed seems a little "precarious"), and dressing tables, bureaus and closet space. A third room is to be furnished with single beds. Another room is to be used by a "matron." The rooms are cheerful and airy and, since they are to be only temporarily by any one person, probably will not seem overcrowded. There are two large bath rooms, with one toilet, one bowl, and one tub each. There is a fairly large yard, with lawn and garden.

Community Report, Charleston, S. C.,
May 25, 1943

The Y. W.C. A. has a small gym., a pool, and tennis court, but the primary concern of the Y.W.C.A. at present seems to be to supply housing. It is using all the space available in the main building and in two houses in the rear for housing for working girls. There seems to be little conception of the need of recreation here for working women--or else housing is considered so important as to make work on a recreation program impossible.

There is a Negro Y.W.C.A. without sufficient leadership or space. There is also a community center in a school building for Negroes.

There may be little recreation available in Charleston, but there is even less in North Charleston where there has been the greater increase in population. Since this was recently an undeveloped section it is obvious how little there would be there in the way of commercial recreation. There is practically nothing for Negroes in North Charleston. There are a few facilities for the Whites. There are two commercial theatres, one bowling alley, one athletic field, one playground and an undeveloped park area. The Y.W.C.A.-U.S.O. has a small branch in North Charleston, and although supposed to furnish recreation for industrial ~~workers~~ women, it is doing mostly work for service men* It has been using a small building at the athletic field which had formerly been used for storing of equipment. It is said that it is now to have greater facilities and space, and its program may, therefore, be changed.

For Whites there are some recreation facilities planned in the new housing developments. There are the following recreation possibilities in the housing projects:
At Ben Tillman Homes (near Navy Yard), 1 large recreation room, 1 small kitchen, and a small play area.
At Legare Homes (near Navy Yard and Women's Dormitory), community building with library, kitchen, large recreation hall with stage, dressing room, etc. This is waiting for a recreation director.
At Calhoun Homes (a little farther from Navy Yard), a recreation room and an u ndeveloped outdoor play area.
At Liberty Homes, there is planned a large community house with administration building and commercial unit.

In North Charleston there has been organized the Cooper River P layground Commission and this group, together with other interested persons, is trying to get play space in the housing projects and schools (Lanham funds).

In connection with recreation, the question is frequently a sked, "H ow much use will the workers make of non-commercial recreation facilities when they become available?" and "Just how much recreation is wanted by the industrial worker who is employed for long hours at tiring work?"

***June 15, 1943. Interviewed Miss Best, Regional Director USO-YWCA, and her assistant, Miss Sheele, in Atlanta, in re. work of USO-YWCA in No. Charleston. They report this organiz. is to have use of new federal building, not yet constructed. They say USO-YWCA has always been working with industrial girls in N. Charleston but that service-men**

(over)

Child-Care Assistance for Working Mothers. (also see Housing, p. 18b. and c.)

Present status of child-care work: In North Charleston an application for Lanham funds for child-care has been approved, and the grant has been made to the School Board of N. Charleston. At the present time there is one nursery--recently reopened and formerly W.P.A.--with a capacity for 30 children, ages 2-6, which is being operated at the George Legare Homes, a housing project adjacent to the Navy Yard. Ap plications are made at the school. Another nursery, with a capacity for 90 children, ages 2-6, is to be opened June 15 in the Chicora School. App lications are made to the school board. Both these nursery schools charge 50¢ p er day per child. This includes hot lunch, and milk in the afternoon.

Further study of the need for nurseries is being made at the Charleston Navy Yard in order to determine whether additional nursery facilities are desired by the women now working there and where these nurseries should be located. See Community school for additional data

In Charleston itself no application for Lanham Funds for child-care has yet been made. A study has been made to determine need andwhether application for Lanham Funds should be made. This study, which included N. Charleston, was considered inconclusive. Some additional study of the problems of school-age children and their care is being made at this time under the supervision of the Dept. of Public Welfare, Also, the Navy Yard study, mentioned above, will be useful here, since ~~some~~ of the mothers live in Charleston. There are some public andsome private nurseries in Charleston, with great variation in rates, which were not created primarily for and are not used primarily by defense workers. Some are filled to capacity and some are not filled, and study of same gives no clues as to needs of defense workers. Some are perhaps too expensive and exclusive, some are perhaps in the wrong locations, and some are perhaps too inexpensive (associated with relief agencies).

The following detail in re. child-care studies in Charleston and N. Charleston (like that for Savannah) is given only to illustrate the difficulty of determining the problem.

Because from December 1942 there had been interest in the problem of child-care in Charleston and because some incomplete studies had been made under local auspices (O .C.D., etc.), an official survey* was made from Jan. 6, 1943 to April 15, 1943, by the S. C. State Dept. of Public Welfare for the Charleston County Dept. of P ublic Welfare. This survey covered not only child-care but gave a general background picture of local conditions affecting children and young people.

For the child-care section of this survey, questionnaires were sent, through the cooperation of the Supt. of Schools for Cooper River District #4, North Charleston, to the 6619 school children in all the schools, Neg ro and white, of North Charleston. There were 2297 unduplicated questionnaires returned, this being 35% of the total school enrollment. The questionnaires considered locality, ages and number of children, types of care desired (pre-school, after-school, and summer recreation), and whether or not the mother was working, planning to work, or definitely not intending to go to work.

*See our list of "Sources Referred to."

Of the white mothers reporting, most had supplied some care or supervision for their children, but of the Negro mothers reporting, the opposite was true. "In both groups," however, to quote the Survey, "it is interesting to note that the largest number of mothers interested in all types of care came from the group who were not working or planning to work." It is perhaps true--and must be considered in the making of all these questionnaires--that some of the mothers did not understand the questionnaires any too well.

It had been expected that, as a part of this survey, questionnaires would be distributed among women working in the Charleston Navy Yard, but this was not done in time for the survey mentioned above. However, Capt. Moses of the 6th Naval District (who was interested in the study) has recently carried out his promise to see that questionnaires be filled out at the Navy Yard. Ensign Margaret Heing, now stationed at the Charleston Navy Yard as the new Asst. P ersonnel worker for women, is making a study of the child-care problem as it affects women at the Charleston Navy Yard. A questionnaire has been prepared anddistributed among all the women working there and it has been explained to the women that the Navy Yard is interested in the problem and that all the questionnaires must be returned by a certain date (May 24 was the date, but this has been "moved up .") . Ensign Heing has promised to let Women's Bureau agents know the outcome of the study. If it succeeds in securing conclusive evidence as to need and as to suitable locations for nurseries, it will be thefirst such study made in a plant and with complete plant-backing which we have seen in this region so far.

In addition to the above, Mrs. Guerard, Exec. Sec. of the County Dept. of P ublic Welfare, is sponsoring some additional investigations--done by a volunteer who worked on the Child-Care Survey--of local problems affecting children. However, in this study she is interested in more than the narrower problem of child-care which we are considering here.

The Survey we mentioned above stated that it did not think it had proven whether or not there was a child-care problem, but it stated that it was the concensus of opinion that conditions in Charleston were affecting children adversely. This seems to be the conclusion that most studies on the Child-Care problem in defense areas really lead to, if one examines critically the meagre statistical evidence as opposed to the arguments for child-care based merely on observation of changing conditions.

The Survey recommended no new nurseries, set up by means of public assistance, at present. It suggested, rather, that an existing community ag ency (this would naturally be the County Dept. of Public Welfare in this case) supply advice and supervision- -using a special worker for t his job--to those interested in some form of self-help in connection with child-care. Such a supervisor cou ld assist groups in each locality who might be interested in setting up a nursery under their own administration and using their own resources. Of course, as mentioned above, the N. Charleston School Board has received Lanham funds recently for some work in child-care.

S ome of those persons who have been most interested in this question of child-care in Charleston, for pre-school and school children, agree that we may posit the following questions, to apply not only to Charleston but to other parts of this region.

1. Are plants going to use women so generally that we need be so concerned with encouraging the utilization of mothers with small children?

2. Are some of the plans for nursery-care too elaborate and too expensive, for the small numbers they serve, considering the uncertainty of the need, and the lack of proof that nursery-care will aid the plants to secure many more women-workers? Would it not be better to start a few simple experiments first to see what the "demand" will be? (We were told that $33,000 was spent on a recent nursery venture in housing project in N. Charleston (W.P.A. funds?). This covered a 6 months' period. Seven trained workers were used. The capacity was 30 children and the nursery opened with something like 7 children and enrollment reached capacity only near the end of the period.)

3. Are the women who are interested in utilizing child-care facilities the women who are also interested in working?

4. Will the working mothers, whose children most need this care, "bother" about making use of it? Are not the standards of living of some of these mothers fairly low, will they not think the cost of child-care (to themselves) is unnecessary expense, and are they well-enough informed to be much concerned about the dangers confronting their unsupervised children in these areas?

5. Is not one of the problems in these overcrowded "critical areas" one of supplying decent and interesting recreation for school children and young people, whether their mothers are working or not, to prevent them from aimless "milling around" in a town filled with service-men, to keep them from the cheap taverns, etc.?

The Survey was much concerned with statements about delinquency and truancy and felt both were increasing, but found proof of same impossible.

The present scarcity of foster homes for white children who have to have foster-home care was noted by relief agencies, but this problem has little connection with the problem of child-care which now interests the Women's Bureau.

Charleston, South Carolina-General Community Notes-

Date: Jan. 13, 1943
Agent: M. Ziegler

Note: -Some general background material concerning Charleston, its population, general economic chaaracteristics, etc., and a map of the area, is available in the Women's Bureau office (see Miss Hook's files) in a report made by the Office of Defense, Health, and Welfare and the National Resources Planning Board, as of June 1, 1942. Of course in some respects this report is now out-of date.

Also Miss Hooks has a labor supply report for the Charleston area as of October 28, 1942.

No real investigation of the community situation in Charleston was possible but it is thought that a little more inquiry concerning the living problems of women, especially of single women, should be made when next Charleston is visited.

Interview with A.E. Moorer, manager of local U.S.E.S office, Charleston (and others in same office).

Active file in the office as of Jan. 1, 1943 as follows:

Occupational Group	Total	Women	Nonwhites (Total)
Professional and managerial	53	35	18
Clerical and sales	176	105	1
Service	299	246	197
Agric,, fishery, forestry, etc.,	89	3	57
Skilled	177	32	28
Semiskilled	194	55	63
Unskilled	426	69	287
Entry Occupations	83	78	5
Total	1497	623	656

A recent summary made in the regional office of the War Manpower Commission in Atlanta indicates that women (including those in clerical jobs) constitute only about 1 % of those employed in several of the chief industries in Charleston, but this figure may not be very accurate. The Employment Service did not have as recent a figure on the number of women at the Navy Yard as was obtained there but considering the number of trainees placed at the Yard in the past

Charleston, S.C.

two months, the total figures checked very closely. Those placed in Nov.-175; in Dec.,-147. (These were placements by the Charleston office of the U.S.E.S.-referring workers to the Navy Yard).

Other principal woman employing indutries in Charleston, (current figures), would be the following: American Tobacco Co., 1580 women-out of 2100, or more, employees; General Asbestos and Rubber Co.,-500 women employees- (out of perhaps about 950 employees). These numbers represent shop or factory workers-not clerical employees. The So. Carolina Power Co. now has 34 women in non-office occupations, including some bus drivers (several of these were seen driving buses to and from the Navy Yard), and some women doing appliance repairing. The West Virginia Paper Co. has 31 women in production or factory jobs and the Woodstock Co., making crates and boxes for ammunition, has 77 women in similar occupations. The Ordnance Depot, as of Nov., had 94 women in non-clerical jobs out of 1820 workers. (The number of women has probably increased since). The Port of Embarkation is said to be using women only for clerical jobs.

The Charleston Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. hired 8 women for its shipyards and as far as has been learned has not increased the number though the U.S.E.S has been trying to persuade the officials that more women be used.-It was suggested that a call be made here by a Women's Bureau agent-this has also been suggested by others-and should be done on next visit to Charleston.

However it was said that many more women will probably be needed in Charleston in the future. The Navy Yard will be the greatest employer of women. Mr. Moorer gave an estimate of as high as 6000 women who will have to be used, in his opinion, if the Navy Yard requires 14,000 workers in the next year. (However Navy Yard estimates were for about 3000 women,-which is still a sizable number). The West Va. Pulp and Paper Co., which has thus far taken only a few women, will have to use more-Since there is no defense training course set-up for this type of work the company is

endeavoring to train a few women at a time, itself. The Ordnance Depot will probably also expand its use of women somewhat. (Mr. Moorer has heard rumors that the Depot is having some diffiulty with women "turning yellow" as a result of exposure to powder). (See also newspaper clipping concerning the Depot sent to Miss Wunder).

Mr. Moorer said that definitely there is some difficulty already in recruiting enough women for training courses for the Navy Yard and that also there is a shortage of clerical workers. Also the local supply of men, white or Negro, for any kind of jobs is very low. He has worked out a plan for the enrollment of women and has submitted it to the regional office of the Manpower Commission, but said, as is the case with some other local or area men, he is rather "afraid of the thing." At present Mr. Moorer thinks that the most feasible plan will be to insert coupons in the local paper and then through various types of publicity ask the women to fill in these coupons, which would contain only a few elementary questions, and then mail them to the Employment Office. Those who stated they were willing to take jobs would then be interviewed at the U.S.E.S.

Trainees are now wanted both for the N.Y.A. resident center, which is being used for non-local girls and for the Murray Vocational School in Charleston. Mr. Moorer listed among the chief difficulties in recruiting women the lack of child care facilities and the lack of domestic help. X He said that in his opinion one of the chief reasons for the shortage of Negro women to do domestic work is that their husbands are now earning more money and so they are staying at home. He admitted that not many Negro women have found employment in industry. (However more of them may have obtained jobs in local launderies or other service establishments).

(Many attempts have been made, apparently, to work out some plans for "child care" in Charleston. At present a worker has been sent in by the State Dept. of Public Welfare under a plan approved by the C. Bureau, to try to coordinate efforts + activities. An attempt will be made to see her eventually).

 Charleston, S.C.

Community Facilities:-Agent's general impression of Charleston, based of course on a very brief visit, is that it is one of the most crowded war industry + military areas which she has ever visited. North Charleston, which is north of the Navy Yard, contains a great many housing projects which have been constructed by the government. Also trailer camps, tourist camps, and tents are in evidence. It was said that most, but not all of the women working in the yards at the Navy Yard, are from the local area or from families which have moved to the region and have family housing of some kind. However with the Navy Yard, the Ordnance Depot, the Point of Embarkation, and several other military establishments have many women clerical workers,-and doubtless a good many of these have come from other places in the Civil Service District.

Housing Mrs. Fred Attaway, a member of the local Y.W.C.A. Board, was interviewed briefly at a U.S.O. center. She seemed to think that there is a serious housing problem for unattached women-and said the Y.W. is constantly besieged with room requests. (She referred agent to Miss Sparks, gen'l secretary, who could not be seen on this visit).

According to latest word obtained in Atlanta from the regional office of N.H.A. (on Jan. 22) a dormitory for 128 women is now being constructed (or rather started) on North Charleston Boulevard, in the vicinity of some of the housing projects. More information as to the facilities planned will have to be obtained from F.P.H.A. in Atlanta. North Charleston appears to have very few facilities for eating or recreation, although a very tiny U.S.O. center does exist there. In addition to many centers for military personnel in Charleston, there is also an N.C.C.S. center there-particularly for women which will be visited when another trip can be made to Charleston.

Transportation is also rather difficult, of course, and requires a considerable amount of time for workers each day. It would seem desirable therefore, to get as many new workers locally, as possible.

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Agenda on Housing

On June 14 and 15 we were finally able to have a conference with Mrs. Betty Miller, Regional Chief Project Services Adviser, Federal Public Housing Authority, in Atlanta. Also talked with her assistant, Miss Betty L. Johnson. They made clear what we had suspected--that the Housing Authority of Charleston is not interested in the community facilities on the projects, but is not frank about admitting this to outsiders and is likely to give a vague impression either that the facilities are being used more generally than they are or that they are "about to be used." I have attached two sheets giving the community facilities at the housing projects and telling whether or not they are used (this was prepared at the office of Mrs. Miller by Miss Johnson.)

The problem is as follows: The Federal Public Housing Authority has supplied space and equipment for excellent community facilities (recreation, health, and child-care) at most of the projects that have been built, but the facilities cannot be used until the Housing Authority of Charleston decides to use them. Since certain standards must be maintained before facilities can be used, it is required by the Fed. Publ. Housing Authority that the local housing authority mustfirst appoint a Project Services Supervisor. This person may have, as needed, 2, 3, or 4 assistants (all paid by Fed. Pub. Hsg. Auth.) The Charleston Housing Authority willnot appoint a Project Services Supervisor, and will take no steps (see few exceptions on attached sheets) to use the community facilities in the Housing Projects. Most of the facilities are either only partially used or are standing idle entirely.

Mrs. Miller feels that the attitude of the Board of the Charleston Housing Authority is that "the in-migrants working in Charleston are poor trash and we don't want them living here permanently," and, "it is an extravagance to supply health clinics, recreation, child-care, etc. for them." Also, the Charleston Housing Auth. wants to show that it is building and operating very cheaply.* Therefore, says Mrs. Miller, the Board of the Charleston Housing Authority is not only building cheaply but poorly, and is in "open rebellion" against using the community facilities.

To summarize: Recreation. Projects have recreational facilities but they cannot be used to any extent without staff. If there were a Project Services Supervisor in Charleston she could organize this rec. work. Health. Some projects have health clinics but they are not used to any extent. For instance, the Legare Homes has a clinic which is only partially used. The large Liberty Homes project is to have a clinic (not yet fully constructed) and would service 20,000 people, but the Housing Auth. of Charleston has no plan for utilizing this and no intention of utilizing it.** Child-care. There are child-care facilities on the projects. The School Board of Charleston is not interested in any child-care program, but the School Board of N. Charleston is interested in child-care work, has secured some Lanham funds and is to apply for more. The N. Ch. School Board is using the nursery in the Legare Homes. The child-care facilities in the other projects are not being used and the local Housing Authority is not interested. Another problem is the care of schoolaage children, but the local Housing Authority willnot see that the facilities available are used. In fact, they have even restricted the use of the play-spaces by the children, because "it is too noisy." (Mrs. Miller feels there is need for child-care work not only for pre-school children but esp. for school-age children.)

*Mrs. Miller says Housing is being paid for rapidly, that within 3-4 years of the time that it is 3/4 occupied a housing project pays for itself completely.

**One health problem on which the Charleston Housing Authority will cooperate is

(over)

as follows: **There are vacancies in Charleston housing projects due to the fact that those people who came in and lived in trailers, tents, and huts--of necessity, at first--now continue to live in them. The town must write a health ordinance to make these people move into houses. The board of Housing Auth. will cooperate here.**

Mrs. Miller says that it has atlast been decided in Charleston to do something about the Women's Dormitory. The large room on the second floor is to be made into a comfortable living room. There will be comfortable chairs, tables, ping pong tables, library shelves, and music (possibly victrola and records, radio, and piano). There will be a building constructed for the Cafeteria and good meals will be served there. There will also be a snack bar open 24 hrs. a day. Two rooms in the dormitory will be reserved for a sick-bay and, if anyone is ill, a visiting nurse will becalled in.

Recommendations: Mrs. Miller says that she can do no more with the local Housing Authority in Charleston and requests that the Chief of the Women's Bureau take up the problem with Mr. Herbert Emmerich, Commissioner of Federal Public Housing Authority in Washington, telling him that the Tenant Activity Buildings in the Projects are, with a few exceptions, locked up, and asking him to see if he cannot get some action out of the Charleston Housing Authority. Mrs. Miller is very anxious that this "pressure" should come from some outside observer, like representative of Women's Bureau, and that no one know that she has requested this action. Therefore, what she requests is confidential.

Mrs. Miller also requests that we tellthe Charleston Navy Yard that we think they should use their influence to persuade the Charleston Housing Authority to use facilities in housing projects (many house Navy Yard workers). Dr. Josiah Smith is Chairman of the Housing Authority in Charleston and it might be wise to lay before him the war-measure needs of working women and the children of working mothers. Might be wellto tellhim that women are now being recruited by the Navy Yard and that other companies in Charleston are now looking for more women workers.

Dr. Leon Banov is city and county supt. of health and would have charge of health work in clinics at housing projects.

Community Facilities in Housing Projects

North Charleston

Public Housing

George Legare Homes ---- 600 dwelling units

Building -- Nursery School, being operated by Board of Educ. (Lanham funds) (capacity, 30 children)

Building--Health Clinic. Now being used only 6 hrs. weekly. Red Cross is to start unit here.

Administration Building. Has a wing with library. Assistance being given by County Library 2 nights weekly.

Building--Social Hall (large). Being used by tenant group for dances, etc. Boy Scout troop active here.

(If more than these buildings are needed, a dwelling unit can be made available, for additional work in child-care.)

Ben Tillman Homes----400 dwelling units. (Adjacent to Legare Homes. Both near Navy Yard.)

Social Hall in Administration Building (hall is 45 x 25), with kitchen. Small amount of tenant activity.

John C. Calhoun Homes---- dwelling units. (Near the above projects)

Social Hall (36 x 24) in Administration Building. Small amount of tenant Group Activity. Need for child-care work at this project is urgent, since two women living here tried to meet problem by opening nursery in their house. Perhaps Sch. Bd. can O.K. work these women are doing and supervise same.

Boulevard Dormitory for Women--128 units. Building is to be constructed for Cafeteria. Large room on second floor will now be made into comfortable living room. Two bed rooms will be set aside for "sick-bay."

Liberty Homes--Part 1.- 2000 dwelling units, now being completed. Is partially occupied.

Has a community building (not completed). This has a child-care wing of 3 rooms (capacity, 90 children). Also has clinic space, library, auditorium, and crafts and clubrooms.

A school is to be constructed on site.

Commercial facilities are to be constructed here.

Liberty Homes--Part II, extension. 850 dwelling units plus 436 efficiency apartments.

Has a community building very near completion. This has auditorium, 2 clubrooms, and 2 playrooms for nursery school.

Community Report, Charleston, S. C., May 25, 1943

City of Charleston

Public Housing

Ashley Homes--150 dwelling units. Ready for occupancy.

Community space in administration building: social hall (18 x 9), social hall (25 x 24), and kitchen.

Child-care space can possibly be built.

Victory Courts -- 64 efficiency apartments, and 72 dormitory units for men. (for couples)
No facilities for recreation.

Kiawah Homes--60 dwelling units.

No community facilities. Has a play area but this is being used for victory gardens.

St. Andrews Homes--410 dwelling units. (Across Ashley River). Now occupied.

Community Building: Assembly room(40 x 52), 2 club rooms (14 x 20), kitchen, child-care space.

Aided Housing (private bldg., aided by public funds (to be repaid))

Meeting St. Manor--75 dwelling units for white, and 137 dwelling units for colored.

No community facilities. City has offered to provide playground supervision for the colored group.

Mills Manor--140 dwelling units, and 129 dwelling units (for colored)

Social Hall (36 x 66) with stage and kitchen. This has been out-of-use for over a year.
2 basement rooms (sub-first floor, daylight rooms) were once used for kindergarten but there has been no activity here for several months. (Size 20 x 30).

Anson Borough Homes--162 dwelling units (for colored).

No community facilities. Use Wragg Borough Project, 1 block away.

Wragg Borough Homes--128 dwelling units (for colored).

Social Hall (38 x 25) in administration building. Only in use for private parties.

Gadsden Green Homes--172 dwelling units (for colored)

Social Hall (38 x 26) in administration building., with kitchen. No activity going on here.

Memphis Area
Includes Cardova,
Memphis, Millington
Tennessee
Region ~~IV~~ V

Confidential

Region ~~VII~~ V

SUMMARY - COMMUNITY SURVEY MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE AREA
(February 1942)

Duplicate copy
orig. report in
old files.

I. Industrial pattern of Memphis

Fisher Memphis Aircraft Division
Chickasaw Ordnance Plant (Tennessee Powder Company), Cordova, Tenn.
National Fireworks Company
Continental Piston Ring Co.
Sefton Fibre Can Company
R. F. Hungerford Lumber Company
C. T. Small Automatic Machinery Co.
Union Manufacturing Co.
Ernst Bischoff Co.
Thompson-Katz Lumber Co.
Anderson-Tully Co.
Memphis Butcher Block Co.
E. L. Bruce Co. - prefabricated houses
National Rose Spring and Mattress Co. - mattresses
Downcraft Co. - comforters
U. S. Bedding Co. - mattresses
Slumber Products Co. - mattresses
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. - cotton linters
Carloss Well Supply Co. - water well equipment
Layne & Bowler, Inc. - water well equipment
American Finishing Co. - sand bags
Bluff City Awning Co.- canvas tool roll
Southern Central Co. - stationery products
Tennessee Soap Co. - soap
Abraham Brothers Packing Co. - boneless beef
U. S. Quartermaster Depot

Memphis has been more of a trade and transportation center than a manufacturing center, with the chief manufacturing industries being related to raw cotton and hardwood lumber. It is the world's largest inland cotton market and largest producer of cotton seed products. It is also the largest hardwood lumber market in the world.

The metal trades have been relatively insignificant. The Ford Motor Company had an automobile assembly plant which has now been closed down, and the General Motors had a Fisher auto body parts plant which has now been converted into a plane subassembly plant.

Up to the present time there have been very few women in industrial work in Memphis, and those that were in industry were primarily in the food products, cosmetics, medicine, toilet goods, burlap and cotton bag, and cotton garment industries.

Some of the main women employing factories are listed below, and the employment figures are for the year 1936:

	Total	Female	White	Colored	Male	White	Colored
Nona-Lee Dress Co.	102	97	90	7	5	2	3
Bemis Bros. Bag Co. (burlap, cotton & paper bags)	114	53	43	10	61	60	1
M. M. Bosworth Co. (bags)	151	119	49	70	32	7	25
Plough, Inc. (drugs, cosmetics, shoe polish, spices, etc.)	424	243	177	66	181	126	55
W. T. Rawleigh Co.(spices, extracts, food products, etc.)	105	51	48	3	54	33	21
American Snuff Co.	431	221	218	3	210	138	72

Ford Motor Company in Memphis -- Closed permanently January 27, 1942, and 1,100 men were laid off. There was no definite information as to what was to be done with the plant.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company - Have been manufacturing heavy duty truck tires and airplane tires but this line is being discontinued due to rubber shortage. It is reported that they will now manufacture barrage balloons and assemble gas masks.

January 1942, 2,400 men were employed but since then some have been laid off. If balloons and gas masks are to be manufactured, about 1,000 women will be hired within next six months.

II. Labor Supply

Labor market area of Memphis -- Fayette, Shelby and Tipton Counties in Tennessee, Crittenden, Cross and St. Francis Counties in Arkansas, and DeSoto Counties in Mississippi form the labor market area.

The total population in this area is 573,400 and over ½ or 292,300 are women, and 51% of this population is colored. The predominance of females exists just in Shelby County.

File of active registrants at Tennessee State Employment Service in Memphis as of December 31, 1941: (30 day file)

County	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	11,730	8,614	3,116
Memphis (Memphis, Fayette, Shelby & Tipton counties)	9,383	6,590	2,793
De Soto	169	141	28

This report not
with others when abroad
taken, so not included
in summary.

54

8-5-42

I have checked the paragraphs I would question.
Memphis, Tenn.; Burlington, Ia; Attendl, Talladega, Childersburg, Sylacauga Defense Area; Rock Island, Moline, Davenport Da area, are the cities mentioned in this note

(Miss N. said go ahead.)

Miss Trentberg -

These summaries are all ready to be mailed - but after talking with you this morning I wonder if they give too much information about location of plants -

(over)

County	Total	Male	Female
Marshall	327	251	76
Crittenden	495	446	49
Cross	905	786	119
St. Francis	451	400	51

30 day active file, Feb. 14, 1942 for City of Memphis and Shelby, Fayette and Tipton Counties:

Women	3,632
Men	8,522
Vets	535
	12,689

In some of the State employment offices the female registrants have increased 150% in one year when it became known that women would be employed in defense plants. Many of these women were never before on the labor market and many of the women formerly registered as clerical workers have shifted into the industrial classification.

Adequacy of Labor Supply --

Anticipate a 15,000 replacement and expansion demand during the year 1942, 8,000 replacements and 7,000 in expansion, and expect that 8,000 of the 15,000 will be female workers. This does not include construction workers.

The area surrounding Memphis is predominantly agricultural with 37% of the population being rural-farm. This group will have to be drawn upon for war production work as will the colored composing 51% of the population, and women composing 51% of the population, and older workers. The labor supply will be adequate if these sources are drawn upon. The only workers that might possibly have to be recruited from other areas are a few skilled tool and die makers and machinists, and maybe some agricultural workers during the seasonal peak in farming.

In general, the establishments in Memphis will not hire men 20-44 years of age unless they have two or more dependents or are skilled workmen. Many are hiring women for the first time, and taking older workers, colored workers and those physically handicapped. Most plants want women 18 to 35 years of age and those with manual dexterity. Many of the older men who had been on WPA are now going into defense industries.

In-migration -- There has been no in-migration of workers except for a few supervisors, foreman and skilled workmen, and construction workers on the U. S. Quartermaster's Depot and the Fisher Memphis Aircraft plant. Anticipate no further in-migration except if tire shortage becomes so acute that workers living in rural areas have to move to Memphis.

Y. W. C. A. Placement Bureau --

The Memphis YWCA still does some placement work but it is shifting more and more into counseling work on problem cases and making referrals to the State Employment Service. Its placement of industrial workers has always been of minor importance, the placing of household workers and nursery attendants predominating.

III. Housing in Memphis Area

Memphis --

Memphis has a Citizen's Housing Committee on which is represented the Chamber of Commerce, Real Estate Board, H. O. L. C., Memphis Housing Authority, Mortgage Bankers, Building and Loan Association, Mayor of Memphis and the Chairman of the County Commissioners.

Housing surveys have been made under the Memphis Housing Authority revealing 53% substandard housing in Memphis. This condition has been long existent and is not a result of in-migration of defense workers. There are no defense housing projects but there are five slum clearance projects (3 colored and 2 white). There is a scarcity of homes in the $25 to $50 rent range and this shortage will become much more acute if tire shortages make it necessary for defense workers to move into Memphis from the rural areas.

Residence centers for women in Memphis -- The YWCA has no residence center but it has a room registry with the Junior League cooperating in making investigations on the rooms listed.

Residence centers for women include:

1) W & YWCA (Women's and Young Women's Christian Ass.) -- 15 transient accommodations and 170 permanent accommodations. Not a part of the Y. W. C. A.
2) Elizabeth Club - accommodations for 30 women.
3) Lowenstein Club -- accommodations for 30 women.

The Elizabeth Club and Lowenstein Club are a part of the 19th Century Club founded at the time of the last war, and they have a common board of directors. Room and board is charged according to the earnings of the women, the blubs being subsidized.

4) St. Catherine's Club — non-sectarian; accommodations for 26 women, but in an emergency could accommodate 33.

The week ending February 20, 1942, representatives from the four women's residence centers and the YWCA had a joint meeting to coordinate their activities in the housing of women. A sketchy survey was made among the four groups to ascertain the conditions of housing for unattached women and they found that there was no housing shortage as yet. These centers are usually quite full but none of them had experienced a sense of pressure for housing of women. However, they did find a dirth of housing in low cost family units.

Three women in Memphis have started a private room registry for single men and women. They secure rooms and register them and get a fee from the individuals renting out the rooms.

Cordova --

In Cordova, Tennessee, near the site of the National Fireworks plant, there are no housing facilities whatsoever because Cordova is merely a small rural village about 20 miles from Memphis.

Millington, Tennessee.

The Chickasaw Ordnance plant operated by the DuPonts is about 2½ miles from Millington which has a population of 500 to 1000. Its housing facilities are very limited and when the workers at the DuPont plant can no longer get tires they may have to move to Millington and this would create a housing problem.

IV. Transportation

Fisher Memphis Aircraft Division --

There is bus service from the city to the plant. Many of the workers, however, commute from surrounding rural areas and the tire rationing may create a problem as far as they are concerned.

National Fireworks, Inc., Cordova, Tennessee --

About three-fourths of the workers commute from Memphis. There is no bus service from Memphis as yet, but some time in March a private bus company is to start running buses from Memphis.

Chickasaw Ordnance Plant, Millington, Tennessee --

Greyhound

Bus runs from Memphis to Millington, but there is no bus service from Millington to the plant which is about 2½ miles away. In 4 to 6 weeks a private bus operator is to start direct bus service from Memphis to the plant, but this bus will stop in just one place in Memphis and there will still be the problem of getting out to the residential sections from this central stopping point.

V. Recreation

Memphis --

For many years Memphis has had an extensive recreational program under the Park Department with many community houses scattered over the city. These facilities and the recreational program have expanded some since the defense program started.

Memphis has a USO Council and Director.

YWCA has gymnasium and meeting rooms but no swimming pool. Have started having an open house every Wednesday night with dancing and entertainment for the enlisted men.

The YWCA has not worked out any special recreational or educational program for women in the defense plants because the need has not been felt. Most of these women are local. The defense plants are still in the hiring stage and there is speculation as to what possibly may arise with the increased employment of women, but it is felt that most of the labor supply will be local.

Cordova and Millington, Tennessee --

There are no recreational projects at either of these towns and the need for them has not been felt because most of the workers are local and many of them commute from Memphis where there are recreational facilities. Those living in the rural areas normally go to Memphis for their recreation.

The WPA has developed extensive recreational programs in the smaller towns of West Tennessee, but most of these have been around defense projects employing men because no great numbers of women have been employed in the past.

VI. Milan, Tennessee --

General Notes

A shell-loading plant operated by Proctor and Gamble is located here. It covers 36,000 acres and is about 80 miles from Memphis. Source of labor from radius of 30 to 40 miles.

Housing and transportation --

There is no place to live in Milan and the majority of the workers are commuting in private cars. It was reported that some workers come in both buses and trucks operated by private companies. There is no defense housing project in Milan.

Number employed

Ultimately to hire several thousand women. At present it is estimated that 1,000 women are working.

Women's employment --

Women are being trained right on the job and it was said that most of the operations that they perform can be learned in 4 to 8 hours. Some women have complained of the heavy nature of the work such as lifting of heavy shells.

Child care --

A representative from the district WPA office in Memphis went to Milan on February 20, 1942, to determine if there was a need for a day nursery to care for children of mothers working at the plant. She found that the hiring program was still in its initial stages and it was impossible to determine how many of the women would need someone to care for their children.

Recreational facilities --

February 26, 1942, the WPA started a recreational project within the grounds of the ordnance plant. The grounds are to be improved and tennis courts and a swimming pool built. The War Department is sponsoring the project.

VII. Persons Interviewed.

Y. W. C. A. - 196 Monroe Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee.
Ethel Niermeyer, General Secretary
Margaret Whitaker, Employment and Guidance Secretary.
Belle Ingels, Secretary for the Southern Region of the Y.W.C.A. (visiting guest)

Tennessee State Employment Service - Farnsworth Building, Memphis.
Mr. Ike Friedman, Local Manager

Memphis Chamber of Commerce - Hotel Peabody Building
Mr. O. F. Soderstrom, Assistant Executive Secretary.

National Defense Training Program - 612 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Mr. C. C. Sutton, Director of NDT & Director of Trade and Vocational Training in the public schools of Memphis.

W. P. A. District Office for Western Tennessee (21 counties)
Falls Building, Memphis, Tennessee
Mr. Hal H. Peel, District W. P. A. Manager
Virginia Robinson, District Supervisor of Community Service Programs
Eloise Pryor, District Recreational Supervisor

TRAINING

National Defense Training --

The labor supply in the Memphis area has been greatly augmented by the NDT program.

Number enrolled in the two defense training schools (Whitehaven, Tenn. and 612-Adams Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.) and NYA school in Memphis and Shelby County, January 1942: (male and female)

Radio	48	Airplane engine mechanics	59
Electrical welding	63	Machine shop	84
Acetylene welding	11	Sheet metal	47
Aircraft sheet metal	411	Electric housewiring	20
Drafting	17	Airplane instrument	13
Airplane mechanics	62	TOTAL	835
Airplane engine mechanics			
Colored school:			
Blacksmith	9		
Auto service	14		
Concrete finishing	58		

Number enrolled in the two National Defense Training Centers in Memphis and Shelby County, February 19, 1942:

	Total(m&f)	Women enrolled
Radio	115	18
Welding (electric and acet.)	139	—
Aircraft sheet metal	428	104
Drafting	57	16
Airplane mechanics & engine mechanics	120	—
Machine shop	152	—
Sheet metal	65	—
Electric housewiring	21	—
Blueprint reading	58	—

Number enrolled in NDT training center for colored boys, Feb. 19, 1942:

Blacksmith	9	—
Auto service	16	—
Concrete finishing	54	—

Number enrolled in NYA defense training classes, February 19, 1942: (all boys)

Welding	23	(NYA has no defense training for girls
Machine shop	20	(as yet, but plans are being laid to
Sheet metal	22	(give NYA girls the same training in
		(aircraft sheet metal work as is now
		(given women in NDT classes for Fisher
		(Memphis Aircraft Division. The NYA
		(defense training is now given at the
		(regular NDT center at 612-Adams.

TRAINING (cont.)

National Defense Training (cont.) --

Women's NDT courses February 19, 1942 --

DRAFTING (16 enrolled) --

Started training women six weeks ago.
Classes are held five days a week, 7 hours a day (35 hour week), and the course lasts for 12 weeks.
Women receive the same training as men, and to date their work has surpassed that of the men. Upon completion of the course they will be qualified as first class tracers or apprentice draftsmen. Most of the women are intending to take U. S. Civil Service exams, and others want to do illustrative work in the statistical department of some company or government agency.

RADIO REPAIR AND COMMUNICATION (18 women enrolled)

Started training women January 19, 1942.
First part of course is 12 weeks long, and may then take an advanced course that is 12 weeks longer.
Taught radio repair, maintenance and communication and receive the same training as the men. Receive 1½ hours lecture a day, and are taught typing to attain 40 words a minute, and code receiving at 20 words a minute. However, most of the time is spent in laboratory work learning how to build radio transmitters, receivers, etc.
It is believed that most of the women will take U. S. Civil Service examinations.

AIRCRAFT SHEET METAL AND RIVETING (104 women enrolled)

Jan. 19, 1942 a special training course was set up for women to work at the Fisher Memphis Aircraft Division and all women to work there are to take this pre-employment training.

104 now enrolled and to train 1800 women by June 5, 1942, and the trainees are to be added at rate of 300 a month or about 75 a week. School is open 24 hours a day and women are to be trained on all three shifts. The course at the present time is 6 weeks long but hope to be able to cut this time to 4½ weeks.

Course includes squeezer and air gun riveting, drilling with electric and pneumatic drills, micrometer reading and simple sheet metal layout work.

(For more details see the Fisher Memphis Aircraft Division firm schedule.)

General notes on NDT for women -- The schools at 612 Adams had the problem of providing adequate rest room facilities for women when it was decided to train them in great numbers, and these facilities were just completed last week.

The schools suggests that the women wear sensible shoes and slacks but this is not compulsory.

The director of NDT is trying to get additional police protection for girls coming off the third shift at midnight, the school being located in a blighted area of the city. If police protection is not granted he plans to have the guards at the school remain on duty until after the third shift.

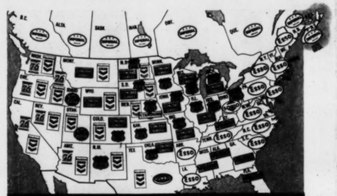
Table on Employment & Anticipated
hires from survey by U.S. Emp Service in
Memphis Area —
(this copied in long hand by agent)

detached & filed with
"Labor Supply"

Esso MARKETERS' *Nation-Wide*

CREDIT CARD PLAN

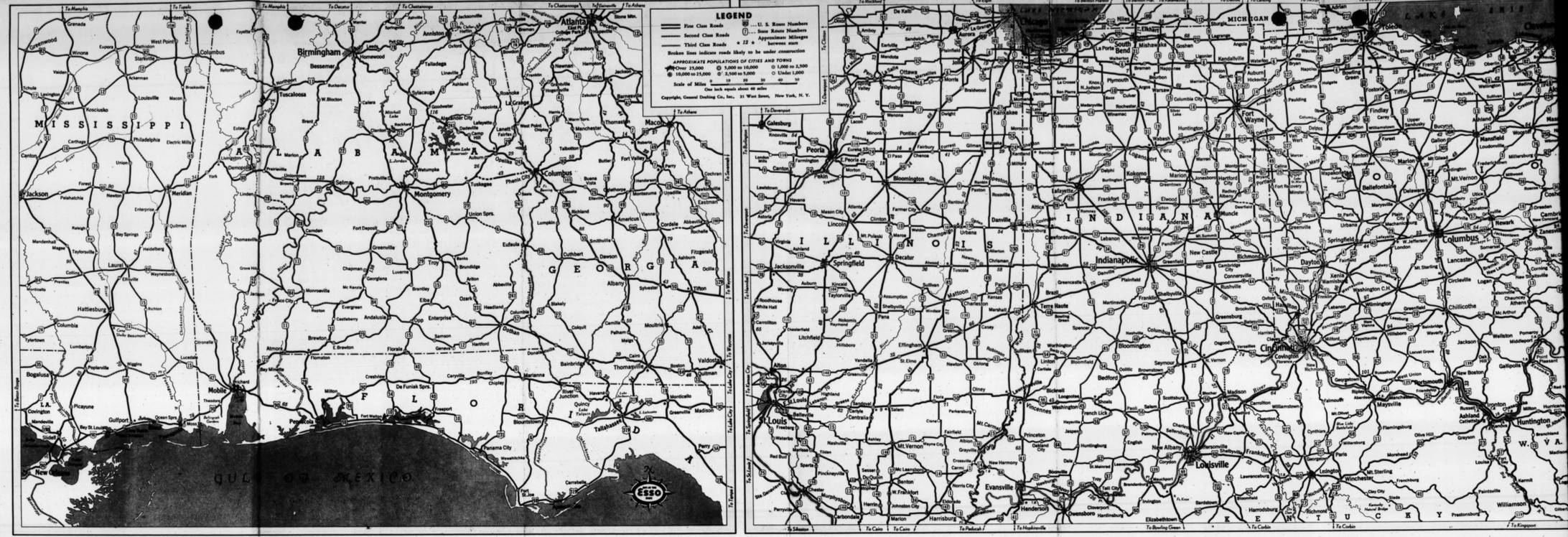
The symbols shown on this map are the identification signs displayed at the service stations and dealers of the various companies who will honor your Esso Credit Card.

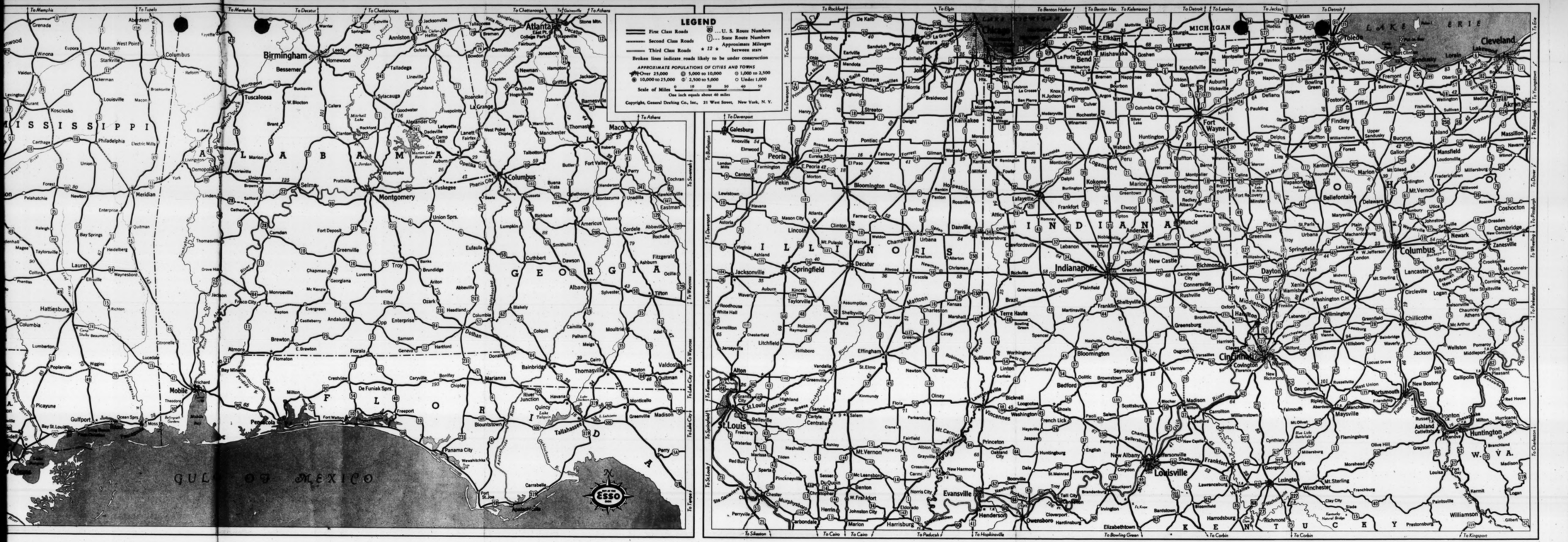


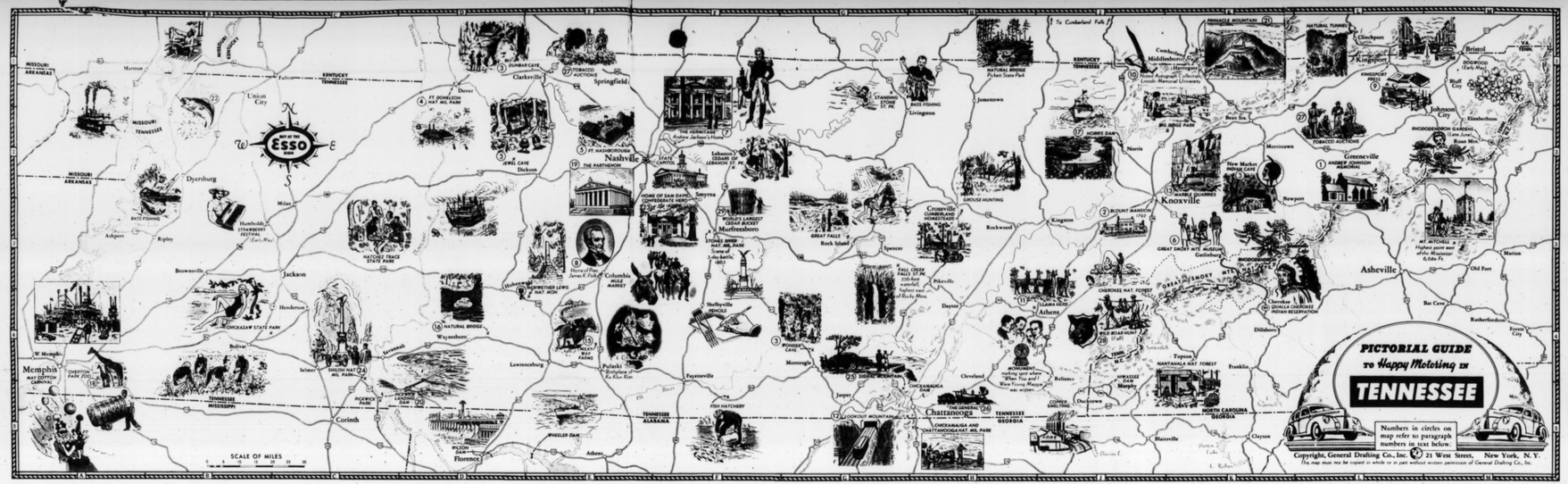
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- Esso — STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY; STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF LOUISIANA; STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA; COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY; ESSO-REX, INC.
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- STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Kentucky)
- STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Nebraska)
- HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY
- UTAH OIL REFINING COMPANY
- THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Ohio)
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- THE CALIFORNIA COMPANY
- STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF TEXAS
- STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana)
- UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

FOR *Your* GREATER CONVENIENCE WHEN YOU TRAVEL




LEGEND
First Class Roads
Second Class Roads
Third Class Roads
... U. S. Route Numbers
... State Route Numbers
Approximate Mileages between stars
Broken lines indicate roads likely to be under construction
APPROXIMATE POPULATIONS OF CITIES AND TOWNS
Over 25,000
10,000 to 25,000
5,000 to 10,000
2,500 to 5,000
1,000 to 2,500
Under 1,000
Scale of Miles
One inch equals about 40 miles
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TENNESSEE
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
MICHIGAN
KENTUCKY
LAKE ERIE
GULF OF MEXICO
Atlanta
Birmingham
Montgomery
Mobile
Columbus
Macon
Chicago
Indianapolis
Louisville
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Detroit
Toledo
Fort Wayne
Evansville
Springfield
Peoria
Rockford
Gary
South Bend
Nashville
Memphis
St. Louis
Huntington
Charleston
Columbus
Dayton
Akron
Lexington
Pensacola
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
Miami
Tampa
Orlando
Savannah
Augusta
Charleston
Asheville
Knoxville
Chattanooga
Meridian
Jackson
New Orleans
Baton Rouge
Shreveport
Little Rock
Memphis
Tupelo
Florence
Huntsville
Decatur
Gadsden
Anniston
Selma
Dothan
Albany
Valdosta
Waycross
Brunswick
Thomasville
Tifton
Americus
Columbus
Fort Valley
Macon
Augusta
Athens
Gainesville
Rome
Dalton
Cartersville
Marietta
Atlanta
Griffin
Newnan
La Grange
West Point
Opelika
Auburn
Tuskegee
Eufaula
Dothan
Panama City
Fort Walton
Pensacola
Mobile
Biloxi
Gulfport
Hattiesburg
Laurel
Meridian
Philadelphia
Columbus
Tupelo
Corinth
Iuka
Florence
Sheffield
Tuscumbia
Muscle Shoals
Decatur
Huntsville
Scottsboro
Fort Payne
Gadsden
Anniston
Talladega
Sylacauga
Clanton
Alexander City
Wetumpka
Prattville
Montgomery
Troy
Brundidge
Andalusia
Opp
Enterprise
Ozark
Dothan
Abbeville
Eufaula
Cuthbert
Lumpkin
Richland
Preston
Buena Vista
Ellaville
Oglethorpe
Montezuma
Ft. Valley
Perry
Hawkinsville
Cochran
Dublin
Eastman
Hazlehurst
Baxley
Douglas
Fitzgerald
Ashburn
Ocilla
Tifton
Moultrie
Adel
Valdosta
Quitman
Nashville
Boston
Thomasville
Cairo
Bainbridge
Donalsonville
Colquitt
Camilla
Pelham
Meigs
Albany
Sylvester
Dawson
Blakely
Arlington
Edison
Morgan
Cuthbert
Lumpkin
Smithville
Leesburg
Americus
Cordele
Abbeville
Rochelle


PICTORIAL GUIDE
to Happy Motoring in
TENNESSEE
Numbers in circles on map refer to paragraph numbers in text below.
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SCALE OF MILES
Nashville
Memphis
Chattanooga
Knoxville
Clarksville
Jackson
Dyersburg
Columbia
Lawrenceburg
Pulaski
Athens
Cleveland
Tullahoma
Winchester
Shelbyville
Murfreesboro
Springfield
Gallatin
Lebanon
Livingston
Jamestown
Crossville
Rockwood
Kingston
Oak Ridge
Maryville
Alcoa
Greeneville
Newport
Asheville
Johnson City
Kingsport
Bristol
Elizabethton
Morristown
Harriman
Dayton
Spencer
Rock Island
Sparta
Cookeville
Carthage
Lafayette
Portland
Gallatin
Hendersonville
Franklin
Columbia
Shelbyville
Fayetteville
Huntsville
Decatur
Florence
Corinth
Selmer
Brownsville
Ripley
Ashport
Milan
Humboldt
Henderson
Bolivar
Jackson
Union City
Dover
Marion
Eddyville
Kuttawa
Cadiz
Hopkinsville
Guthrie
Russellville
Adairville
Auburn
Scottsville
Glasgow
Tompkinsville
Monticello
Somerset
Corbin
Barbourville
Middlesboro
Harlan
Pineville
Hazard
Whitesburg
Jackson
Irvine
Richmond
Berea
Mt. Vernon
Somerset
Williamsburg
London
Manchester
Beattyville
Clayton
Blairsville
Ducktown
Copperhill
Benton
Cleveland
Dalton
Rossville
Lookout Mountain
Signal Mountain
Soddy
Dunlap
Pikeville
Crossville
Oneida
Huntsville
Jellico
La Follette
Caryville
Tazewell
Rutledge
Sneedville
Rogersville
Kingsport
Bristol
Elizabethton
Johnson City
Jonesborough
Greeneville
Newport
Sevierville
Pigeon Forge
Gatlinburg
Cherokee
Bryson City
Waynesville
Hazelwood
Sylva
Dillsboro
Franklin
Murphy
Andrews
Robbinsville
Tapoco
Topton
Hayesville
Clayton
Rabun Gap
Clarkesville
Toccoa
Blue Ridge
Ellijay
Jasper
Canton
Woodstock
Kennesaw
Marietta
Atlanta
Rome
Cartersville
Dalton
Calhoun
Cedartown
Summerville
Trion
Lafayette
Chickamauga
Ringgold
Fort Oglethorpe
Chattanooga
Cleveland
Athens
Calhoun



1792 by William Blount, governor of Territory River. Now a museum. 9-4 Monday-Friday.
mmercially developed caves, some of which are e pictorial guide, are scattered throughout the pen daily all year; admission 50c to $1.50.
SON NAT. MIL PARK (D-1). Scene of battle be- d land forces in 1862. Well-preserved batteries a beautiful river and hill country setting.
OROUGH (E-2). Reconstruction of fort built Robertson, founder of Nashville. 9-4 weekdays.
KY MTS. MUSEUM (K-3). Varied collection of gs and a furnished pioneer cabin. 8 a.m.-9 p.m. ecember. Nearby is the Mountaineer Museum nd farm articles (8-6 daily, April-October; 50c).
(F-2). The stately columned mansion built in es numerous Jackson mementos. Also on the the tombs of the President and Mrs. Jackson. September; 8-4 October-March. 25c.

8—JAMES K. POLK HOME (E-3). The home built by the 11th President's father contains many original furnishings and articles used by Polk in the White House. 8:30-5 daily. 25c.
9—KINGSPORT PRESS (L-1). Over a million books a month produced here. Guided tours 10:30 and 2:30 Monday-Friday.
10—LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY (J-1). The autograph collection may be seen 8-5 weekdays; an outstanding exhibit of Lincolniana is open 8-5 weekdays, 3-5 Sunday; and an Indian Museum may be visited 1-5 weekdays.
11—LLAMA HERD (J-4). One of the few herds of these long-necked animals outside of South America may be seen at Glen Spring Farm on U. S. 11 about four miles north of Athens.
12—LOOKOUT MTN. (G-5). Scene of "The Battle Above the Clouds" in 1863, now part of Chickamauga and Chattanooga Nat. Military Park, an extensive area along the Tennessee-Georgia border. View of Chattanooga and the Tennessee River from summit, reached by incline railway (40c round trip) or by auto road. Also here are Lookout Mountain Caverns ($1.50), Rock City Gardens ($1), and Ochs Memorial Observatory.
13—MARBLE QUARRIES (K-2). A number of quarries are located near Knoxville. Tennessee Marble Co. welcomes visitors to their quarry and finishing plant, 8:30-4:30, Monday-Friday.
14—MERIWETHER LEWIS NAT. MON. (E-3). 300-acre tract commemorating the co-leader of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific who died and was buried here in 1809.
15—MILKY WAY FARMS (E-4). Extensive cattle and horse farm. Visitors welcome daily.
16—NATURAL BRIDGE (D-4). Arch carved out of rock by the action of a stream; several small caves; picnic area. 25c.
17—NORRIS DAM (J-2). Vast lake formed by dam is an outstanding vacation playground. An auto road leads over the dam; boats make frequent trips on the lake from May to September (fare 50c). Fishing, swimming, picnicking, and boating may be enjoyed at Norris Park and Big Ridge Park.
18—OVERTON PARK ZOO (A-4). Feature of this zoo is a free circus at 10:30 Sunday all year and 2:30 weekdays June-Sept.

19—PARTHENON (E-2). Full-sized reproduction of the famed Parthenon in Athens, containing American paintings and casts of Greek sculptures. 8-6 weekdays, 2-7 Sunday.
20—PICKWICK LANDING DAM (D-5). The dam is over 100 feet high and nearly a mile and a half long. Picnic areas and excellent fishing and boating.
21—PINNACLE MOUNTAIN (K-1). Far-flung panoramas of Cumberlands. Toll road to top, 60c per person.
22—REELFOOT LAKE (B-1). State fish and game preserve, one of the best fishing and duck hunting areas in the country.
23—SAM DAVIS HOME (F-2). Restored home and grave of young Confederate scout captured behind Union lines and hanged when he refused to betray his informer. 7-6 daily. 25c.
24—SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK (C-4). A museum, daily lectures, guide service, and markers along the battlefield roads enable visitors to trace the action in one of the first great battles of the War between the States.
25—SIGNAL MOUNTAIN (G-4). Magnificent view of the Grand Canyon of the Tennessee, a winding river gorge, may be obtained from the scenic drive atop Signal Mountain.
26—THE GENERAL (H-5). Historic wood-burning locomotive seized by Capt. James Andrews in his daring raid behind Confederate lines in 1862. Now in Union Station, Chattanooga.
27—TOBACCO. During the season, usually December and January, visitors may hear the rapid sing-song of tobacco auctioneers at warehouses in Carthage, Clarksville, Columbia, Franklin, Gallatin, Greeneville, Knoxville, Morristown, Springfield, and other cities. Experiments in cultivation may be seen in the Burley Experiment Station south of Greeneville.
28—WILD BOAR HUNT (J-4). Fierce Prussian boars provide a thrilling hunt each fall in the Cherokee National Forest. For details write Forest Supervisor, Cleveland, Tenn.
29—WORLD'S LARGEST CEDAR BUCKET (F-4). Gigantic bucket displayed near the Tennessee Red Cedar Woodenware plant in Murfreesboro. Visitors to the factory may see how buckets are made, 8-4 Monday-Friday.



THE most massive range in the entire Appalachian System lies within Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the vast new recreational area shown in green on the map above.

Only a few years ago the motorist could not readily explore these mysterious mountains named from the smoke-like haze hovering almost constantly about their tops. Today modern motor roads take you through their fastnesses and virtually to the 6,642-foot summit of Clingmans Dome, third highest point in the eastern United States.

Carefully engineered foot and bridle trails give access to scores of other lofty overlooks, to the grass-covered "balds," to hidden glens with tumbling waterfalls framed by rhododendron, and to our largest virgin hardwood and red spruce forests. For fly-fishermen there are 600 miles of well-stocked trout water. Cabins of picturesque mountain folk are to be seen throughout the region, and adjoining the park on the south is the reservation of the eastern Cherokees.

The drive over the Smokies by way of Newfound Gap comes first on the motorist's list of things to do. Numerous parking areas where you may pause for breath-taking views are provided along the route. From Newfound Gap the highest highway in the East runs along the ridge to Clingmans Dome. A half-mile walk over an easy graded trail brings you to the rustic observation tower for the finest of panoramas.

Another enjoyable trip that can be made entirely on main highways is the circuit of the western portion of the park via Townsend and Maryville, Tenn., Deal's Gap, and Topton, N. C.

When you have seen the Smokies from your car, you may wish to hike over part of the famous Appalachian Trail, tackle Mt. Le Conte, or follow other inviting paths. A popular short hike is to Alum Cave—2.5 miles each way. Data on the complete trail system may be had at Park Headquarters in Gatlinburg, Tenn.

One of the greatest of all the attractions offered by the Smokies is the constantly changing floral display which begins in March with spring wild flowers and continues until October, when the autumn foliage presents its own colorful pageant.

White dogwood blooms in April. Mountain laurel, which grows to a giant size here, shows its delicate pink throughout May and early June. Then come flame azalea and purple rhododendron, both at their best about the middle of June but blooming at successively higher levels for many weeks. White rhododendron is at its height late in July.

Development of hotels and cabin camps has not been undertaken by the park authorities. Overnight accommodations are available, however, in Waynesville, Bryson City, Gatlinburg, and other nearby communities, as well as in Asheville, N. C., and Knoxville, Tenn., 85 and 60 miles, respectively, from Newfound Gap.

Two permanent camp grounds are located on the route across the Smokies. There are also half a dozen temporary grounds with wood and water.

TENNESSEE INDEX

Counties

Anderson K-5
Bedford G-6
Benton E-5
Bledsoe J-6
Blount J-6
Bradley J-6
Campbell K-6
Cannon H-6
Carroll B-5
Carter L-6
Cheatham F-6
Chester C-6
Claiborne K-6
Clay J-6
Cocke M-6
Coffee H-6
Crockett B-5
Cumberland J-5
Davidson G-6
Decatur C-6
De Kalb H-6
Dickson D-5
Dyer A-5
Fayette D-6
Fentress J-6
Franklin H-6
Gibson B-5
Giles E-6
Grainger K-6
Greene L-6
Grundy H-6
Hamblen L-6
Hamilton J-6
Hancock L-6
Hardeman C-6
Hardin D-6
Hawkins L-6
Haywood B-6
Henderson D-6
Henry D-5
Hickman F-6
Houston E-5
Humphreys F-5
Jackson H-6
Jefferson L-6
Johnson L-6
Knox K-6
Lake A-6
Lauderdale B-6
Lawrence F-6
Lewis F-6
Lincoln F-6
Loudon K-6
Macon H-6
Madison B-6
Marion J-6
Marshall E-6
Maury F-6
McMinn K-6
McNairy A-6
Meigs K-6
Monroe K-6
Montgomery F-6
Morgan K-5
Obion A-5
Overton J-6
Perry F-5
Pickett J-6
Polk K-6
Putnam H-6
Rhea K-6
Roane J-6
Robertson G-6
Rutherford G-6
Scott L-6
Sequatchie J-6
Sevier L-6
Shelby A-6
Smith H-6
Stewart E-6
Sullivan L-6
Sumner G-6
Tipton C-6
Trousdale H-6
Unicoi L-6
Union K-6
Van Buren J-5
Warren H-6
Washington L-6
Wayne E-6
Weakley A-5
White H-6
Williamson G-6
Wilson G-6

Cities & Towns

Adams B-6
Adamsville E-6
Afton L-6
Alamo B-5
Allardt J-6
Allen's Bridge L-6
Allens J-6
Allisona H-6
Allisonia H-6
Alpine H-6
Altamont J-6
Alto H-6
Ames H-6
Amherst J-6
Andrew B-5
Antioch G-6
Arlington G-6
Arno H-6
Arp B-5
Arrington G-6
Arthur L-6
Ashland City F-6
Ashport B-6
Athens K-6
Atoka C-6
Auburn H-6
Auburntown H-5
Baileyton K-6
Baker's Mill H-5
Bakewell K-6
Barretville A-6
Burgerton L-6
Bath Springs B-6
Baxter H-6
Bean Station L-6
Bearden K-5
Beardstown F-6
Beer Spring F-6
Beech Grove L-6
Beersbrks Spgs. H-6
Bell Buckle G-6
Bells B-6
Bellsburg B-6
Belvidere L-6
Belwood H-6
Benton K-6
Bethel Spr. E-6
Bethpage H-6
Big Sandy E-5
Big Spring J-6
Birchwood J-6
Bird's Creek L-6
Blaine K-6
Bluff City K-6
Bluff Spring F-6
Boiling Spr. F-6
Bolivar D-6
Bon Air J-5
Bon Aqua H-6
Boyds Creek L-5
Braden D-6
Bradford D-5
Brazilville J-6
Brazil D-5
Brentville H-6
Brick Church G-6
Bridgeport K-6
Brighton L-6
Brittenton J-6
Brownsville D-6
Bruceton E-5
Brunson E-5
Bucksnort H-6
Buena Vista D-6
Bulls Gap M-6
Burlison D-6
Burlington K-6
Burnett H-6
Burns G-6
Butler K-6
Butlers Ldg. K-6
Byler H-5
Byrdstown J-6
Caden D-5
Calhoun K-6
Camden F-5
Carthage J-6
Caryville K-6
Casky L-6
Castalian Spr. L-6
Cedar Grove B-5
Cedar Hill G-6
Celina J-6
Centerpoint F-5
Centerville G-6
Chamberlain K-6
Chapel Hill G-6
Charleston K-6
Charlotte F-6
Chattanooga K-6
Cherry D-5
Chestnut Hill K-6
Chestnut Mound H-6
Christiana G-6
Christmas A-6
Church Hill L-6
Clarksburg E-5
Clarksville F-6
Cleveland K-6
Cliffside H-6
Clifton E-6
Coalmont J-6
Coalfield J-6
Cohn G-6
Cohn J-6
College Grove G-6
Collegedale K-6
Collinwood E-6
Colonial H-6
Como E-5
Concord K-6
Cookeville H-6
Copperhill L-6
Corinth C-6
Cornersville G-6
Cottage Grove A-6
Cottontown F-6
Covington C-6
Cowan H-6
Crab Orchard J-6
Crawford J-6
Crockett Mills C-6
Crossville H-6
Cub Lake K-6
Cumberland City F-6
Cumberland Furnace H-6
Cumberland Gap L-6
Cumberland Iron Furnace J-6
Curve F-5
Cypress Inn F-5
Daisy K-6
Dancyville E-6
Dandridge L-6
Daniels Log J-6
Danville H-6
Darden E-6
Dayton K-6
Decherd G-6
Decaturville E-6
Deer Lodge K-6
Defeated E-6
Delano K-6
Del Rio K-6
Dellrose K-6
Denmark D-6
Dickson D-5
Dixon F-6
Dodson Branch K-6
Dotsonville K-6
Dover F-6
Dowelltown H-6
Doyle J-6
Dresden C-5
Duck River F-6
Ducktown L-6
Dukedom A-5
Dunbar K-6
Dunlap K-6
Dyer A-5
Dyersburg A-5
Eads C-6
Eaglemine J-6
Eagleville G-6
Earls C-6
Easley K-6
Eastland H-6
Elkton G-6
Elmwood G-6
Elk Valley J-6
Emory K-6
Ethel Spr. C-6
Embreeville K-6
Emory Gap K-6
Englewood K-6
Enville C-6
Erin D-5
Estill Spr. K-6
Etheridge F-6
Etowah K-6
Eva F-5
Evensville J-6
Fairview D-5
Fairview (P.O.) F-5
Falls Mills L-6
Farmers Exch. F-5
Farmington F-6
Farner G-6
Fayetteville G-6
Fayette Cors. D-6
Fernvale F-6
Finger D-6
Flat Fork K-6
Flat Top J-6
Flat Creek G-6
Flintville H-6
Forest Hill G-6
Fork Mtn. K-6
Fork Ridge L-5
Forrington D-6
Fountain City K-6
Fountain Rd. K-6
Fowlkes D-6
Fox Springs H-6
Franklin G-6
Friendship D-5
Friendsville K-6
Frottland D-5
Fulton B-6
Gadsden D-5
Gallatin F-6
Gallaton F-6
Gamaliel J-6
Gassaway K-6
Gates H-6
Gatlinburg L-6
Germantown B-6
Gibbs K-6
Gladeville G-6
Glen Alice J-6
Glencoe K-6
Glendale K-6
Goodlettsville F-6
Gordonsville H-6
Gossport K-6
Grand Junc. D-6
Grandview K-6
Granville H-6
Graysville K-6
Green Brier F-6
Greenbrier F-6
Greenfield D-5
Greeneville L-6
Grimsley H-6
Guild K-6
Halls X Rds. L-6
Hampton K-6
Hampshire F-6
Harriman K-6
Harrison K-6
Harrogate L-6
Hartsville H-6
Haslam F-6
Hatchie D-6
Hawkins K-6
Helton K-6
Henderson D-6
Hendersonville F-6
Henry D-5
Hermitage F-6
Herbert Dennis J-6
Hickory Valley D-6
Hickory Wd. F-6
Hillsboro H-6
Hillsdale H-6
Hohenwald F-6
Holladay E-6
Hollow Rock E-5
Holt D-6
Homer F-6
Hornbeak C-5
Hornsby D-6
Hortonville K-6
Hot Springs K-6
Houston F-6
Howard Mill K-6
Huntingdon D-6
Huntsville J-6
Idlewild D-5
Indian Mound F-6
Indian Springs J-6
Iron City F-6
Iselin J-5
Jackson K-6
Jacks Creek E-6
Jackson D-6
Jamestown H-6
Jasper K-6
Jellico L-6
Johnson City L-6
Jonesboro K-6
Kelso G-6
Kenton C-5
Kenville C-6
Kenwood H-6
Kimsey K-6
Kingsport M-6
Kingston J-6
Kirkland Spr. F-6
Kirkpatrick F-6
Kyles Ford M-6
Lafayette H-6
La Follette K-6
La Grange D-6
La Guardo C-6
Lake City K-6
Lancaster H-6
Lascassas G-6
Laurel Bloomery K-6
Lavinia E-6
Lawrenceburg F-6
Lebanon G-6
Leesburg K-6
Lenoir City K-6
Lewisburg G-6
Lexington D-6
Liberty H-6
Limestone K-6
Linden F-6
Livingston J-6
Lobelville F-5
Locke Mills K-6
Lone Mtn. L-6
Long Hollow K-6
Loretto G-6
Lowland L-6
Luttrell L-6
Lutts L-6
Lyles F-5
Lynchburg H-6
Lynn Gardens M-6
Madison A-6
Maiden D-6
Manchester H-6
Manson C-6
Madison G-6
Maple Hill K-6
Marble K-6
Marion K-6
Martin D-5
Martinsville K-6
Maryville K-6
Mascot L-6
Mason Hall D-6
Maury City C-6
Maynard J-6
Mc Donaldville F-6
Mc Connell D-6
Mc Ewen F-6
Mc Kenzie C-6
Mc Kenzie Spr. C-6
Mc Kinnon K-6
Mc Minnville H-6
Mc Nairy K-6
Medina D-5
Medon D-6
Memphis A-6
Michie C-6
Middleton E-6
Midway K-6
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Milledgeville E-6
Millington A-6
Milltown G-6
Miller Hill F-5
Milton F-6
Mitchell G-6
Monroe Spr. K-6
Monsanto K-6
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Montezuma E-6
Monticello J-6
Moore Spr. K-6
Moorefield K-6
Morgan Spr. J-6
Morrison H-6
Morristown L-6
Mosheim L-6
Mountain City K-6
Mt. Carmel K-6
Mt. Pleasant G-6
Mt. Juliet F-6
Mulberry G-6
Murfreesboro H-6
Nashville F-6
Natchez Trace C-6
Nat. Bridge K-6
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New Bethel K-6
New Bloomfield F-6
New Hope G-6
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Normandy H-6
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Oliver Spr. K-6
Olive Hill E-6
Oneida J-6
Orlinda F-6
Orme K-6
Ostella K-6
Overton Cors. F-6
Owl Creek D-6
Oxford C-6
Palmersville E-6
Palmyra E-6
Paris E-5
Parkers Cross Roads D-6
Parrottsville M-6
Parsons D-6
Pattonville D-6
Pegram F-6
Pelham J-6
Pennington Gap L-6
Petersburg G-6
Philadelphia K-6
Pigeon Forge L-6
Pikeville J-6
Pilot Mtn. L-6
Pinckneyville E-6
Pine Crest K-6
Pine Orchard K-6
Pine Ridge K-6
Pinson E-6
Pioneer K-6
Pisgah K-6
Pittman Center L-6
Pleasant Hill J-6
Pleasant Shade H-6
Pleasant View F-6
Plumtree K-6
Pocahontas C-6
Polk Co. K-6
Portland F-6
Powell Sta. K-6
Powells Crossroads K-6
Prospect G-6
Puckett H-6
Pulaski G-6
Quebeck H-6
Quito C-6
Raleigh C-6
Ramer E-6
Ramsey H-6
Ravenscroft F-6
Readyville H-6
Red Bank L-6
Red Boiling Spr. K-6
Red Hill G-6
Reelfoot Lake B-5
Reliance K-6
Rex Springs K-6
Rice Ford K-6
Ridgely A-6
Ridgetop F-6
Ridgeway C-6
Riggins D-6
Ripley C-6
Rives D-5
Roan Mtn. M-6
Robbins J-6
Rock Island J-6
Rockford K-6
Rockwood J-6
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Rossville A-6
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South Fulton A-6
South Pittsburg K-6
Southside K-6
Spencer J-6
Spencer Mills K-6
Spring City K-6
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Springfield F-6
Stanton C-6
Stantonville D-6
Statesville G-6
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Stewarts Ferry F-6
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Summitville K-6
Sunbright K-6
Surgoinsville M-6
Sweetwater K-6
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Taylor H-6
Tazewell L-6
Tate Spring L-6
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Tellico Plains K-6
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Tiftonia K-6
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Trenton C-6
Trezevant D-6
Troy C-6
Tullahoma H-6
Tusculum L-6
Tyner K-6
Ulen C-6
Union City B-5
Unionville G-6
Vanleer F-6
Viola G-6
Vonore K-6
Wales G-6
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Walters K-6
Wartrace H-6
Watauga K-6
Watertown G-6
Watts Bar K-6
Waverly E-6
Waynesboro F-6
Weakley Lake A-6
Westmoreland G-6
White Bluff G-6
White Pine L-6
Whitesburg K-6
Whiteville C-6
Whitleyville E-6
Whitwell J-6
Wildersville E-6
Willette K-6
Williamsport H-6
Winchester H-6
Winfield K-6
Woodbury G-6
Woodland Mills D-6
Woodlawn G-6
Wrigley D-6
Wyoming D-6
Yorkville D-5
Yuma E-5



HOW TO READ THIS MAP

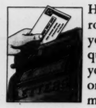
- First Class State Highways (Hard Surfaced)
- Second Class State Highways (Graveled)
- Third Class State Highways (Graded or Unimproved)
- First Class Connecting Roads
- Second Class Connecting Roads
- Third Class Connecting Roads
- Approximate Mileages between Stars
- U.S. Highway Numbers
- State Highway Numbers
- State Parks, Airports (Listed by Dept. of Commerce)
- Recreation Areas in National Forests

Red and Blue roads are equally good.
Broken lines indicate roads likely to be under construction.

Approximate Populations of Places (1940 Census)

- Over 25,000
- 10,000 to 25,000
- 5,000 to 10,000
- 2,500 to 5,000
- 1,000 to 2,500
- 500 to 1,000
- Under 500

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Osceola
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Corinth
Florence
Sheffield
Tuscumbia
Decatur
Huntsville
Fayetteville
Lawrenceburg
Columbia
Shelbyville
Murfreesboro
McMinnville
Cookeville
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Happy Motoring in

TENNESSEE

and adjoining territory

1941

Scale of Miles

0 5 10 20 30

One inch equals about 22 miles.

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- 1,000 to 2,500
- 500 to 1,000
- Under 500

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Cincinnati, Ohio	700	WLW	NBC
Knoxville	990	WNOX	CBS
Louisville, Ky.	620	WHAS	CBS
	840	WHAS	CBS
	600	WREC	CBS
Memphis	790	WMC	NBC
	1460	WMPS	NBC-MBS
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Nashville	1240	WSIX	MBS
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HOUSING

for Tomorrow

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEMPHIS HOUSING AUTHORITY

1941

DEDICATED TO THOSE IN THE
PAST WHO HAVE POINTED A
WAY TOWARD THE FUTURE
FOR ALL WHO WORK TO
PROVIDE BETTER HOUSING
FOR LOW INCOME FAMILIES



The late Claude Parsons, Deputy Administrator of USHA, in Memphis discussing plans for the future with Edward F. Barry, Chairman of the Memphis Housing Authority

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MEMPHIS HOUSING AUTHORITY

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—264 NORTH LAUDERDALE STREET
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

February 2, 1942

To Honorable Walter Chandler, Mayor,
and Members of the City Commission,
City of Memphis.

The Memphis Housing Authority is pleased at this time to submit to you and the members of the City Commission an Annual Report of its activities and progress for the year 1941, as required by law.

Despite the dark clouds of war which have, temporarily, at least, blacked-out many "business as usual" activities, we feel that in planning for tomorrow -- planning so our people will be better housed -- we will, as a city, be better prepared when an ultimate and lasting peace has been attained.

With this thought in mind we have unhesitatingly projected this Report as a hope for the future.

May we again express our sincere appreciation for the splendid cooperation and assistance given by you, the City Commission and many departments of the City Administration.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward F. Barry

EDWARD F. BARRY, Chairman,
Memphis Housing Authority

A Promise for Tomorrow

SOMETIMES—in this world gone war-mad—it is hard to believe that tomorrow will ever come.

But that men still dream of tomorrow is perhaps the thing which redeems today.

Therefore, we who have worked for better housing in the past, and even amid the chaos of the present, are glad that our program places us among those who work for tomorrow—molding the dream, shaping it, materializing it! For, in truth, tomorrow *will come*. And present wars will end.

It is because of our belief in this reality of a better tomorrow that we have decided to prefix a routine report of what the Memphis Housing Authority has accomplished during the past year in Memphis with a promise for the future.

At present our minds, like the mass mind of America, are full of confusion. We think, for a moment, of the war—only the war. Then, suddenly, we remember that our job has linked us irrevocably with a longer fight—one which began before us and will continue after us—the fight of the human race for a better life. And we think, almost irrelevantly, of Sergt. Alvin York, who, when the first world war came, was striving to get himself a piece of bottom land and to build himself a house. And how, when he returned from the war, he found his land and his house waiting, like a dream fulfilled.

If, for the one-third of a nation ill-housed, we could promise, with the return of peace, a similar fulfillment—

If? But must there be an "if"?

The thing is not impossible. It lies, in fact, within that realm of possibility toward which the Memphis Housing Authority has pledged itself to work.

When this war ends—as all wars end eventually—there will be a surplus of materials, of plants and of labor which must, almost of necessity, be turned to some immediate peace-time use in order to avoid a sudden post-war slump or actual depression. The national government, looking ahead to the time when this condition will arise, already has started planning by setting up a Public Works Reserve.

After the war, as a direct result of these plans, an effort will be made to convert to the benefit of human welfare, that immediate productive machinery now of necessity being created for human destruction.

The City of Memphis, along with other cities throughout the country, has been asked, by the Federal government, to submit a list of proposed projects for post-war construction.

Now, any number of construction projects might come to mind—bridges, roads, sewers, schools, playgrounds, community centers—but the Memphis Housing Authority, by this report, would like to point a way.

In Memphis, not one-third, but practically one-half of the citizens huddle today in little ramshackle lean-tos astride the bayous, or in the great clumsy houses of yesterday which are crumbling now under the double weight of time and abuse.

They huddle, and talk of the war, and are unified by a sudden equality of interest and even occupation with those who live in the finest houses of the land.

For in war we become one people.

If, after this war, we could carry over a little of that feeling of unification—if we could change the face of the map of Memphis, in order that the contrast and the inequality might not be quite so obvious—

It is, of course, a greater job than the Memphis Housing Authority could carry alone. It is a job which would require the enlistment of interest of every citizen—and the active participation of every builder. But, if you will study the map, and the figures, it may occur to you that slums are *not* a necessary evil. That many of those now existing in Memphis need never to have arisen in the first place, and that others like them need not arise. It may also occur to you, when you read of that which has already been accomplished in Memphis, that when you have housed a person in decency you have gone a long way toward aiding in the elimination of other inequalities which lie deeper than mere physical housing. You have, in many instances, pointed an entirely new way of life.



AIR VIEW OF FOOTE HOMES AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The Map

It is a funny thing about a map. A map can mean something, or nothing. You almost have to live with a map. It has to come alive for you.

Take the map of the Pacific. For a great many people, suddenly, it has come alive.

Well, now, about this map of Memphis. You probably have seen it innumerable times. You walk into a business office and there it hangs on the wall. One man sticks it full of pins to represent the places he's stocked up with his particular product, another man sticks in pins to mark the properties he handles. The Housing Authority even pins up the houses, good and bad. But you have to take the pins out, take down the houses, even, if you want to get underneath to that for which a map really stands—the land.

It seems queer, doesn't it, in a space stuffed full of so many houses, so many factories and so many office buildings, talking about land? Out in the country you can see it, the good land, stretching out, or the poor land, broken into gullies, washed out, and away. In a city, even from the top of a high building, you see only other buildings, and scarcely sense that the land is still there, underneath. Urban land, instead of rural. That's the only difference. And, once, it was all rural.

Once there was a high, fine bluff standing out against the Mississippi River. Behind it there seemed a good piece of land, tho small, for it was surrounded by the Mississippi on one side, by Wolf River on another, by a creek called Nonconnah on the south, and, on the east, by a little stream which recalls the pre-arrival of a Spaniard—Gayoso. But it was practically the last piece of high ground to be found coming down-river. Below it the Mississippi sweeps down through swamps and low-country to the Gulf.

So it seemed a good place for a town. Behind the town a thousand little streams flowed out, some from the Wolf, some from Nonconnah, forming ugly low places in the land which stretched out. Bottom lands, we call them today, and the little creeks have become bayous, flowing through the length and breadth of the city. For the town spread out, random fashion, taking in the low lands and the high

in its stride. And those who deal in land as a commodity put top prices on the high land, and prices next to nothing on the bottom land around the bayous—$15.00, maybe, a negro paid for a lot down in Klondike which is where the headwaters of Lick Creek gather.

Klondike—did they think they'd found gold, as the little shacks shot up on stilts out of the bottoms? No sewerage, no running water. Or did the realtor who first had the idea of going out beyond the limits of the old city and opening up these unhealthy bottom lands along the bayous to the negroes, reap the gold? This is not a pretty story, but it is a fairly inevitable one. Before the Civil War there were only 3,000 negroes in Memphis. At the close of the war, suddenly, there were 10,000. And by 1900 there were 50,000. They had to live somewhere. Of course, before the Civil War even, the limits of the old city had jumped Gayoso bayou and reached out to Dunlap Street. But there they remained, stationary, for a whole half-century of time. While, out beyond, on every stream and bayou, a huddle of little shot-gun shacks sprang up.

Now, out beyond, there was good ground, too, of course. And on the good ground a succession of little up-and-coming white communities arose—Lenox, Idlewild, East End, Gills Station and Matthews Park—oh, you've heard of them, of course. People like to talk about "back when" the city finally started spreading again, taking in a multitude of thriving communities in a single stride.

But nobody ever reminisces over New Chicago, Annesdale, Orange Mound—older by far than many a neighboring white community—but utterly unwanted when finally they showed up, inside the city limits. Many of these little negro "subdivisions" remain today practically in the same condition in which they started out—no adequate sewerage connections, no inside running water—just a huddle of shot-gun shacks.

Oh, once you've got the lay of the land in your mind, you can take your map of Memphis and start sticking the pins back in. You can pin in the houses easy—the good and the bad. You can almost guess where each will fall.

All you have to do is follow the bayous. And once you've finished you'll find you have a tight band of bad housing completely circling

the city. Starting north of Chelsea you'll follow Cypress Creek which cuts a wide circle out east. Then—south around the city—there's a whole network of bayous and creeks flowing in from Nonconnah, every one of which ends up in a clutter of slums.

Of course, once you've made your circle, you'll have to strike a deep gash through the center, where old Gayoso Bayou, and its tributary, DeSoto Bayou, cut in a diagonal line through the heart of up-town. Anywhere along the whole length of DeSoto Bayou you may pin in a slum. Some of these have been wiped out by the building of Foote Homes and LeMoyne, two better housing projects. But between Foote and LeMoyne there lies an area known as the old 11th ward. It is full of shacks which face no streets, or only an alleyway; shacks which lie, as if down in a misty hole, off Mississippi Boulevard.

Now these are the slums which have always been. But when you have finished with them, you still have to deal with the "old city."

Today, practically all of the "old city" of Memphis, either has been converted to commercial and industrial uses, or is run down. When we speak of the old city we mean both North and South Memphis, uptown. We mean that part of the city which went through the Civil War, which went through the yellow fever, and which held to Dunlap Street as an outer limit for a half-century or more. We mean the city, as it was, before 1899.

After that a very great period of expansion set in. People began moving out, farther from town, and the old houses, left around the heart of up-town Memphis, began to deteriorate. In up-town North Memphis today a great many white people still live, in districts once known as Pinch, Goat Hill and Scotland. Here the old homes now house a multitude of families, crowded together with little or no modern heating, lighting or sanitary facilities. Of course, Lauderdale Courts, a better housing project, wiped out part of Pinch, but Goat Hill and Scotland remain.

In up-town South Memphis the negroes have more or less crowded the original white families out. But the old homes, with different tenants, show the same signs of deterioration. Probably the most historic spot in up-town South Memphis is old Fort Pickering, which



A TYPICAL BAYOU SCENE

dates back to wilderness days. Long before the town of Memphis was laid out a garrison of U. S. soldiers was stationed at Fort Pickering, an outpost on the big river, where the interests of France, Spain and the infant United States met.

Today, many of the houses in Fort Pickering, surrounded by a circle of industries which have sprung up, show definite signs of depreciation. The negro population almost outnumbers the white, and little, flimsy, clap-trap shacks elbow the fading houses of yesterday. A tiny, isolate park clings to the river's bluff. It is DeSoto Park, where folks in Memphis like to think, and have always thought, that DeSoto first saw the Mississippi River 400 years ago.



LAMAR TERRACE RECLAIMS A NEIGHBORHOOD

The Figures

It would be impossible, of course, to map the actual slum areas of a city like Memphis, without having the accurate figures to back up your map. But figures, too, are like maps. You have to get behind them—to the people they represent.

During the past year the Memphis Housing Authority, in cooperation with the city and the county governments, and with the assistance of the Work Projects Administration, made a survey of all the homes in and around Memphis, upon the results of which a great many of the future plans of the Authority will be based.

According to figures of the survey there actually are 46,753 substandard dwellings in Memphis. Since there are only approximately 83,540 homes in Memphis, this means that 53 percent of all homes, in which some 152,965 persons out of a total population of 292,942 live, are substandard.

In other words, over half of the people of Memphis live in houses which, according to decent living standards, are, in one way or another, actually unfit for use as dwellings. These houses either are overcrowded, hopelessly in need of repairs, or unequipped with such modern sanitary conveniences as private inside toilets, bathtubs, inside running water, or adequate lighting and heating facilities.

Now those who live in substandard dwellings are, of course, low-income families. It has been found that most families live as well as they can afford to live as far as shelter goes. This means that over half the families in Memphis are low-income families. All families living in substandard dwellings in Memphis make less than $2,000.00 a year. Some make as little as $100.00 a year.

This in itself is distressing enough—that half a city should be engaged in work, the remuneration from which is so low that citizens are forced to avail themselves of "dark age" facilities, though the calendar tells them the date is 1942.

But what makes matters worse is the realization that rents are so high on all dilapidated or unsanitary dwellings that what little a man makes is eaten away by the necessity for providing his family with

some kind of shelter, no matter how poor. It has been estimated that a family should not be forced to spend over one-fourth of its earnings for rent. Yet many families spent up to 60 percent. So that one-half of a city actually *does* without certain necessities such as food and clothing in order to afford the *luxury* of living in a slum.

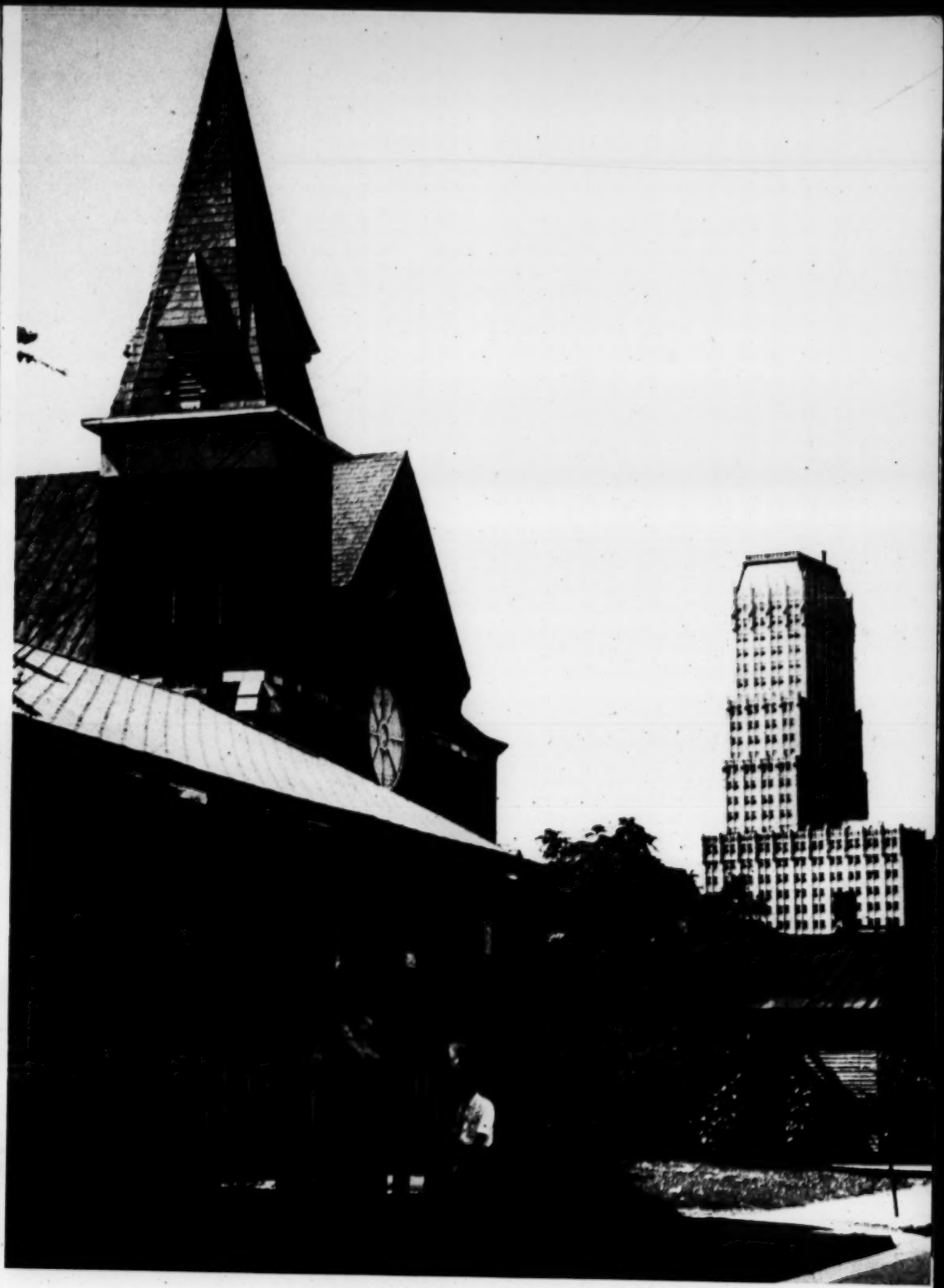
Of course, nothing, really, could be much worse than this picture. Yet there are many ways of remedying it, of which the government method of slum clearance and the subsequent erection of new low-rent dwellings for low-income families is only one.

Memphis, in fact, is far ahead of many cities in the country in that which already has been accomplished. The possibility of future deliberate building of slums has been eliminated by the creation of strict laws and regulations such as those contained in the planning and zoning ordinances and in the modernized city building code. A rigid practice of condemnation of all unsafe and unfit buildings also has been followed.

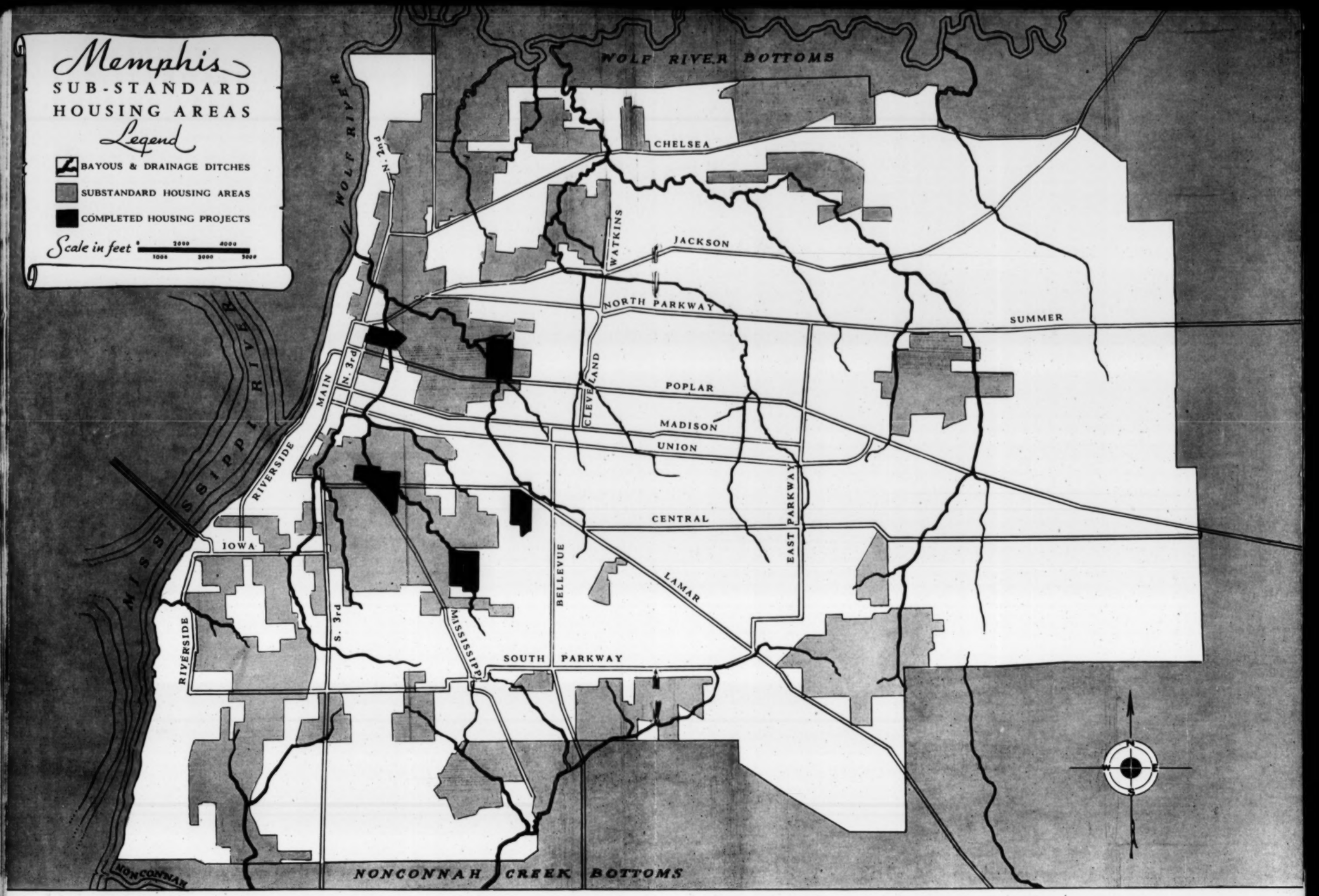
Many of the city planning regulations recently have been extended into the county for proof abounds that much which is poor finds its way into a city as the limits are extended. The Memphis Housing Authority survey reveals that, at present, 62 percent of the dwellings within a 5-mile county radius of Memphis, are substandard.

An attempt also is being made to improve, by regulation, certain existing conditions. The City of Memphis recently has passed a law intended to wipe out the present wide-spread habit of providing only outside, communal toilet facilities for low-rental properties. However, it is impossible to insist that a landlord go to the expense of installing a modern bathroom in a house already so completely dilapidated that it still would be substandard, inside bathroom or not. In other words, the machinery of the law is at hand. But the need for adequate, new houses to replace the old and the inadequate remains.

Therefore, it is necessary to face squarely today the total figure—46,753 substandard dwellings in Memphis. The Memphis Housing Authority faces this figure and accepts it as a challenge, not only to its own future program of building, but also to its responsibility for the encouragement of private capital in the field of low-income building.



IN THE SHADOW OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT



MAP, INDICATING AREAS WITHIN THE CITY IN WHICH A MAJORITY OF THE HOUSES HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE SUBSTANDARD. THESE SUBSTANDARD AREAS SHOW A DEFINITE RELATION TO THE BAYOUS WHICH FLOW THROUGH THE CITY. BOTTOM LANDS AROUND THE BAYOUS SELL CHEAP AND HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THOSE WHO CANNOT AFFORD BETTER. THE MEMPHIS HOUSING AUTHORITY, THUS FAR, HAS WIPED OUT BAD CONDITIONS IN FIVE AREAS AND REPLACED THEM WITH BETTER HOUSING PROJECTS.



THESE HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT

Luckily, by looking into the future, we may discern a ray of hope which keeps the job from seeming too stupendous. This generation, it is obvious, needs housing badly, but the Memphis Housing Authority is accustomed to building with the future in mind. And in the future, it is confidently expected that the percentage of people of low-income will grow less, as the effect of the recent passage of the Wages and Hours Act by Congress begins to be felt, and as the tendency of the younger generation to better itself through education grows.

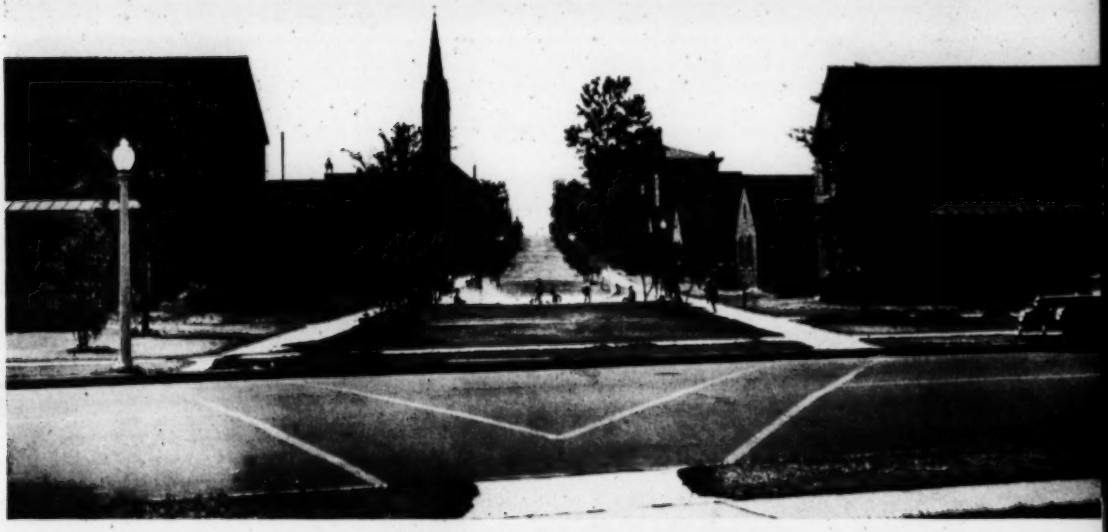
It is our belief that there will be less poor as the standard of living gradually is stepped up—as it will be stepped up if we as a nation, can, in cooperation with others who think like us, suppress the present world evil which threatens to draw all backward and blank out the future in disaster.

The United States has made remarkable strides in the past 10 years —strides which have bettered the living conditions of many of our people—and it is our firm belief that, if we are allowed to continue our present democratic form of government, we will outstrip the last ten years in an equal number of years to come under peacetime.

Thus, having lightened the task with hope for the future, let us

return to the figures. It is estimated that if the government endeavors to provide public housing for one-third of the total figure of 46,753 substandard dwellings in Memphis, it will not overburden the market for low-income families. One-third of 46,753 is 15,584 dwellings. This figure is still high—too high—then, let's half it: 7,792 dwelling units. The Memphis Housing Authority today is endeavoring to translate that figure into terms of definite localities in order to make application to Washington for some 10 or 12 additional housing projects for development under the Public Works Reserve plan, after the emergency. A number of these probably actually will be approved.

Meanwhile, the Memphis Housing Authority is not only hopeful that private capital will find a way to provide a great deal of the housing needed, but accepts its responsibility as an agency for encouragement towards this end. There is a great need for adequate housing for the "upper bracket" of those who now live in substandard homes. That is, for the families making from $1,200.00 to $2,000.00 a year salary. Most of these are white families who are well above the borderline of poverty. Yet there are very few decent homes in Memphis today renting for, say $25.00 a month, which is what these people should be paying in the way of rent. Instead, they often are forced to pay



LAUDERDALE COURTS REPLACES A SLUM



YESTERDAY

much more for dilapidated and totally inadequate housing.

There also is a great need for rehabilitation of the older houses toward the center of the city where, if checked now, much that is going down into blight, might be saved. The Executive Director of the Memphis Housing Authority now is serving as chairman of the Citizen's Housing Committee which was formed during the past year for the purpose of studying conditions chiefly existing in that belt of abandoned residential property which surrounds the commercial district. The Federal Housing Authority recently has offered a great incentive to private capital for the rehabilitation of such twilight areas, with their guarantee of loans up to $5,000.00 for remodelling of old structures. This offer was made to meet defense needs for decent rental property in an area which has few vacancies and no actual defense housing projects.

Joseph A. Fowler, executive director of the Memphis Housing Authority, spent the first six months of the past year in Washington as a member of the staff of the Coordinator of the Division of Defense Housing, and, upon his return, continued to contribute his time and services to emergency problems by acting as a defense housing con-

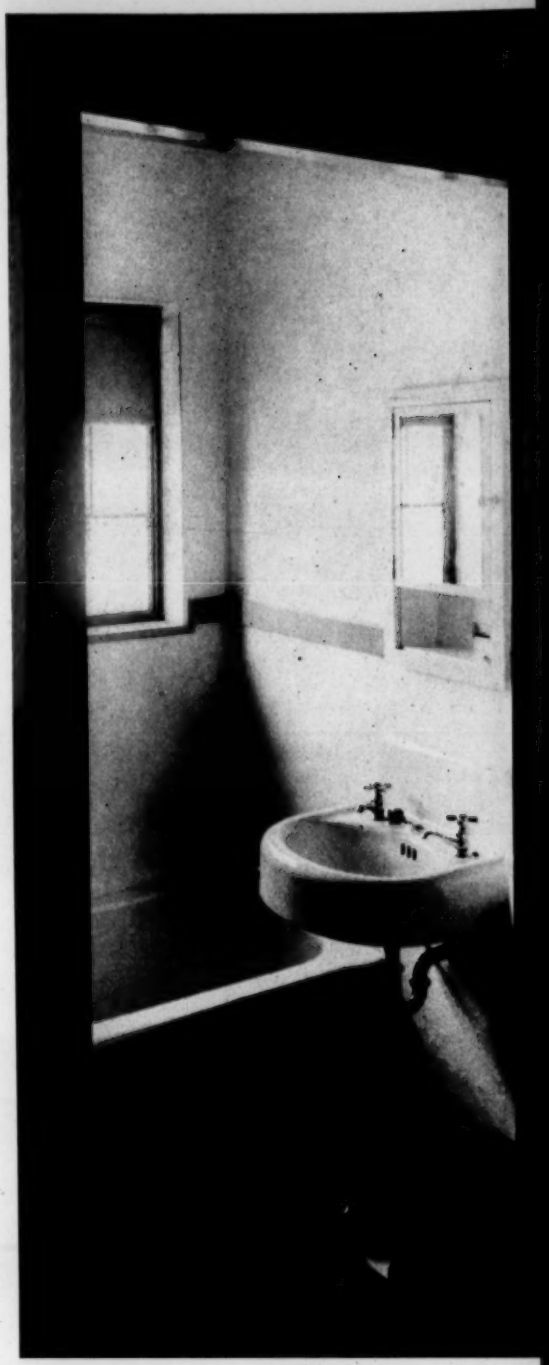
sultant. Likewise, he has lent the facilities of the Memphis Housing Authority office, and the time of the technical advisors on the staff for aid in the solving of many housing problems in Memphis which have been brought about due to the emergency.

Memphis' present quota for building with government priority assistance has been reached, but this should not discourage construction as long as private builders can manage to obtain materials.

Moreover, should there come a let-up in private building in Memphis, it might prove a good time to stop and study the possibilities for the future. To attain now, for instance, that right of condemnation which private builders feel is necessary before they can enter the field of low-income building on any large scale.

So far, unfortunately, the private builder *has* found it hard to cut costs sufficiently to serve the home needs of the lower income groups; but that talk is being heard today throughout the country, of ways and means which may be found, is in itself an encouragement.

The Memphis Housing Authority follows with interest all movements which are being made for better housing.



TODAY

The Present

HAVING faced the need and added up the figures it is good to turn now to a report of that which has been, and is being, accomplished in the realm of better housing in Memphis.

Thus far, five public better housing projects have been built in Memphis, housing some 12,000 people. Lauderdale Courts, white project, and Dixie Homes, for negroes, now have been in operation for more than three years. Lamar Terrace, Memphis' second white project, was finished and completely occupied in 1940.

This year has seen the completion and 100% occupancy both of Foote Homes and LeMoyne Gardens, negro projects. William H. Foote Homes was formally dedicated in April, at which time the late Claude Parsons, Deputy Administrator, United States Housing Authority, came down from Washington and spoke before a group of 6,000 people.

LeMoyne Gardens was not completed and fully occupied until last November. That the interest of the negro in public housing in Memphis still is gathering momentum is shown by the record of 300 eligible applications received the first day the tenant selection office was opened at LeMoyne.

The names of more than 4,000 eligible negro families remain today upon the waiting lists of the three completed negro projects. Thus the negroes of Memphis received with grateful enthusiasm the announcement made in Washington during the past year that $1,500,000.00 had been appropriated for the building of an addition to LeMoyne. Options on the land now are being taken, and, if materials possibly can be found available in the face of the present emergency, the addition will be built.

Meanwhile, the job of the Memphis Housing Authority, with all five projects now fully completed and fully occupied, has become primarily one of management and of maintenance. However, by management we do not mean merely rent-collecting. Nor by maintenance do we mean simply making repairs.

It is, of course, the job of the five housing managers of the Memphis projects to collect the rent, but that their job goes deeper than that

evolves from the simple fact that a tenant's pocketbook is pretty well bound up with his whole life.

Now, rents in Memphis' five better housing projects are more or less adjusted to fit the tenant's pocketbook and the size of his family, and, usually, are lower than could be allowed, under the same circumstances, if a small subsidy were not received from the Federal government. Nevertheless, tenants *do* pay rent and, therefore, must be job-holding, more-or-less self-respecting citizens.

However, just in the run of the day's work, the housing managers have discovered a great many problems which must be adjusted if the tenant is going to be able to pay his rent. Thus, primarily in his effort to keep his housing project functioning efficiently—that is, filled with tenants who promptly pay their rent—the housing manager often finds himself taking a hand in solving a number of tenant problems which at first would seem to have no connection with his job.

These problems, of course, the housing manager does not solve single-handed, for he is no magician. But he has learned to cooperate, for the benefit of his tenants, with all the agencies for social betterment which are available in Memphis.

Thus, the housing managers today are aiding their tenants in the adjustment of health problems, economic problems, home problems, all of which they have discovered are connected in one way or another with the original housing problem, which is their chief concern, and with the tenant's ability or inability to pay his rent. Sometimes, of course, a manager finds that he actually has helped a tenant right off the project. For when health problems are eliminated the ability to earn increases. When economic problems are adjusted the income goes up.

But the Memphis Housing Authority is one rental agency in Memphis which does not mind losing a tenant—not when it is known that the tenant moving out probably is moving into something better than he ever had before or ever dreamed of having again.

Today, instances of tenants moving out of the better housing projects into more adequate homes of their own are becoming more and more numerous, as the people who live in these projects learn to take advantage of the opportunity to save and to plan for a better life.

Formerly, where incomes were small, the little to be had quickly was eaten up in an attempt to meet the weekly rent payment on what was no more than a hovel at best. Today, paying less rent, in more energizing surroundings, industrious tenants are managing to save and to advance themselves to such an extent that, when their incomes finally exceed the amount allowable to tenants living in the better housing projects, they find they have money enough in the bank for, or a stable enough credit rating to borrow, the down payment on a house of their own.

Of course, occasionally, a tenant, moving out, is found to be moving back—doubling-up with relatives or friends, as in the old days before the building of the projects—going back to the same old over-crowded, unsanitary conditions from which they came.

But, when the housing managers receive word of a tenant leaving under such circumstances, unless the moving van already actually stands stacked with furniture before the door, they do everything in their power to aid that tenant to hang on a little longer to the new way of life—to stave off the emergency, or to tide the tenant over until that state of emergency is past which flustrates these people so quickly, sending them back into the old scuddling habit of moving out.

In other words, the housing managers of the five Memphis Projects are trying today to instill a feeling of stability where no stability ever was possible before. Most better housing tenants are people who have been renters all their lives. And the first instinct of the poverty-stricken renter, in the face of an emergency, is to move out. Such people fluster quickly, and become confused. If temporarily laid-off, they think of tomorrow when the rent is due and no money is to be had. And they move.

That is, they used to move. Now, at the five Memphis projects, under the tutelage of the housing managers, they stop first to think. Perhaps they cannot meet the rent payment in full tomorrow, but, say, by the 15th a small social security payment may be due them. The housing manager takes a partial payment on the first and waits for the 15th. Perhaps by the first day of the following month conditions which forced the man's temporary lay-off have ceased to exist and he is back at work again.



THE CROWD GATHERS FOR FOOTE HOMES DEDICATION

The housing manager not only gets his rent in the end, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has been able to put these people in a position where, for the first time, they can learn a new way of thinking—past tomorrow, to the day after, and the day after that again.

Thus today the Memphis housing managers are using a system of partial extension of rent payment because they have found that it works both to their own and to the tenant's advantage. It is a business proposition with them. They have to keep a good record of rent collection on their books. And they get it by aiding rather than evicting their tenants. Surprisingly, the percentage of delinquent or unpaid rent is so infinitesimal in all five of Memphis' housing projects that it is hard to write it out in anything but decimal point, zero!

Now, it has been found that, when the tenant actually does move out, he carries with him a great deal more than the mere furniture and belongings which he has acquired while living in the better housing projects. Nurses in the Health Department, for instance, who have followed many of these tenants out of the projects and into new neighborhoods, have commented upon the pride in their home surroundings and the feeling for cleanliness which these people take with them.

Much of this pride and this feeling for cleanliness has been instilled in them through work of the maintenance department which, like the management, has discovered that the job of maintenance is a bigger one than might first have been expected.

Some time ago members of the maintenance department, answering calls for repairs that were becoming too numerous, discovered that some tenants actually were unaware of the proper care which should be taken of such unaccustomed conveniencies as gas cooking stoves and electric refrigerators. This led to the establishment of a new service. Two "housekeeping visitors" were to inspect each apartment and, in the course of a friendly visit, explain correct methods of cleaning and operating of the various utility units.

This method has proven so effective that last year, with the opening of the tenant selection office at LeMoyne Gardens, the two "home visitors" conducted an actual school for prospective tenants. Follow-up visits to individual apartments will come later.

But the new tenants of LeMoyne Gardens were not the only ones



TIME OUT FOR REFRESHMENT — PUPILS IN THE NURSERY SCHOOL

who "went to school" during the past year. Members of the tenant selection staff at LeMoyne attended special classes to learn the best methods, discussed in the light of past experience, for the taking of an application, and the making of a home investigation. The Memphis managers and maintenance supervisors, also schooled by experience, now hold regular bi-monthly meetings to exchange ideas and experiences in an effort to perfect a broader overall program. As a direct result of these discussions, the managers, themselves, now are making a final home investigation of tenants moving into the projects as vacancies occur. Meanwhile, a school of quite a different type was equipped, and set in operation, at the William H. Foote Homes, during the past year. This is a nursery school for negro children from 2 to 5 years of age. The school is an example, par excellence, of the way in which the housing managers have learned to cooperate with other outside agencies for the benefit of tenants.

Members of the Foote Tenant Association sponsored the nursery project which is under the supervision of the Memphis Board of Education. Teachers have been provided through the community service program of the Work Projects Administration. Equipment was built in the shops of the National Youth Administration. An adult educational course for parents, under the same supervision and sponsorship, is being given at nearby Booker T. Washington High School.

Members of the Memphis Health Department examine all children who attend the Nursery School and records of their health progress are being maintained. The Health Department also cooperates in conducting a clinic which is located at Lamar Terrace, a white project.

Arrangements for the permanent financing of the Memphis Housing Authority's three United States Housing Authority-aided projects, Lamar Terrace, William H. Foote Homes and LeMoyne Gardens, were completed in May of last year through the sale of $8,450,000.00 of Series A and B Bonds. The Series A Bonds, totalling $1,195,000.00 were sold to the Graham, Parson Company of New York, at an interest rate of 2.3099% with a 20-year maturity.

The Series B bonds, totalling $7,255,000.00, were purchased by the United States Housing Authority at the rate of 2.50% per annum, maturing from 1961 until 2001.

Annual Financial Report 1941

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS

Status as of 12/31/41	LAMAR TERRACE	WM. H. FOOTE HOMES	LEMOYNE GARDENS
Expenditures to Date:			
Labor	$ 573,022.50	$ 926,705.76	$ 500,787.32
Other	1,838,852.16	3,309,073.02	1,408,932.26
Contracts Awards:			
Balance Unexpended	.....	238.89	9,745.04
Balance Unexpended	107,225.34	209,582.33	153,335.38
TOTAL APPROVED BUDGET	$2,519,100.00	$4,445,600.00	$2,072,800.00

FOR OPERATION OF PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS

	LAUDERDALE COURTS	DIXIE HOMES	LAMAR TERRACE
Income (Rents, etc.)	$114,750.61	$116,398.89	$102,238.21
Expenses	99,138.65	118,365.17	64,008.36
Reserves	15,611.96	(1,966.28)	38,229.85
Labor Expense	32,744.92	32,769.14	18,243.96

	WM. H. FOOTE HOMES	*LEMOYNE GARDENS	GRAND TOTALS
Income (Rents, etc.)	$135,577.86	$ 21,150.16	$490,115.73
Expenses	97,258.08	9,923.80	388,694.06
Reserves	38,319.78	11,226.36	101,421.67
Labor Expense	22,744.81	2,973.47	109,476.30

INCOME LOSSES

	LAUDERDALE COURTS	DIXIE HOMES	LAMAR TERRACE
Collection Losses	$ 67.56—0.058%	$ 70.99—0.06%	$ 9.98—0.009%
Vacancies	42.79—0.038%	17.80—0.015%	
Delinquent Accounts	291.83—0.34%	249.66—0.29%	234.69—0.23%

	WM. H. FOOTE HOMES	*LEMOYNE GARDENS	GRAND TOTALS
Collection Losses	$ 8.24—0.006%		$156.77—0.03%
Vacancies	1.60—0.011%	0.87—0.004%	63.06—0.01%
Delinquent Accounts	136.49—0.10%	1.29—0.006%	913.96—0.19%

*Occupancy Completed—December 8, 1941.

Graded Rents

GRADED rent is a system of rent scaling according to a tenant's income which many housing authorities throughout the country either have adopted or now are considering. The system represents at least a partial or working solution of the problem of a tenant's rise in income after his admission to a project. It also attempts to aid, temporarily, the tenant whose income finally increases to such an extent that he otherwise would be forced, because of the Authority's maximum income limit, to fall back upon a private market which at present does not, or can not, provide decent, safe and sanitary houses at rents former Memphis Housing Authority tenants can afford to pay.

Within the past year this method of rental scaling has been put into effect at all five of the Memphis projects. Grade A rent is established for tenants upon admission to a project and represents approximately 1/5 of the tenant's income, covering shelter and utilities. Grade B represents an arbitrary jump of from $200 to $300 in annual income. Grade X is the rent charged to tenants whose incomes have exceeded the statutory maximum by 20 percent. Grade X tenants are required to execute a lease extension limited to 60 days. Similar additional extensions may be granted if the management is satisfied that the tenant is unable to find standard housing at rents he is able to pay.

* Demonstration projects built by Fed. Govt.

* RENT AND INCOME SCHEDULES LAUDERDALE COURTS

Size Unit	No. Persons in Apt.	GRADE "A"		GRADE "B"		GRADE "X"	
		Rent	Maximum Income	Rent	Maximum Income	Rent	Maximum Income
2.....	2	$17.25	$1,023.00	$20.00	$1,150.00	$25.00	$1,400.00
3.....	2–3	19.50	1,158.00	24.00	1,350.00	27.00	1,500.00
4.....	3–5	21.00	1,248.00	25.00	1,400.00	29.00	1,600.00
4½.....	3–5	22.00	1,308.00	26.00	1,450.00	30.25	1,650.00
5½.....	5–7	23.00	1,368.00	27.50	1,525.00	31.75	1,725.00

RENT AND INCOME SCHEDULES LAMAR TERRACE

Size Unit	No. Persons in Apt.	GRADE "A"		GRADE "B"		GRADE "X"	
		Rent	Maximum Income	Rent	Maximum Income	Rent	Maximum Income
3.....	2	$16.25	$860.00	$20.00	$976.00	$24.00	$1,148.00
3½.....	3	16.50	875.00	20.25	991.00	24.25	1,166.00
4½.....	4–5	17.75	960.00	21.75	1,066.00	26.00	1,252.00
5½.....	6 or more	18.75	1,000.00	23.00	1,126.00	27.50	1,324.00

RENT AND INCOME SCHEDULES DIXIE HOMES

Size Unit	No. Persons in Apt.	GRADE "A"		GRADE "B"		GRADE "X"	
		Rent	Maximum Income	Rent	Maximum Income	Rent	Maximum Income
2.....	2	$12.00	$708.00	$13.00	$768.00	$14.00	$800.00
2.....	2	13.00	768.00	14.00	828.00	15.00	850.00
3.....	2–3	15.00	888.00	17.00	1,008.00	20.00	1,150.00
4½.....	3–5	16.00	948.00	20.00	1,188.00	24.00	1,400.00
5½.....	5–7	18.00	1,068.00	22.00	1,308.00	26.00	1,500.00

RENT AND INCOME SCHEDULES FOOTE HOMES

Size Unit	No. Persons in Apt.	GRADE "A"		GRADE "B"		GRADE "C"		GRADE "X"	
		Rent	Maximum Income	Rent	Maximum Income	Rent	Maximum Income	Rent	Maximum Income
3.....	2–3	$10.00	$579.00	$12.00	$699.00	$14.20	$831.00	$16.60	$975.00
3½...	3	10.00	579.00	12.00	699.00	14.20	831.00	16.60	975.00
4½...	4–5	10.00	579.00	12.00	699.00	14.20	831.00	16.60	975.00
5½...	6 or more	10.00	579.00	12.00	699.00	14.20	831.00	16.60	975.00

RENT AND INCOME SCHEDULES LEMOYNE GARDENS

Size Unit	No. Persons in Apt.	GRADE "A"		GRADE "B"		GRADE "C"		GRADE "X"	
		Rent	Maximum Income	Rent	Maximum Income	Rent	Maximum Income	Rent	Maximum Income
3.....	2–3	$10.00	$579.00	$12.00	$699.00	$14.20	$831.00	$17.00	$999.00
3½	3	10.00	579.00	12.00	699.00	14.20	831.00	17.00	999.00
4½...	4–5	10.00	579.00	12.00	699.00	14.20	831.00	17.00	999.00
5½...	5–7	10.00	579.00	12.00	699.00	14.20	831.00	17.00	999.00



This was detached from Memphis Area Community Note.

Anticipated Hires

Jan. 1942	Period	Total	Clerical	Skilled	Semi-Skilled	Unskilled
7978		9210	136	155	3435	5[illegible]
44	Jan-Feb 1942	110	—	—	110	—
2912		2000 a/	—	—	—	20[illegible]
40	Jan. June 1942	2000	—	—	—	20[illegible]
2440	Jan-June 1942	1000	—	—	—	10[illegible]
1168	Jan-Dec. 1942	4100	136	155	3325	4[illegible]
146		—	—	—	—	—
Ford Motor Co.	Assembles Auto.	1644	1228	c/		

a/ Estimated women who may be hired to replace men inducted into the army

b/ Appd. under attendable parts in Jan. 1941

c/ Establishment is closing - will lay off none 1135 employees.

Memphis, Tenn.
Agent. M.K.A.
Feb. 1942.

Anticipated hires for 1942, p 9. of - Summary of Employment Situation in Memphis, Tenn. Jan. 1942. Department of U.S. Employment

Establishment	Usual + defense products mfrd.	Employment		Anticipated Hires					Peak Employment	
		Jan. 1941	Jan. 1942	Period	Total	Clerical	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	No	Date
Total		8407	7978		9210	136	155	3435	5484	12,952	
Sefton Fibre Can Co.	Fibre shell cases	–	44	Jan-Feb '42	110	–	–	110	–	154	Feb '42 ✓
E.I. Du Pont de Nemours Co.	Smokeless powder	3678*	2912		2000 c/	–	–	–	2000	2912	Now at peak
National Fire Works Co.	20 mm. shells	4	40	Jan. June 1942	2000	–	–	–	2000	2000	June 1942 ✓
Firestone Tire + Rubber Co.	Auto + airplane parts	2267	2440	Jan-June 1942	1000	–	–	–	1000	3440	June '42 ✓
Fisher Memphis Aircraft Div.	Aluminum Aircraft parts	710 b/	1168	Jan-Dec. 1942	4100	136	155	3325	484	4300	Sept '42 ✓
Continental Piston Ring Co.	20 mm. shells & piston rings	112	146		–	–	–	–	–	146	Now at peak
Ford Motor Co.	Assemble Auto.	1644	1228	c/						c/	c/ ✓

a/ Estimated women who may be hired to replace men inducted into the army * Construction workers included.

b/ Mfrd. under automobile parts in Jan. 1941

c/ Establishment is closing – will lay off some 1135 employees.

Memphis, Tenn.
Agent. M.K.A.
Feb. 1942.

Anticipated hires for 1942, p 9. of – Summary of Employment Situation in Memphis Area, Jan. 1942. Research & Statistics Division U.S. Employment Service

file in Tennessee Area

Memphis, Tennessee-
Confidential Data from ES-270 reports, as of July 1, 1943 concerning chief war production plants in Memphis (No breakdown between office women and others. No absnce rates for women except those indicated)

	Total Employees		Total Women	Absence Rate Tot.	Absence Rate Women
Ordnance Materials:					
National Fireworks, Cordova, Tenn. -------	1628	-----	928	2.05%	2.06%
Caine Steel Co. ------- a few of the women are inspectors. Others clerical.	340	---	14		
Continental Piston ------ 2 of the women are Negroes working in the cafeteria. Others probably mainly clerical	231	----	77	1.2%	3.8%
Lumber and Timber Products					
Total for 15 firms---------- (Women believed to be largely in clerical jobs)--	4625		606		
Textile and Apparel					
Total for 6 firms----------	2781		1285		
Following no. of women in individual plants:					
Hyde Park Mills, (Covington, Tenn.)----------			77		
McCallum-Robinson--- ----------			170		
Standard Textiles----------			180		
Bemis Bag----------			190		
Bosworth Co.----------			207		
American Finishing Co.,------			459	(total empl.1579)	
Chemical and Allied Products					
Total for 7 firms--------	5271	-----	840		
Of these following data about some firms:					
Chickasaw Ordnance--- (Since this report co. has started using some women on prod. Not included in this report)	3269		243		
Quaker Oats Chemical---- Note attached that women will be used in office, lab., and cafeterias.	104		20		
Ploughs, Inc.---------- Women used in office, in factory, and as maids.	831		546	(Making containers for shells, medicinal prods -also doing govt. printing).	

	Total Empl.	Total Women	Absence Rates Shown
Firestone----------	5105	1776	
Fisher Aircraft----	6706	2675	
Ford Co.---------- This plant now making aircraft engine parts,etc. Some said women will be used on machines after training,but only when no men available.Some doubt whether women will be used at all. Women now employed are in offices.	630	31	
McDonnel Aircraft (Only a few,if any,women on production at this report)	193	67	
Chicago and Souther Airlines (Modification Center) Proportion of women increasing.Used as riveters,metal workers, mechanics,radio opers., installers,-and for office work).	1243	450	
Other miscellaneous firms:			
Sefton Fibre Co. (Fibre containers for ammunition,etc.Important employers of women. Plant of same co. once scheduled in Rock Island,Ill).	944	560	
Southern Central Paper Co. (Tablets and Pads)	335	165 (Women throughout plant)	
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co:			
Pulp Plant----------	931	20	
Oil Plant---------- Co. reported was expecting to hire 50 Negro women as laborers.	129	8	
Thos. Pirdgeon Co. (Making landing craft and invasion barges)	500	40 (all women in office)	
Govt. Establishments:			
Kennedy Genl. Hospital---	627	301	
Army Service Forces Depot-	3989	980(Women clerical wkrs., inspectors,& truck drivers	

V ~~VII~~

Community Notes
Memphis, Tenn.

Copy

Agent: Martha Ziegler
Dates: August 24-38, 1943

V
Copy

Miscellaneous Notes-Memphis, Tenn.
(See also firm schedule notes for Firestone Rubber Co., and figures taken from BE-370 reports of W. S. M. S. for July, 1943 - sent to office previously.)

Persons Interviewed:
Major H. W. Johnston, Air Priorities Control Office,
U.S.Air Corps.Sterick Bldg.
T.J.Kilmartin, Tenn. Dept. of Labor, Farnsworth Bldg.
Harold Clark, Area Representative, Office of Secretary of War,
Civilian Personnel Branch
Hugh Magevency, Area Director, War Manpower Commission
Mr. White, Research and Analysis, War Manpower Commission
Ike Friedman, Manager U.S.E.S.
W. A. Copeland, Area Coordinator, C. I. O.
Lev Loring, President Central Trades & Labor Council, AFL
In addition, brief conversation held with Marshall Smith, of Memphis Chamber of Commerce. This was primarily in relation to speaking engagement at the Kiwanis Club but Mr. Smith would be glad to give information later to a Bureau representative if the Chamber of Commerce could be of assistance.

A telephone conversation was also held with Lt. Phillips of Chickasaw Ordnance Works, Millington, Tenn. (The Commanding Officer, who is still the same one that was interviewed at time plant was visited, was away as were the chief officials representing DuPont Co.)

LABOR SUPPLY

Under the formulas worked out by the national WMC and USES, there is supposed to be a surplus labor supply in the Memphis area. However, the local officials of these organizations seemed doubtful whether all of the people who should be available, statistically, actually can be found and induced to take jobs. As yet, however, there is probably no great shortage of applicants. There are supposed to be about 11,000 women who are potentially a source of labor supply in Memphis, - according to the labor supply reports, but over 5000 of these are women "not customarily in the labor market."

Mr. Friedman, manager of the Employment Service, claimed that he already felt that it is a little difficult to recruit women. (Agent noticed a number of copies of W.M. Leaflets No. I on the counter in the Employment Service Office and the manager stated that he has several thousand copies of these.)

Mr. White of the WMC said that the turnover is high among women workers. He believes that this is due in part to the wage scales in a good many of the industries which have not increased to any marked extent.

Pooled interviews for workers to go to war projects beyond the immediate Memphis area have been recently held, though it is presumed that most of the workers recruited were men. Among the firms for whom interviews had been held recently according to Labor Market Survey for July were the Kaiser Shipyards, the J. A. Jones yards (in Brunswick, Ga. and Panama City, Florida - no information as to whether people recruited for both yards), and the projects at Clinton, Tennessee, which are still being constructed.

Women's Employment

Figures concerning number of women employed by chief war industries as of July 1, were shown on report on ES-270 forms sent to office previously. Fisher Aircraft, Firestone Rubber, and the ammunition loading plant at Cordova are among the chief employers of women. The consensus of views expressed regarding the Ford plant which is now making parts for aircraft engines was that this plant could use some women, but probably will not until the supply of male labor is scarcer. Some men who formerly worked at Ford are now leaving other plants and going back to it since it has been converted. (According to Labor Market Review, it has been estimated that Ford's could use about 35% women). McDonell Aircraft, also could use a high proportion ow women, and will, if necessary, but as yet its total employment is quite small.

The Chickasaw Ordnance Works has just begun using women on production, on powder cutting. (Newspaper story on this sent to the Bureau previously). In a telephone conversation with Lt. Phillips, of the ordnance plant dept. staff, he indicated that it is probable a good many women will be hired eventually and suggested that visit be made to the plant some months later, if agent happened to be in the Memphis area again.

According to the Labor Market Survey for July there has been a marked increase in the proportion of women employed in the manufacturing establishments reporting to the Employment Service. In July, 1942 women constituted 19.4% of the employees in manufacturing (5,277 women). In July, 1943 there were 11,156 women in manufacturing, and these were 30.8% of the employees.

Major Johnston, of Army Air Corps. reported that women inspectors in the aircraft plants under his jurisdiction are working out very well. (He believes that he was the first man to request permission to use women aircraft inspectors and employed his forst 3 about a year ago). However, he has had difficulty with turnover among women, particularly with the Army wives who follow their husbands from one post to another. The inspectors are trained for two months at the Shelby County School of Aeronautics at Whitehaven, Tenn. and are paid while learning. They start at the CAF 2 grade. Major Johnston did not seem to know how far any of the women inspectors have advanced as yet but said that some of them will probably go eventually to CAF 5 or 6. Agent inquired a couple of times about the number of women inspectors in Major Johnston's region. He finally said that he had about 45 inspectors, of which approximately 25 are women, but agent believes that these are all at the Fisher Memphis Plant and that probably at least a few more inspectors are used at the McDonnell Aircraft and the Chicago and Southern Airlines Modification Center.

Mr. Kilmartin, state Labor dept. factory inspector, seemed to think that a good many of the small companies around Memphis (many of which probably do not report regularly to USES), are now using a few women as they can. He learns of these women when he is called into advise about wash room facilities or when he makes inspections, gets accident reports, etc. Some small machine shops, some of them with sub-contracts for war work are using a few women, perhaps not more than 3 or 4 in any one establishment, according to Mr. Kilmartin. The Cole Manufacturing Co. is using women to make window frames.

Negro Women

The Labor Market Survey Report for July, 1943 had a statement in it which indicated that total Negro employment in non-seasonal establishments had decreased slightly during the past year. According to several persons interviewed there has been no great increase in the opportunities for the employment of Negro women except that a few saw mill and planing mills are now using some of them, chiefly as off-bearers. Also some of the cotton

compresses and cotton oil companies are using Negro women for "clean up work" and according to a union official, paying them usually about 40¢ or 42½¢ per hour.

Several furniture companies are also using some Negro women, although this may not be a new development. The Downcraft Furniture Co. was reported to have about 40 Negro women and the head of the CIO said that the Memphis Furniture Co. with about 750 employees has about 40% women.

There are a couple of small cosmetic companies in Memphis which employ Negro women but apparently this is nothing new. They are not being used on production at the major plants, such as Fisher, Firestone, National Fireworks, etc.

Training

An office clerk gave a small amount of information concerning current enrollment at the Memphis Vocational School in the absence of Mr. Edward Hudgins, Director of the School. As of August 26, 1943 there were 258 women and 402 men enrolled in pre-employment and supplementary classes. Of the women, 179 were in the class in air-craft riveting which is a prerequisite for employment at the Fisher Aircraft Co. This course requires about 3 weeks. There is 1 woman in electric welding, and 2 are in special course on aircraft welding. The remaining women are distributed among courses in aviation mechanics, aviation engine mechanics, motor mechanics, and radio, and in supplementary courses in blueprint reading and drafting. Some women take the supplementary course, chiefly in blueprint reading, to become inspectors at Fisher's. The Caine Steel Co. has also hired some women inspectors trained at the school.

According to the Labor Market Report there apparently has been a considerable decrease in the enrollment at this school in recent months and also the school at Whitehaven, Tennessee, which has supplied many workers for Brookley Field at Mobile, and its various sub-depots, is also operating at ~~xxxx~~ less than capacity. (Part of this may be due, of course, to the fact that the War Dept. has generally been decreasing its personnel and cutting plans for the future, a statement heard previously in several other areas, which was reiterated by Mr. Clark, representative of the Office of the Secretary of War stationed in the Memphis area).

Unions

A.F.L. - A call was made at the office of Lev Loring, president of the Labor and Trades Council in Memphis in the company of Mr. Brooks, regional information representative of the Labor Dept., who had some business to discuss with him. The A.F.L. in Memphis is apparently concerned rather largely with the building trades and Mr. Loring did not know of any locals in which women are to be found in any significant numbers.

C.I.O. - has been in Memphis a comparatively short time (perhaps about 5 years) and apparently has had a great deal of local prejudice to overcome. However, the Memphis coordinator for the organization believes that it is now well established, is gaining in prestige, and will eventually be very strong in Memphis. The U.A.W. has a maintenance of membership contract, with the check-off, at the Fisher plant and the United Rubber Workers Union has a similar contract with the Firestone Co. There are many women members in both of these unions. The U.A.W. also has a contract with the Ford plant.

There is an active local unit of the News-paper Guild and it was estimated that women constitute about 40% of the membership.

The C.I.O. - United Furniture Workers has a closed shop contract with the Downcraft Furniture Co. (This is one of the firms employing Negro women). Mr. Copeland reported that an election was to be held soon at the Memphis

Furniture Co. where there are also many women employees and indicated that in several plants the C.I.O. now believes it has more members than the A.F.L. unions which were formerly strong in the plants. In this connection agent noticed a newspaper clipping, shortly after leaving Memphis, concerning a decision which the WLB rendered on Sept. 4. The Board declared that the color or race of employees was irrelevant in determining the unit appropriate for purposes of collective bargaining and ordered that an election be held within 30 days among all of the production and maintenance employees of the United States Bedding Co., Memphis, to determine if they wish to be represented by the A.F.L. Upholsterers' International Union, Local #417, or by the C.I.O. - United Furniture Workers, Local #282, or by neither.

During one evening in Memphis agent attended part of a meeting of the Memphis C.I.O. Council (accompanying Mr. Brooks). One woman at the Council meeting was representing the Textile Workers. She was employed at the Bosworth Co., Mr. R. A. Johnson of the U.A.W. and a young woman were there from the local which has a contract with the Fisher plant. The young woman reported that she does riveting and assembly work. She said that there is no discrimination against women in the starting wage but that there is some discrimination when the women begin to reach certain of the top jobs. She stated, for example, that when women were put on certain jobs which has been Assembly A jobs, when men did them, they were made Assembly B jobs and women were paid 10¢ less per hour. Men were taken off of these jobs when women were put on them. It was stated that the job is the same as formerly. Mr. Johnson said that the union - company agreement provides for too many jobs categories and said that some revisions should be made. He asked whether agent would be able to come to the plant later to make a study of the general situation, if invited, and said that an invitation, if given, would have to come from a joint labor-management committee. (However, in the course of visits around Memphis, agent found that the local air priorities control officer, resident inspector at Fisher's, etc., cannot give clearance for visits to the aircraft plants, and that permission would have to be obtained from Major Bennettof the Army Air Corps office in Atlanta).

Miscellaneous Comments - State Factory Inspector

Mr. Kilmartin reported that in cooperation with the Wage and Hour Admin., ant the Children's Bureau the state attorney-general has ruled work permits are required of all those from 14 to 18, instead of to 16 as was formerly required. Mr. Kilmartin did not seem to have any specific information concerning the situation as to women's hours, whether there is any tendency to work women over 57 hours a week. The major war plants in the Memphis area are of course working a regular 8 hour day schedule and Mr. Kilmartin did say that his work has been generally made easier because practically all of the war industries are organized.

Mr. Kilmartin has been called in by companies many times with reference to the wash room problem for women, and says that the greatest difficulty often arises when a company wishes to put on only a few women. A number of times he has found it possible for a firm to convert some facilities it already had for the use of women.

Reports of factory accidents are made to this inspector. He did not seem to think that there had been any unusually number of accidents to women or that they tend to be of any particular type. He mentioned that in his experience there have been two bad accidents in which women have been scalped, but these were freak accidents and both happened in the same candy factory. A woman who was packing chocolates which were moving along on a conveyor belt, dropped a few and stooped under the belt to pick them up. Her hair caught on a shaft. Six or 8 months later a girl working at the other end of this same line had a somewhat similar type of accident. After the first accident

the company had made a rule that women must wear hair nets but the second girl who was hurt did not have a net on at the time. (Both of these accidents may have happened some time ago).

Mr Kilmartin says that one source of trouble is the wearing of cheap work gloves, he believes that has been responsible for about 50% of recent accidents reported. Several women have lost fingers.

Memphis Tenn.

Employment in War Plants

VII

Some additional gen'l. notes on Memphis will be sent in later.

carbon in old files 12/11/43

Memphis, Tennessee-

Confidential Data from ES-270 reports, as of July 1, 1943 concerning chief war production plants in Memphis (No breakdown between office women and others. No absence rates for women except those indicated)

	Total Employees	Total Women	Absence Rate Tot.	Absence Rate Women
Ordnance Materials:				
National Fireworks, Cordova, Tenn. -------	1628 -----	928	2.05%	2.06%
Caine Steel Co. ------- a few of the women are inspectors. Others clerical.	340 ---	14		
Continental Piston ------ 2 of the women are Negroes working in the cafeteria. Others probably mainly clerical	231 ----	77	1.2%	3.8%
Lumber and Timber Products				
Total for 15 firms---------- (Women believed to be largely in clerical jobs)--	4625	606		
Textile and Apparel				
Total for 6 firms----------	2781	1285		
Following no. of women in individual plants:				
Hyde Park Mills, (Covington, Tenn.)----------		77		
McCallum-Robinson--- ----------		170		
Standard Textiles----------		180		
Bemis Bag----------		190		
Bosworth Co.----------		207		
American Finishing Co.,------		459	(total empl. 1579)	
Chemical and Allied Products				
Total for 7 firms--------	5271 -----	840		
Of these following data about some firms:				
Chickasaw Ordnance--- (Since this report co. has started using some women on prod. Not included in this report)	3269	243		
Quaker Oats Chemical---- Note attached that women will be used in office, lab., and cafeteria.	104	20		
Ploughs, Inc.---------- Women used in office, in factory, and as maids.	831	546	(Making containers for shells, medicinal prods -also doing govt. printing).	

(copy in old files)

	Total Empl.	Total Women	Absence Rates Shown
Firestone----------	5105	1776	
Fisher Aircraft----	6706	2675	
Ford Co.---------- This plant now making aircraft engine parts,etc. Some said women will be used on machines after training,but only when no men available.Some doubt whether women will be used at all. Women now employed are in offices.	630	31	
McDonnel Aircraft (Only a few,if any,women on production at this report)	193	67	
Chicago and Souther Airlines (Modification Center) Proportion of women increasing.Used as riveters,metal workers, mechanics,radio opers., installers,-and for office work).	1243	450	
Other miscellaneous firms:			
Sefton Fibre Co. (Fibre containers for ammunition,etc.Important employers of women. Plant of same co. once scheduled in Rock Island,Ill.).	944	560	
Southern Central Paper Co. (Tablets and Pads)	335	165	(Women throughout plant)
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co:			
Pulp Plant----------	931	20	
Oil Plant---------- Co. reported was expecting to hire 50 Negro women as laborers.	129	8	
Thos. Pidgeon Co. (Making landing craft and invasion barges)	500	40	(all women in office)
Govt. Establishments:			
Kennedy Gen'l. Hospital---	627	301	
Army Service Forces Depot-	3989	980	(Women clerical wkrs., inspectors,& truck drivers

Govt.Estabs.-continued	Total Empls.	Women	
Naval Air Technical Training Center ----------	597	83	(Women clerical only)
Flying Div.,Air Transport Command----------	1076	378	(Women clerks, chauffeurs,& mechanics)
26th Army Air Forces Supply Depot----------	1150	442	(Women as clerks, receivers,store-keepers,etc.)

18 other manufacturing firms in Memphis,on 270 reports,had total of 5550 employees,of women 1642 women.

A few additional notes taken concerning some of these plants:

Memphis meat packings-Using some women on light production jobs.

Memphis Furniture Co.- 420 women-throughout plant except in lumber yard.White women used especially in upholstery dept.

American Snuff Co.,-345 women out of 578 employees.Women do labeling of packages for one job.

National Biscuit Co.,-220 women out of 467 employees.

Continental Can Co. -41 women out of total of 93.Women used as office workers and as inspectors and packers.Absentee rates for this firm given as follows:Total-1.2%;Women-6.2%

In transportation,comunication,and public utilities----------3172 (Telephone co. included in this group).		658

Community Notes - Memphis, Tennessee

February 1942 7
~~Agent: M. K. A.~~

Copy in current files 12/11/43

VII - PERSONS INTERVIEWED

Y. W. C. A.
196 Monroe Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
Ethel Niermeyer, General Secretary
Margaret Whitaker, Employment and Guidance Secretary
Belle Ingels, Secretary for the Southern Region of the Y. W. C. A. (visiting guest)

Tennessee State Employment Service
Farnsworth Building, Memphis, Tennessee
Mr. Ike Friedman, Local Manager

Memphis Chamber of Commerce
Hotel Peabody Building
Mr. O. F. Soderstrom, Asst. Executive Secretary

National Defense Training Program
612 Adams Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
Mr. C. C. Sutton, Director of NDT & Director of Trade and Vocational Training in the public schools of Memphis.

W. P. A. District Office for Western Tennessee(21 counties)
Falls Building, Memphis, Tennessee
Mr. Hal H. Peel, District W. P. A. Manager
Virginia Robinson, District Supervisor of Community Service Programs
Eloise Pryor, District Recreational Supervisor

I - INDUSTRIAL PATTERN OF MEMPHIS

List of firms awarded defense contracts as of January 23, 1942 as reported by Memphis Chamber of Commerce:

✓ Fisher Memphis Aircraft Division - ~~bomber plane parts~~

✓ Chickasaw Ordnance Plant(Tenn. Powder Co.), Cordova, Tenn. - ~~smokeless powder~~ T.N.T.

✓ National Fireworks Co. - ~~loading 20 mm shells~~

✓ Continental Piston Ring Co. - ~~20 mm~~ anti-aircraft shells

✓ Sefton Fibre Can Co. - fibre cans for packing shells

✓ R. F. Hungerford Lumber Co. - ~~wood~~ ammunition boxes

✓ C. T. Small Automatic Machinery Co. - rifle cartridge dies.

✓ Union Manufacturing Co. - tools and dies

✓ Ernst Bischoff Co. - impregnating chemicals to combat mustard gas. 70 employees some of whom are women doing packing.

Thompson-Katz Lumber Co. - ~~lumber~~

Anderson-Tully Co. - miscellaneous wood parts

Memphis Butcher Block Cp. - wood meat blocks

INDUSTRIAL PATTERN OF MEMPHIS (cont.)

E. L. Bruce Co. - prefabricated houses

National Rose Spring and Mattress Co. - mattresses

Downcraft Co. - comforters

U. S. Bedding Co. - mattresses

Slumber Products Co. - mattresses

Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. - cotton linters

Carloss Well Supply Co. - water well equipment

Layne & Bowler, Inc. - water well equipment

American Finishing Co. - sand bags

Bluff City Awning Co. - canvas tool roll

Southern Central Co. - stationery products

Tennessee Soap Co. - soap

Abraham Bros. Packing Co. - boneless beef

U. S. Quartermasters Depot

Memphis has been more of a trade and transportation center than a mamufacturing center, with the chief manufacturing industries being related to raw cotton and hardwood lumber. It is the world's largest inland cotton market and largest producer of cotton seed products. It is also the largest hardwood lumber market in the world.

The metal trades have been relatively insignifigant. The Ford Motor Company had an automobile assembly plant which has now been closed down, and the General Motors had a Fisher auto body part plant which has now been converted into a plane subassembly plant.

Up to the present time there have been very few women in industrial work in Memphis, and those that were in industry were primarily in the food products, cosmetics, medicine, toilet goods, burlap and cotton bag, and cotton garment industries.

Some of the main women employing factories are listed below, and the employment figures are for the year 1936:

	Total	Female	White	Colored	Male	White	Colored
Nona-Lee Dress Co.	102	97	90	7	5	2	3
Bemis Bros Bag Co. (burlap, cotton & paper bags)	114	53	43	10	61	60	1
M. M. Bosworth Co. (bags)	151	119	49	70	32	7	25
Plough, Inc. (drugs, cometics, shoe polish, spices, etc.)	424	243	177	66	181	126	55
W. T. Rawleigh Co. (spices, extracts, food products, etc.)	105	51	48	3	54	33	21
American Snuff Co.	431	221	218	3	210	138	72

INDUSTRIAL PATTERN OF MEMPHIS (Cont.)

U. S. Quartermasters Depot in Memphis -- 12½ million dollar project to be completed around April 1942. 8000 construction workers employed at present.

Ford Motor Company in Memphis -- Closed permanently January 27, 1942 and 1100 men were laid off. There was no definite information as to what was to be done with the plant.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. -- Have been manufacturing heavy duty truck tires and airplane tires but this line is being discontinued due to rubber shortage. It is reported that they will now manufacture barrage balloons and assemble gas masks. Jan. 1942, 2400 men were employed but since then some have been laid off. If balloons and gas masks are to be manufactured, about 1000 women will be hired within next six months.

Sefton Fibre Can Co. -- manufacture fibre cans for packing shells. About 150 employed with about one-half women. 65% of workers are machine operators and 35% managerial and technical, and most of machine operators are to be women.

II -LABOR SUPPLY

Labor Market Area of Memphis -- Fayette, Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittenden, Cross and St. Francis counties in Arkansas, and DeSoto counties in Mississippi form the labor market area. (See map for location of counties.)

The total population in this area is 573,400 and over ½ or 292,300 are women, and 51% of this population is colored. The predominance of females is just in Shelby County.

File of active registrants at Tenn. State Employment Service in Memphis as of December 31, 1941: (30 day file)

County	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	11,730	8,614	3,116
Memphis (Memphis, Fayette, Shelby & Tipton counties)	9,383	6,590	2,793
De Soto	169	141	28
Marshall	327	251	76
Crittenden	495	446	49
Cross	905	786	119
St. Francis	451	400	51

30 day active file, Feb. 14, 1942 for City of Memphis and Shelby, Fayette and Tipton counties:

Women	3,632
Men	8,522
Vets	535
	12,689

LABOR SUPPLY (cont.)

In some of the state employment offices the female registrants have increased 150% in one year when it became known that women would be employed in defense plants. Many of these women were never before on the labor market and many of the women formerly registered as clerical workers have shifted into the industrial classification.

Adequacy of labor supply --

Anticipate a 15,000 replacement and expansion demand during the year 1942, 8000 replacements and 7000 in expansion, and expect that 8000 of the 15,000 will be female workers. This does not include construction workers.

Estimated New and Replacement Demand for Workers in the Memphis Area
January to December 1942

	Total	New Demand	Replacement Demand
War production plants:	9,100	6,100	3,000
E. I. DuPont	2,000	--	2,000
National Fireworks	2,000	2,000	--
Firestone	1,000	1,000	--
Fisher Aircraft	4,100	3,100	1,000
Other establishments	5,600	600	5,000
Total	14,700	6,700	8,000

The area surrounding Memphis is predominantly agricultural with 37% of the population being rural-farm. This group will have to be drawn upon for war production work as will the colored composing 51% of the population, and women composing 51% of the population, and older workers. The labor supply will be adequate if these sources are drawn upon. The only workers that might possibly have to be recruited from other areas are a few skilled tool and die makers and machinists, and maybe some agricultural workers during the seasonal peak in farming.

In general, the establishments in Memphis will not hire men 20-44 years of age unless they have two or more dependents or are skilled workmen. Many are hiring women for the first time, and taking older workers, colored workers and those physically handicapped. Most plants want women 18 to 35 years of age and those with manual dexterity. Many of the older men who had been on WPA are now going into defense industries.

In-migration -- There has been no in-migration of workers except for a few supervisors, foreman and skilled workmen, and construction workers on the U. S. Quartermaster's Depot and the Fisher Memphis Aircraft plant. Anticipate no further in-migration except if tire shortage becomes so acute that workers living in rural areas have to move to Memphis.

Y. W. C. A. Placement Bureau --

The Memphis YWCA still does some placement work but it is shifting more and more into counseling work on problem cases and making referrals to the State Employment Service. Its placement of industrial workers has always been of minor importance, the placing of household workers and nursery attendants predominating.

(Scap)

TRAINING (cont.)

National Defense Training (cont.) —

Training of former Ford workers at Whitehaven —

1100 men at the Ford assembly plant in Memphis were thrown out of work in January when the plant closed down. The Army Air Corps is giving aircraft maintenance training at Whitehaven for all those not be be inducted into the Army. This is a six months course and the trainees will be given civil service jobs at Brookley Field in Mobile, Alabama as aircraft maintenance men.

Training for girls in the public school system —

No girls are enrolled in any of the machine shop courses or sheet metal courses, but a few have taken the mechanical drawing course. Vocational courses for girls include such as home economics, restaurant management, stenographic, secretarial, clerical, etc. courses.

W. P. A. Training program —

Have trained men in machine shop, welding, and aircraft sheet metal work and riveting. *No training for women in this type of work.*

III HOUSING IN MEMPHIS AREA *(see booklet on housing)*

Memphis —

Memphis has a Citizen's Housing Committee on which is represented the Chamber of Commerce, Realestate Board, H. O. L. C., Memphis Housing Authority, Mortgage Bankers, Building and Loan Assn., Mayor of Memphis and the Chairman of the County Commissioners.

Housing surveys have been made under the Memphis Housing Authority revealing 53% substandard housing in Memphis. This condition has been long existant and is not a result of in-migration of defense workers. There are no defense housing projects but there are five slum clearance projects (3 colored and 2 white). There is a scarcity of homes in the $25 to $50 rent range and this shortage will become much more acute if tire shortages make it necessary for defense workers to move into Memphis from the rural areas.

Residence centers for women in Memphis — The YWCA has no residence center but it has a room registry with the Junior League cooperating in making investigations on the rooms listed.

Residence centers for women include:

1) W & YWCA (Women's and Young Women's Christian Assn.) — 15 transient accommodations and 170 permanent accommodations. *Not a part of the Y.W.C.A.*
2) Elizabeth Club — accommodations for 30 women.
3) Lowenstein Club — accommodations for 30 women

The Elizabeth Club and Lowenstein Club are a part of the 19th Century Club founded at the time of the last war, and they have a common board of directors. Room and board is charged according to the earnings of the women, the clubs being subsidized.

4) St. Catherine's Club — non-sectarian; accommodations for 26 women, but in an emergency could accommodate 33.

HOUSING (cont.)

Memphis --

The week ending February 20, 1942 representatives from the four women's residence centers and the YWCA had a joint meeting to coordinate their activities in the housing of women. A sketchy survey was made among the four groups to ascertain the conditions of housing for unattached women and they found that there was no housing shortage as yet. These centers are usually quite full but none of them had experienced a sense of pressure for housing of women. However, they did find a dirth of housing in low cost family units.

Three women in Memphis have started a private room registry for single men and women. They secure rooms ~~rooms~~ and register them and get a fee from the individuals renting out the rooms.

Cordova --

In Cordova, Tenn., near the site of the Nationak Fireworks plant, there are no housing facilities whatsoever because Cordova is merely a small rural village about 20 miles from Memphis.

Millington, Tenn. --

The Chickasaw Ordnance plant operated by the DuPonts is about 2½ miles from Millington which has a population of 500 to 1000. Its housing facilities are very limited and when the workers at the DuPont plant can no longer get tires they may have to move to Millington and this would create a housing problem.

IV TRANSPORTATION

Fisher Memphis Aircraft Division --

~~Plant is located just 4 miles from the city center in Memphis and~~ there is bus service from the city to the plant. Many of the workers, however, commute from surrounding rural areas and the tire rationing may create a problem as far as they are concerned.

National Fireworks, Inc., Cordova, Tenn. --

~~20 miles from Memphis and~~ About three-fourths of the workers commute from Memphis. There is no bus service from Memphis as yet, but sometime in March a private bus company is to start running buses from Memphis.

Chickasaw Ordnance Plant, Millington, Tenn. --

~~20 miles from Memphis and~~ Greyhound Bus runs from Memphis to Millington, but there is no bus service from Millington to the plant which is about 2½ miles away. In 4 to 6 weeks a private bus operator is to start direct bus service from Memphis to the plant, but this bus will stop in just one place in Memphis and there will still be the problem of getting out to the residential sections from this central stopping point.

V RECREATION

Memphis --

For many years Memphis has had an extensive recreational program under the Park Dept. with many community houses scattered over the city. These facilities and the recreational program have expanded some since the defense program started.

Memphis has a USO Council and Director.

Community Notes - Memphis, Tennessee

RECREATION (cont.)

Memphis --

YWCA has gymnasium and meeting rooms but no swimming pool. Have started having an open house every Wednesday night with dancing and entertainment for the enlisted men.

The YWCA has not worked out any special recreational or educational program for women in the defense plants because the need has not been felt. Most of these women are local. The defense plants are still in the hiring stage and there is speculation as to what possibly may arise with the increased employment of women, but it is felt that most of the labor supply will be local.

Cordova and Millington, Tenn. —

There are no recreational projects at either of these towns and the need for them has not been felt because most of the workers are local and many of them commute from Memphis where there are recreational facilities. Those living in the rural areas normally go to Memphis for their recreation.

The WPA has developed extensive recreational programs in the smaller towns of West Tennessee, but most of these have been around defense projects employing men because no great numbers of women have been employed in the past.

~~WOLF CREEK~~ ORDNANCE PLANT
~~Milan, Tennessee~~

See Wolf report.

February 1942
Agent: M. K. A.

6

VI Milan, Tenn. — General Notes

a Shell loading plant operated by Proctor and Gamble ~~s~~ located here

st Covers 36,000 acres and is ~~located~~ about 80 miles from Memphis.

Source of labor from radius of 30 to 40 miles.

Housing and transportation -- There is no place to live in Milan and the majority of the workers are commuting in private cars. It was reported that some workers come in both buses and trucks operated by private companies. There is no defense housing project in Milan.

several thousand women

Number employed -- Ultimately to hire ~~4000 to 5000 women and~~ at present it is estimated that 1000 women are working.

Women's employment -- women are being trained right on the job and it was said that most of the operations that they perform can be learned in 4 to 8 hours. Some women have complained of the heavy nature of the work such as lifting of heavy shells.

~~(Beginning wage rate for women was reported as 40¢ an hour.)~~

child care

~~Nurseries~~ -- A representative from the district WPA office in Memphis went to Milan on Feb. 20, 1942 to determine if there was a need for a day nursery to care for children of mothers working at the plant. She found that the hiring program was still in its initial stages and it was impossible to determine how many of the women would need someone to care for their children.

Recreational facilities -- Feb. 26, 1942 the WPA started a recreational project within the grounds of the ordnance plant. The grounds are to be improved and tennis courts and a swimming pool built. The War Department is sponsoring the project.